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Kamid el-Loz

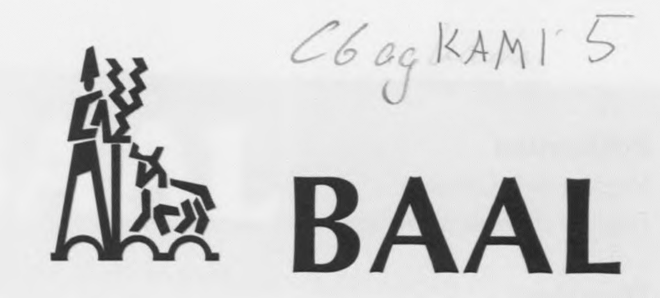
Intermediary between Cultures
More than 10 years of Archaeological Research in Kamid el-Loz (1997 to 2007)

Marlies Heinz

MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES ANTIQUITÉS



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With Contributions of Sabina Kulemann-Ossen,
Julia Linke and Elisabeth Wagner

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Sommaire

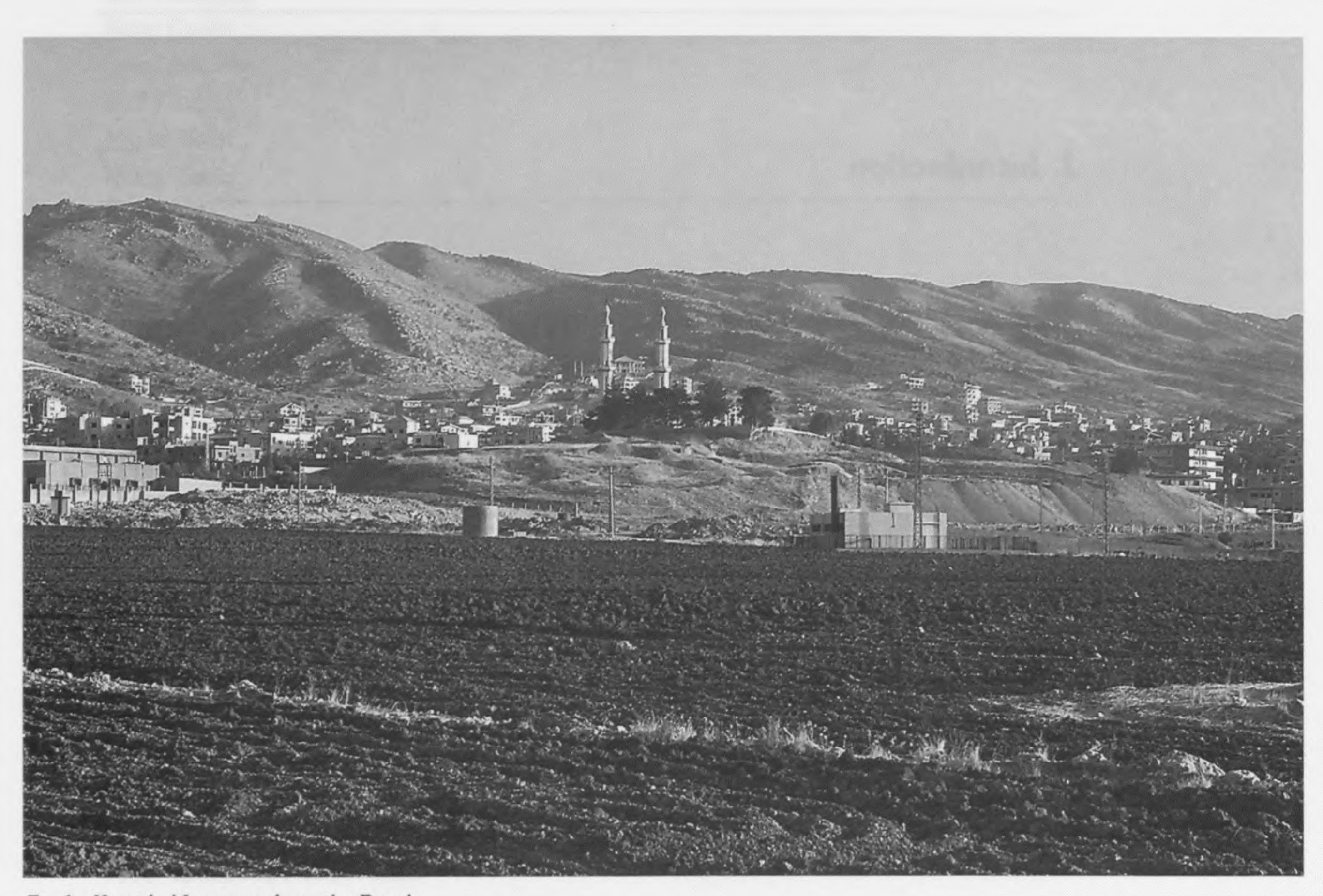


Fig 1 - Kamid el-Loz seen from the Beqa'a.

Preface

[M. Heinz]

The success of an archaeological excavation is always due to the help of many.

First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Frédéric Husseini, General Director of the Directorate General of Antiquities / Ministry of Culture, for all the years of strong on-going cooperation and generous patronage in administration and organisation!

Tania Zaven, M.A. and Dr. Assaad Seif have been with us in the excavation and with us as scientific advisers in the Directorate General of Antiquities - it has always been a great pleasure and with deep regard I express my thanks for the entire backup we experienced.

Prof. Dr. Hélène Sader, American University, Beirut, and Mrs Suzy Hakimian, Directorate General of Antiquities, supported us from the very beginning of our work in Lebanon, with advice and practical help, but above all with their warm friendship. My special thanks for this friendliness and the «open doors».

Excavations only become known when recorded and published - without the support of Anne-Marie Maïla-Afeiche and her profound knowledge of the publication-business we would not be where we are now. Thanks very much for the post-excavation encouragement and your patience with us.

The mayor of Kamid el-Loz, Ali Safiye, made us feel welcome in Kamid el-Loz - as did our neighbours from the village and our new guards on the site, Ahmed Anka and Bachir Othman - many thanks for this and our best thanks go as well to Rafi Gergian, since 2007 concerned with our work in Kumidi.

Working on an excavation means working with the colleagues who are living on the spot. Since 1997 we could rely on the teamwork of our staff-members in Kamid el-Loz. I would like to thank all our team-members from Kumidi for their continuous help, for their collegiality, for the good humour and for their patience with us, and for the excellent work in Kamid el-Loz that would not have been achieved without them. Let me pars pro toto name those colleagues, who were working with us since the very first season in Kamid el-Loz:

Hussein Saati
Ali Aswad
Aiman Abu Hamya
Teisir Taha
Nabil al Khandour
Isa Saad

Since 1997 we have had a home in Kamid el-Loz - the home of Ghazi Ahmad Anka - and since 1997 we have had a cook in Kamid el-Loz who has been so much more than a cook for us - Lozika Sati. Kamid el-Loz would not be the same for us without them - thanks so much for all the hospitality.

We also experienced hospitality from our neighbours in Kamid el-Loz, from those who provided us with our daily needs, be it tools for the excavation, photo-equipment, photocopies, food, breakfast, coffee, tea - in short - we feel at home in

Lebanon and we feel at home in Kamid el-Loz.

My sincere thanks go to all students and staff-members, who have been - and who are - working in Kamid el-Loz and for Kamid el-Loz: pars pro toto I would again like to name those colleagues who, for years, have formed the core-team and who are Elisabeth Wagner, M.A. (trench-supervisor), Michael Leicht (draftsperson) and Dr. Sabina Kulemann-Ossen (pottery specialist) as well as the two colleagues, who joined the team only recently, but whose engagement for the project Kamid el-Loz became within a short time indispensable: Christian Krug (photographer) and Julia Linke, M.A. (archaeologist and co-author).

And last but not least two friends shall be mentioned whose friendship, with certainty, made Lebanon, the country where we feel at home and Kamid el-Loz, our favourite working-place, unique: Hassan Yahya from Kamid el-Loz / Beirut and Georges Hanna from Jubb Janin / Beirut. On behalf of all the team-members who came from Lebanon, Germany, Jordan, Austria, Albania, Switzerland, Italy, Canada and USA I would like to express our sincere gratitude for a wonderful friendship that developed out of our common interests in and our conjoint care for the National Heritage of Lebanon.

Excavation is a high-cost applied research. The support of many made our work in Kamid el-Loz possible:

Gerda-Henkel Stiftung, Düsseldorf, Germany

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Ahmed Hussein al Hajj, Kamid el-Loz, Lebanon.

Marlies Heinz

I. Introduction

Introduction

[M. HEINZ]

For the reconstruction of the history in the area of today's Lebanon, Kamid el-Loz is one of the most important excavation sites. The tell has a N/S side length of about 300 metres and an east-west extension of approx. 240 metres. It is located 949.08 metres above sea level and rises approx. 26 metres above the Beqa'a-Plain (**Fig. 1**). Originally the tell could have been considerably higher. The deposits in the alluvial plain have obviously levelled this height difference between tell and plain through the ages. So Kamid el-Loz can be considered as one of the biggest and most significant archaeological sites of the Beqa'a-Plain, offering a unique possibility in this region of Lebanon to research and to document the inter-regional significance of this area for the historical development of the Levant.

The archaeological research of Kamid el-Loz began with the excavations of the «Universität des Saarlandes» (1963 to 1981), which provided significant results, especially related to the Late Bronze Age occupation of the site. A summarizing overview was presented in the special issue of *Berytus Archaeological Studies*, Vol. XXXVII, 1989[1].

In 1997 the excavations were resumed in Kamid el-Loz, now conducted by the Institute of Near Eastern Archaeology of the «Albert-Ludwigs-Universität / Freiburg». The new objectives cover a wide range of findings from the Roman and Hellenistic occupation, as well as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age settlements.

1. Questions of interest

[M. HEINZ]

Concerning the excavations in Kamid el-Loz we are dealing with a network of questions comprising the following spectrum:

We are interested in the reconstruction of the settlement history «from the early stages» to the present. Nowadays we know Kamid el-Loz as a permanent settlement since at least the 3rd millennium B.C., although the occupation had begun earlier, in all probability. Deep trenches in different areas of the site have revealed pottery from the 3rd millennium B.C., the natural ground, however, has not been reached, i.e. older layers exist but could not have been excavated yet.

In our thesis the long-term history of settlement is usually connected with a variety of functions perceived by the particular settlements over time. First insights into this perspective have been already gained for the Late Bronze Age. The object of the ongoing research in Kamid el-Loz is to find out the functions of the particular settlements during the older and more recent occupational phases (**Fig. 2**).

Not only are the functions of the complete settlement of interest, but also, and primarily, the activities in the particular settlement areas: a knowledge, which grants significant insights into the function of an ancient settlement in the Beqa'a-Plain. Together with the reconstruction of the area-specific activities we will be able to determine the spatial organisation of the particular settlements in Kamid el-Loz, also according to their functional order.

The advantageous factors of the natural space of the Beqa'a-Plain, especially the geographical circumstances, the restriction of the plain by the Lebanon mountains in the west and Antilebanon mountain range in the east, the passages to the north and south, raise the question whether and how this natural setting affected the local and regional cultural, economical and political development. Of special interest concerning the functional development of the settlements in Kamid el-Loz are the ancient routes which connected the neighbouring eastern cultural regions via Kamid el-Loz with the Mediterranean Sea with its various potentials.

During the Late Bronze Age Kamid el-Loz had an infrastructure that allows us to ascribe an urban character to the settlement – including the connected functions as an administrative location with centralised urban tasks. In connection with our questions about the history of the site and its functions the urbanisation and the ascertainable de-urbanisation during the following Iron Age raise questions concerning the backgrounds and the course of the particular processes.

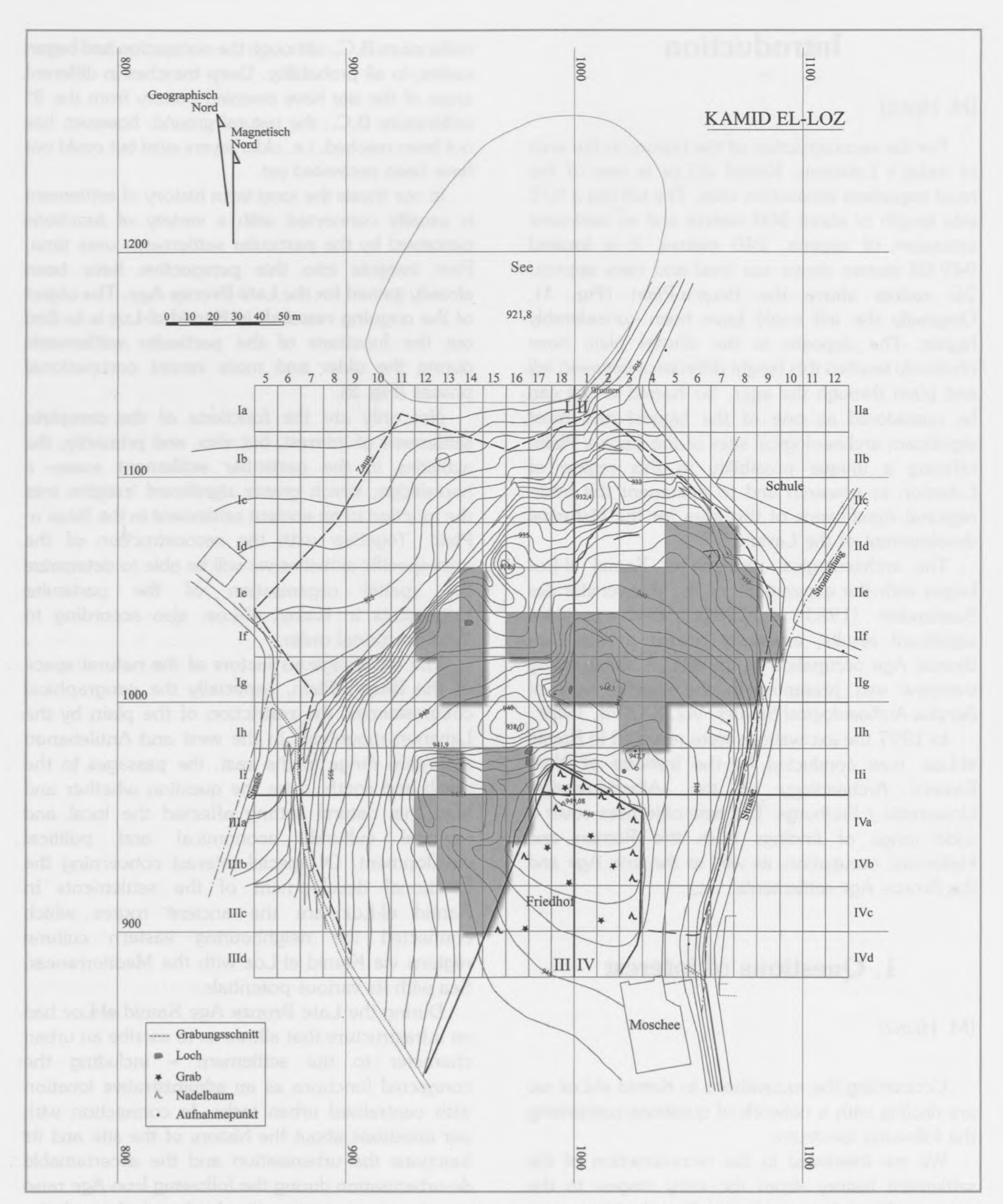


Fig. 2 - Map of the tell with all areas in which excavation activities took place from 1997 to 2007 (sondages, deep trenches and areal excavations).

2. Near Eastern Archaeology and the investigation of the Roman and Hellenistic evidence in the Near East

[M. Heinz]

Due to field conventions and scientific developments, Near Eastern Archaeology traditionally and primarily addresses the historical development of the periods before the Hellenistic and Roman expansion in the Near East. The reason for the Institute of Near Eastern Archaeology of the Albert-Ludwig-University not following this convention but to research the Hellenistic and Roman settlements is that we pursue a holistic program (see above) which is scientifically highly devoted to all settlement phases of the tell, which examines each phase in its historical uniqueness, and as anthropological research is also interested in following the phenomena to be managed in the social cooperation in all cultures at all times in all geographic regions (knowledge of the environment, forms of social structure, forms of exercising might and control, conflict management, communication – just to name a few of these «continuous» phenomena).

The exposure of the Roman and Hellenistic settlement evidence was primarily conducted from 1999 to 2005. Due to the settlement history of the tell, the further examination will continue in addition to our work. The Roman as well as the Hellenistic settlement evidence will be published in a separate study in cooperation with experts on these periods of time.

The present publication therefore only gives a brief overview regarding our results on the settlements of Kamid el-Loz in the corresponding periods of time.

2.1 Kamid el-Loz during the Roman foreign rule in the Near East (Fig. 3)

At the time being we can prove that the youngest expanded settlement in Kamid el-Loz reaches back to the Roman period: our evidence mostly concentrates on two areas, on the hilltop with the so called, probably post-Roman, «Glacis», covering the complete mound, and the east-slope.

The excavations on the east-slope **(Fig. 4)** have delivered substantial insights into the settlement history during the Roman period and have revealed details about the activities that took place in and around the buildings (houses II and III)[2] **(Fig. 5)**.

Stocks had been built up in house II **(Fig. 5)** and there had been baking in the house - which is proved by the Tannours **(Fig. 6)**. A stone basin in one of the rooms could have been used for food processing **(Fig. 7)**.

In different rooms, stone pillar bases were found that formerly had wooden superstructures, proving that a considerable effort in building had been made to equip the house and a burnt wooden door frame provides detailed information regarding the construction of the house.

Directly north of the house a Roman burial ground is attached with three sarcophagi, amongst others. Sarcophagus I **(Fig. 8)** contained 10 bodies that had been given a coin and a golden ring for the afterlife. Sarcophagus II **(Fig. 9)** had been used for an individual burial, and the deceased was also given a coin[3].

Sarcophagus III **(Fig. 10)** had also been used for an individual burial. No grave goods were found, but the sole-nails of the shoes were preserved[4].

The sarcophagus differed in two respects from the other two. Different to the others, it was not placed north-south, but in an east-west direction. Furthermore the outsides were decorated. Both the wide and the narrow sides had frames or «picture windows» but without having been filled with pictures. The second narrow side, the head side, had been decorated with a relief of a lion's head[5] – similar sarcophagi are known from Baalbek.

West and south-west of house II a bigger open space **(Fig. 11)** is attached which had obviously been dedicated completely to domestic activities. Six Tannours had been standing here directly neighbouring a vessel recessed into the ground where further inventories necessary for the household could be stored.

Among the findings, the roof tiles **(Fig. 12)**

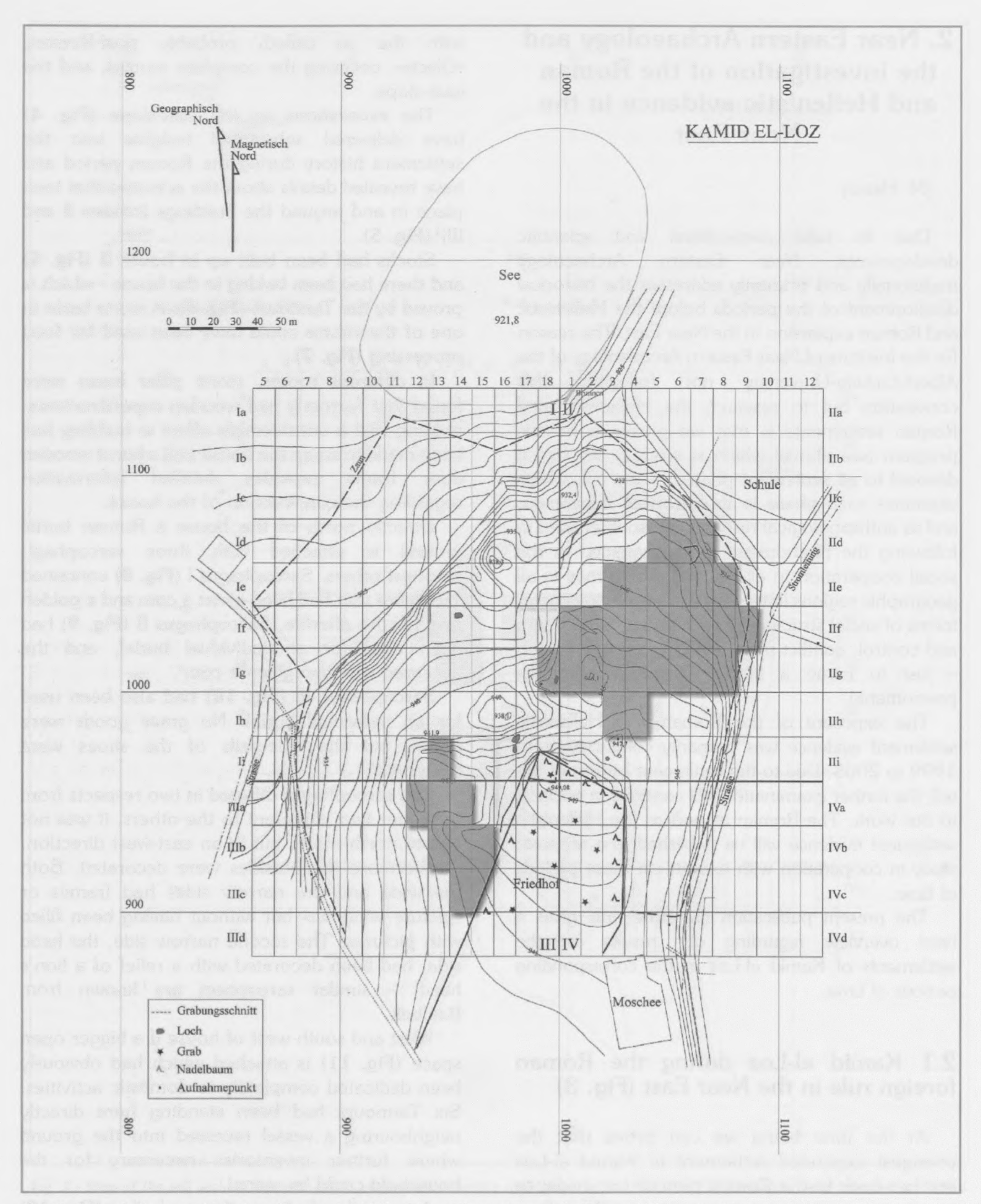


Fig. 3 - Map of all areas which show Roman and Hellenistic settlement traces (buildings, «Glacis», working spaces).



Fig. 4 - The east- slope: Roman structures seen from the east (2002).

Fig. 5 - Storage vessels in the Roman house II.

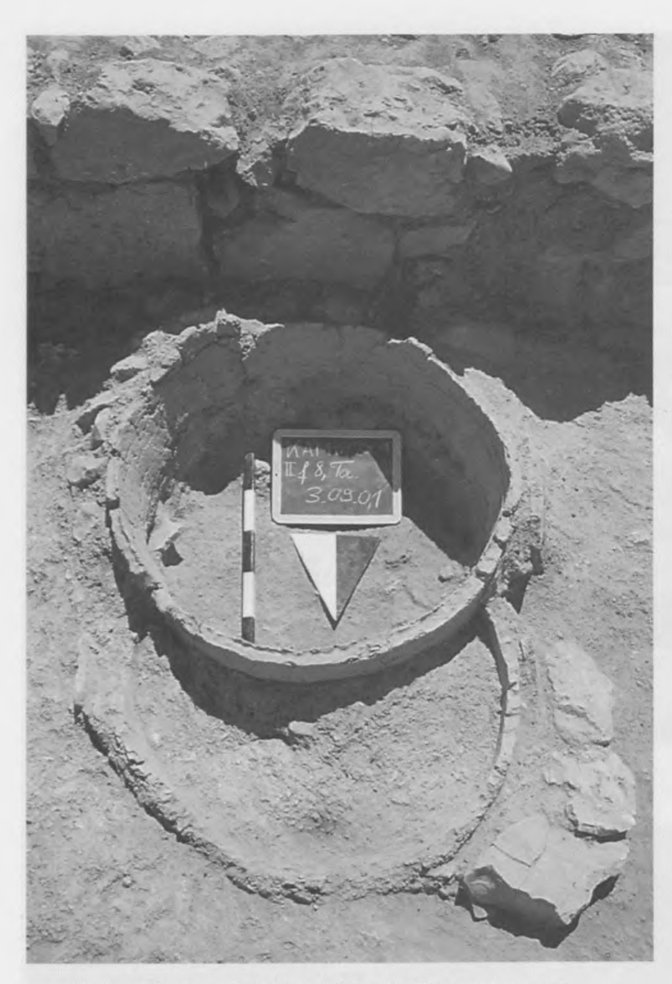


Fig. 6 - Installations 1: Tannours in the Roman house II.



Fig. 8 - Sarcophagus I.

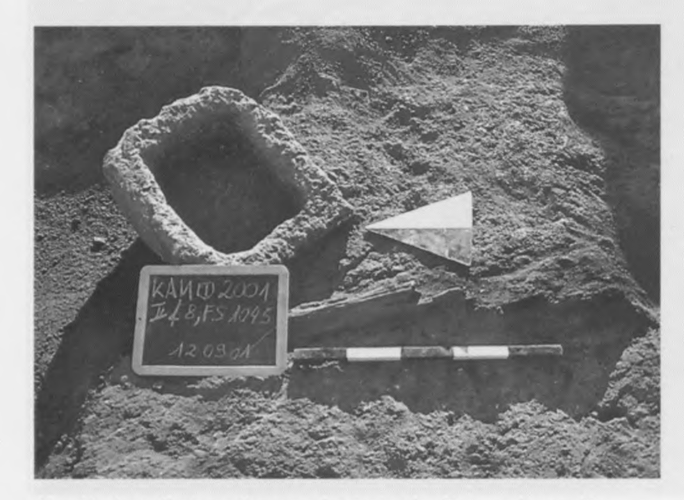


Fig. 7 - Installations 2: stone basin in the Roman house II.



Fig. 9 - Sarcophagus II.



Fig. 10 - Sarcophagus III.

provide further evidence for the construction of the house - these tiles are typical for building houses in the Roman centre zone, atypical, however, for the architecture of the Middle East.

The occurrence of Terra Sigillata and numerous glass findings make it more than likely that the settlement had maintained trade relations[6].

The second area where we have documented occupation during the Roman period is the hilltop[7] **(Fig. 13)** with a totally different form of house architecture – also connected with other functions.

At first the so called «Glacis» on the hilltop (see **Figs 13 and 14**) caught the eye; an area-wide stone setting not only covering the complete tell, but also the plain at the foot of the tell, which dates either to the Roman or to the post-Roman period. In the meantime there have been many attempts to clarify the function of this sprawling stone surface - no final answer has yet been provided.

The area of the hilltop had been settled as well; one building has been grasped so far - house I **(Fig. 14)**.

The most striking features of house I on the hilltop were the recessed jar depots at the corners of the house, two of them can definitely be dated to the period of the Roman colonisation. The yard of house I had been used for domestic activities, especially for baking, as the Tannours indicate. A remarkable quantity of cinders was found, suggestive of metal working. Furthermore metal findings, glass bracelets and ivory which inter alia had been made into jewellery were among the inventory.



Fig. 11 - West of the Roman house II: working space with Tannours.



Fig. 12 - Roof tile.

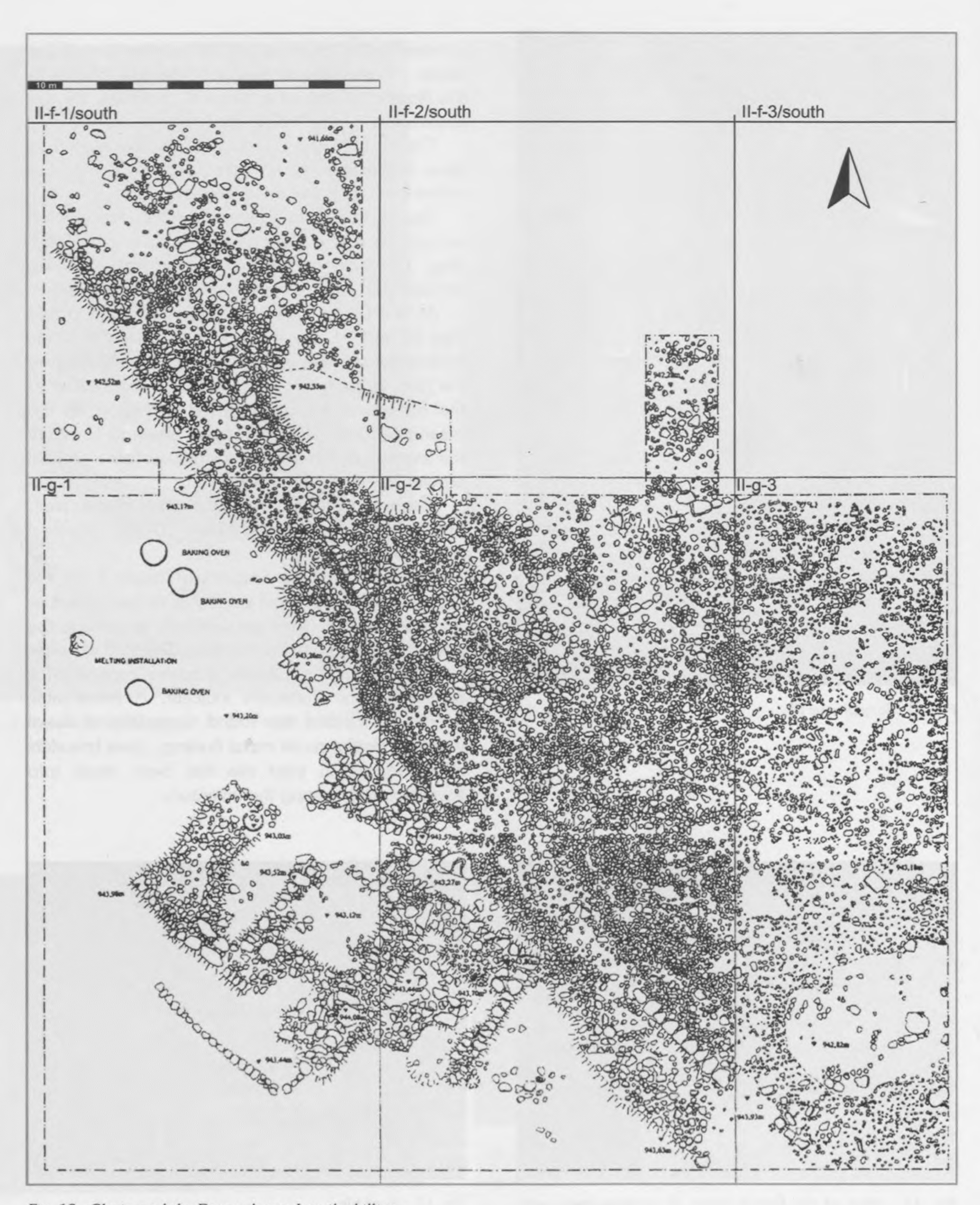


Fig. 13 - Glacis» and the Roman house I on the hilltop.



Fig. 14 - The Roman House I, the «Glacis» can be seen in the background.

On a first concluding examination one can say that the east-slope and the so-called hilltop can be dated from the 1st century B.C. up to the 3rd century A.D. according to the pottery and the small finds. In both areas domestic activities took place; on the hilltop references to metal crafts were found and both areas could have been involved in trading, while house II must have belonged to a prosperous household.

The colonisation of the region of Lebanon at the time of the Roman hegemony is mostly known by the sanctuaries that had been erected here during the Roman occupation of the region. So far it is almost unknown how these centres of power had been supplied. Excavations of Near Eastern Archaeologists, such as those in Kamid el-Loz, that examine the structures and the way of organisation of the so called rural settlements, can provide the pieces of a puzzle and information for a new field of research slowly establishing internationally.

2.2 Before the Romans - the Greek

So far Kamid el-Loz displays three areas of the tell as settlement and utility spaces of the Hellenistic period: the east-slope, the hilltop and the southern slope.

Conducting a sondage on the east-slope we excavated among other things an amphoriskos, and later in the areal excavations we found a second one as a grave good from a burial (see grave G22). Here, north of the Roman sarcophagi, burials already took place during the Hellenistic era. It is possible that the east-slope was partly used as a burial ground during the Hellenistic period[8].

Two settlement phases from the Hellenistic period were documented in a sondage on the hillside **(Fig. 15)** west of house I: a work space with several vessels and, underneath, a wall with similar pottery in its context.



Fig. 15 - Sondage on the hillside west of the hilltop, in the foreground: the Hellenistic wall.

To our present knowledge the Hellenistic settlement extended to the south-west of the tell.

There, two big houses have been documented so far which have been especially significant regarding the functions carried out here.

House V **(Fig. 17)** – altered repeatedly – contained, among a number of plain wares, typical Rhodian amphorae, ergo transportation vessels, a function we know from their use in the



Fig. 16 - Handle of a Rhodian amphora.

Aegean. Rhodian amphorae were often marked with their seals **(Fig. 16)** indicating the year of production and the name of the manufacturer. In Kamid el-Loz two amphorae held remains of seal imprints that allow a rather accurate dating. The eponym of «Archembrotos» was preserved. The name represents a Helios priest and was used as the name of a year in Rhodes, and dates the vessel to the period 145 – 108 B.C. The second name «Hyakinthios» specifies the date to the month May/June. Trade relations between the Beqa'a-Plain and the Aegean, whether direct or indirect, are thus proved[9].

House V, the so-called trade house, has another large house standing opposite to it, respectively laterally in its direct vicinity: house IV. The most recent construction level of house IV lay closely underneath the recent surface and its walls were partly eroded, while the next older, preceding

Fig. 17 - View from west: the Hellenistic structures of House V.

building was preserved very well pointing in the same direction and lying directly under the younger construction level. The second Hellenistic house attracted attention less through plain wares than through «luxury vessels», dominating the inventory.

The Hellenistic settlement in Kamid el-Loz, like the Roman, had multiple phases. The two houses known so far have – like those of the Roman settlement – different architectures and different inventories. With these two houses we connect different activities and different functions of the inhabitants.

Conclusion

Greeks and Romans in the Lebanon: when the hegemonic powers entered the Levant this region could already look back on several thousand years of independent cultural, political, economic and religious development; it was not only the complex development of the local infrastructures and the advantageous factors of the natural space which were reasons to establish a foreign rule.

From the perspectives of the societies in the Near East the Greeks and the Romans have only been two of numerous hegemonic powers. In the self-awareness of today's Europe the successes of occupation are known under positively connotated names such as «Alexander the Great» and «the Roman Emperors». But how did these successes of occupation look from the perspective of the «Orient»? The Near Eastern Archaeology is not a science primarily dealing with the development of the Greeks and the Romans. As soon as they step into the Near East, however, it poses the questions that were arising for this region from the new occupation of the Levant. And moreover: the benefit of the East for the politics of the West was highly visible, but who influenced whom?

Europe and the «Orient» – where was the centre, where was the periphery situated? What was the influence of the several thousand years old knowledge base of the »Orient» on the development of the societies and cultures of the hegemonic powers? The Near East and Europe – a look back without anger, but with a change of perspectives – new findings are likely to be made.



II. Kamid el-Loz and the Lebanon in the course of time: an overview

Kamid el-Loz and the Lebanon in the course of time: an overview

[M. HEINZ, S. KULEMANN-OSSEN]

The excavations of the «Universität des Saarlandes» under the direction of Prof. Dr. R. Hachmann (1963 to 1981) have brought knowledge especially regarding the Late Bronze Age settlement(s) of the tell. The concluding reports of the **(Fig. 18)** excavations were published in the «Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde», a summarising overview can be found in the above mentioned special issue Berytus Archaeological Studies Vol. XXXVII[10].

The interpretation of the archaeological features and findings allow us to regard the Kamid el-Loz of the Late Bronze Age as an «urban settlement» with closest contact to Egypt (see below). Regarding the functions of the site after the Late Bronze Age and the contacts Kamid el-Loz was bound to at this time.

Our knowledge of the settlement activities of Kamid el-Loz in the phases before the Late Bronze Age is fragmentary. Thus exploring the Middle Bonze Age settlement, examining the transition developments from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age as well as the research of the Iron Age use of the settlement will be the key aspects of the future excavation and research activities of the Institute of Near Eastern Archaeology of the Albert-Ludwigs-University, Freiburg.

Lebanon during the Middle Bronze Age

The history of settlements and events of the Beqa'a-Plain during the Middle Bronze Age is virtually unexplored. If we dispose of information to the development in the Levant and today's Lebanon, they mostly originate from the Egyptian region[11].

Around 2000 B.C. the so-called First Intermediate Period of Egypt, inter alia characterised by a strong cutback in the level of external influence, ended. With the consolidation of the domestic

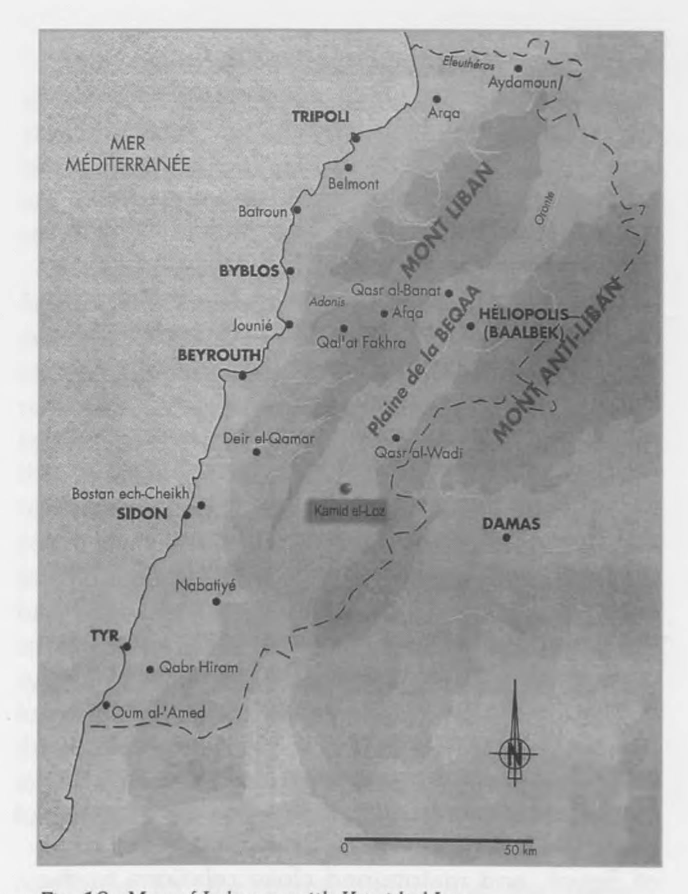


Fig. 18 - Map of Lebanon with Kamid el-Loz.

politics by the potentates of the 12[th] dynasty the political situation of Egypt also changed regarding the neighbouring cultures; the Middle Kingdom of Egypt developed into a strong power regarding foreign affairs.

Trade and political contacts linked Egypt to the rulers in Punt, Lybia, Syria and Lebanon. That these economically motivated connections had not always been friendly contacts is indicated by the so-called Execration Texts, in which Egyptian potentates – written on clay figures and vessels – cursed some rulers of the stated countries. These writing media had been broken and buried with the intention to demolish the force and might of their enemies. Especially northern Palestine and the southern Lebanese coastal towns and the Palestine interior had been struck, regions that had presumably offered resistance to the beginning of the political and economic expansion of the Egyptians[12]. The

overall interest of the Egyptians in Lebanon and Syria had been strongly economically-oriented during the Middle Kingdom of Egypt. The ambition of the Egyptians still did not tend primarily to establish political and military control over the region. The Middle Kingdom initially continued the political tradition of the Old Kingdom[13], which included the resumption of close contacts to Byblos. So we are relatively well informed about the relations between Byblos and Egypt, albeit focused on the Egyptian interests in the town. Written sources for reconstructing the historical events of the Lebanon region during the Middle Bronze Age are mostly missing for the region despite the contacts with Egypt. There are single texts available from Byblos in which, amongst others, the Amorite rulers are named as local potentates of Byblos[14]. In the texts of the archives of Mari Byblos is furthermore mentioned as a trade partner[15]. It is unclear how Byblos was organised politically. It is also unknown if Byblos was able to trade independently of Egypt. The rulers of Byblos called themselves «Servants» of the kings of Egypt, and maintained close relations to the rulers of the 12th and 13th dynasty[16].

The archaeological evidence of Byblos shows a fortified city with the Balaat Temple and the L-Temple (the later Obelisk Temple) at its centre, both at locations indicating a long tradition of the erection of ceremonial buildings. Cultic activities in the two main temples had been expanded by erecting several small «chapels» in their vicinity[17]. Distributed throughout the whole settlement area the living quarters were always situated at the edge of the settlement simultaneously accommodating the metal craftsmen with their workshops in the east of the town. A burial ground in the south-west of Byblos contained several sarcophagi in subterranean burial chambers, recessed into the limestone at the Byblos coastal area. Fragments of metal objects and inscriptions in the otherwise robbed graves date them to the reign of the Egyptian potentates Amenemhet III (1818-1773) and the IVth (1772-1764) of the 12th dynasty, which was from about 1939 B.C. to 1760 B.C. The inscriptions also name the coexistent rulers of Byblos, Abishemu and his son[18].

Kamid el-Loz during the Middle Bronze Age

So far no written evidence with assured context on the Middle Bonze Age settlement of Kamid el-Loz is available; tablets from illicit excavations in Kamid el-Loz which had been carried out there during the civil war date to the Old Babylonian period and prove the existence of written sources for this period on this ground. So far the classification of the Middle Bronze Age settlement into the historical events of this period is impossible. Since the existence of written sources for this time in Kamid el-Loz is proven, the further excavation of the Middle Bronze Age finds is even more important.

First insights into the settlement conditions can be gained by the archaeological evidence and the geographical situations.

During excavation work overseen by R. Hachmann, the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Kamid el-Loz could be verified by a preceding building to the Late Bronze Age temple (temple T4, building period 6). There are indications that the Middle Bronze Age temple T4 also had a preceding building[19]. At the northern slope of the tell parts of the fortification of the Middle Bronze Age as well as building structures could be sectioned. The new excavations (2007-2008) have proven that the Late Bronze Age palace also had a Middle Bronze Age predecessor.

The work of the Albert-Ludwig-University/ Freiburg in the temple area concentrated on the north-western vicinity of the Late Bronze Age temples, where a living quarter was exposed. During the years 2002, 2004, 2007 the excavations in this area had already set the stage perfectly for further research on the Middle Bronze Age settlement, as well as the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age. In 2008[20] Middle Bronze Age features were widely recorded underneath the living quarter.

Kamid el-Loz and its hinterland during the Middle Bronze Age

In the course of its settlement history the Beqa'a-Plain had been a part of the road and path network connecting Egypt with Asia Minor and North Mesopotamia. South of the Carmel mountain range the routing of the paths used at that time branched off

the Palestine coastal road towards Megiddo, ran through the Jezreel Valley, passing by Beth Shean, turning north towards Hazor and ran to the Marga'yun depression in South Lebanon. There the route passed a mountain ridge to the upper Hasbani river valley[21]. In the Beqa'a-Plain the path then proceeded to Maghdal-Anjar. South of this station at the level of Kamid el-Loz and Sultan Ya'qub a low altitude mountain pass made the eastward crossing towards Damascus possible. Undoubtedly this pass was an important prerequisite for the development of the settlement of Kamid el-Loz, founded there, to one of the most important towns in the Beqa'a-Plain. Only at this place could another path branch off the north-south-route to the west. From there the important west-east-line continued and connected the Beqa'a-Plain with the coast. From the coastal town of Sidon the eastward ascent passed by Jezzin, reached Mashgara where the descent towards the Beqa'a-Plain began. Through the plain the path followed the western edge of the Beqa'a towards Khirbet Kanafar. In ancient times a path branched off the north-south-route here eastwards, not far from Zahle, that reached the route between Kamid el-Loz and Damascus. There was another connection between Damascus and Beirut whose course approximately corresponds with the course of the street today.

So Kamid el-Loz was potentially able to control the traffic routes due to its transportation-geographical location at the crossing of two inter-regional roads. In the early 2nd millennium B.C. the Beqa'a-Plain was already well populated – tells of different sizes indicate the existence of a presumptively hierarchical organised settlement system[22]. The development of the southern Beqa'a especially that of Kamid el-Loz thus is to be seen in a close relation to the supra-regional trade. Our thesis assumes that the connections and contacts had established here, probably in the early 2nd millennium B.C., which have been used by the Egyptians in the second half of the 2nd millennium B.C., ergo the Late Bronze Age, to organise their far-reaching trade extending to Mesopotamia. The fact that Egypt, whether directly or indirectly, had access to the Beqa'a-Plain during the Middle Bronze Age is proved by first sondages at Tell Hizzin[23]. Besides Hizzin Tell el-Ghassil[24] is the only other site in the central Beqa'a-Plain with stratigraphically assured evidence for the Middle Bronze Age colonisation of the plain.

The excavations of the Middle Bronze Age Kamid el-Loz are first of all intended to determine stratigraphically assured chronological data that can be used as a reference for the whole Beqa'a-Plain and the archaeology of Lebanon and the adjoining regions.

Our questions regarding the Middle Bronze Age features will then address the documentation of the settlement structure and the settlement order concerning activities and functions which are reflected by the archaeological features or which can be derived from them. Our thesis discusses whether the Kamid of the Middle Bronze Age, fortified, as the sondage indicates, already had a temple and if it could have performed the functions of a central place for the region. It was common that emerging cities had been located at commercial and economically strategically favourable places, had entered the system of regional and supra-regional relations and formed huge networks of trade connections among themselves using their contacts. The bundling of important interurban routes resulted in the essential functions of the cities.

In all times the Beqa'a-Plain offered perfect conditions for the transit traffic and the traffic infrastructure of Kamid el-Loz with its protected location. At the same time, the possibility to have a clear view of the plain has always turned the site into the ideal location for the overland traffic. During the Late Bronze Age when long-distance trade between the regions and the major powers had become a very important economic and power factor, these geographical factors, inter alia, influenced the living conditions in Kamid el-Loz positively. Whether or not these had also been factors to be referred to regarding the development of the settlement in the older settlement phases is to be determined by means of the results of the excavations in Kamid el-Loz.

Lebanon during the Late Bronze Age

Representative for the history comprising about 2000 years described by the term «Bronze Age» had been multiple changes of foreign rule over the regions of today's Syria and Lebanon as well as the formation of independent political structures. The geographical position of the centres of expansive

dominance had been changing, from South, Central and North Mesopotamia via Anatolia to Egypt whereas the term centre means the core zone of the particular political power that had succeeded in benefitting from the adjacent regions both economically and politically. Such centres had considered these so controlled regions as peripheral to their own territory. According to the archaeological and philological evidence the assignation of such a role had usually left the regions Syria and Lebanon being peripheral. So in this region no power structure could be established that could have developed such expansive drive by bundling the military and political forces.

In the second half of the second millennium B.C. it had been essentially affected by three political powers that were interfering in the interests of cities in today's Syrian and Lebanese territory. During the 2nd millennium B.C. the Hurri/Mitanni established political hegemonic power that temporarily extended from the Tigris in the north-east to the Mediterranean Sea. From the north the Hittites had continuously been trying to take control over the economic potentials of their southern neighbours. As a political and economic superpower they essentially influenced and formed the events in the Syrian-Lebanese-region during the 2nd half of the 2nd millennium B.C. After a period of external weakness Egypt stepped into the events in the Syrian-Lebanese-region again. Developing the New Kingdom the Egyptians had established as a «world empire» whose contacts with their neighbours had no longer remained those of a trade partner. In fact the pharaohs of the New Kingdom acted as dominant rulers who conducted their policy of territorial expansion with military means, and occupied the territories of their trade partners. With respect to the archaeological remains in Lebanon and the Beqa'a-Plain it has been the Egyptian policy that has left the most considerable signs. Byblos and – now demonstrably – even Kamid el-Loz have become the important economic, political and militarily used locations at the coast and in the Beqa'a-Plain for the Egyptians.

In Byblos especially some shaft graves in the south of the settlement have expressed the information on the local conditions during the Late Bronze Age. One of the graves contained the sarcophagus of King Ahiram of Byblos dated to the Iron Age (about 1000 B.C.) which also contained older objects from the time of Ramses II. (1279 - 1213 B.C.), and an ivory box from Megiddo (1200 B.C.)[25]. Although further archaeological evidence is missing for the urban context the Egyptian written sources, particularly the letters from the archive of Amarna[26], report on the integration of Byblos into the political events of the time and on the Egypt-loyal rulers in Byblos.

Kamid el-Loz during the Late Bronze Age

So far the areal excavations in Kamid el-Loz have mainly unearthed settlement evidence of the Late Bronze Age (approx. 1600 - 1200 B.C.). In the palace of Kamid el-Loz several clay tablets were found dating from the government of the Egyptian ruler Amenhotep III. (1390 - 1353 B.C.). The archive of Amarna, the Egyptian residence of the ruler Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) (1353 - 1336 B.C.), also contained letters regarding the concerns of Kumidi, which is Kamid el-Loz[27]. The periods of reign of these Egyptian rulers gave basic information for dating a period of the Late Bronzes Age settlement at Kumidi.

A palace, so far only a small section of its ground plan, is documented, the so-called treasure house and a workshop area have occupied the highest point of the settlement in this period. Northwards, a temple and a living area were attached to the borough of official functions and a town gate indicates that the settlement was fortified[28].

The alignment of the buildings gave first references of the settlement arrangement where, in contrast to the simultaneous settlements on the Syrian territory of today, the temple did not occupy the highest location within the settlement area. The so-called treasure house was given its name due to the many objects that were found here. This, however, is not a correct functional description. The interpretation of the building and its utilisation resulted in the assumption that the house had different purposes. The stone house had been standing in the immediate vicinity of the palace. The core building had consisted of three rooms and an aisle with cellar rooms underneath which were used as burial chambers. In the vestibules pottery, such as

jars and lamps, was found that perhaps could ensure the supplies for the dead in the afterlife. The graves themselves had already been destroyed in ancient times. Nevertheless a huge number of objects such as pottery, stone vessels, glass, faience, metal as well as ivory and gold jewellery was still found here[29].

The spatial proximity of the house to the palace refers to a close relation of the deceased to the main building. The buried probably belonged to the elite of the settlement – which would explain the rich grave goods. By means of the grave goods the relations between the inhabitants of Kamid el-Loz and Egypt can be disclosed. The features led to the perception that Kamid el-Loz had already been under the influence of Egypt during the reign of the Egyptian pharaoh Amenhotep III (1390 – 1353 B.C.) and possibly became the seat of the Egyptian administration during the reign of Akhenaten (1353 - 1336 B.C.) and was, amongst others, responsible for controlling and securing the trade route through the Beqa'a-Plain. The Egyptians established four such garrisons in the Middle East, two in Palestine and two in the Syria / Lebanon region. The choice of Kumidi for establishing such a garrison emphasises the strategic significance of Kamid el-Loz for Egypt during this period.

Besides the palace and the so-called treasure house, the temple[30], which had also been rebuilt several times, belonged to the official buildings of the settlement Kamid el-Loz. It consisted of three complexes. Room B and yard C had been connected to each other, added to that the rooms A and N that had been made accessible separately. The building stood on a foundation of stone walls on which the rising masonry of mud bricks was constructed. All rooms and the yard contained installations of stone, and partly of mud bricks. In addition, mud brick benches were built along the walls in room A. The rooms A and B as well as yard C were used as sanctuaries, room N was used for domestic economic activities. In all areas of the temple pottery formed part of the inventory. Animal bones, among them bones of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, gazelles, deer and birds, were found associated with the installations; they would have been the remains of oblations. Furthermore, beads made of different materials such as carnelian and bronze as well as bronze and carnelian rings, inter alia with a reproduction of a modified hieroglyph, and bronze arrowheads were found as oblations to the deity or deities of the temple; Like the grave goods the temple findings document the connection of the settlers to regions beyond the direct neighbourhood where metals and gemstones were available. Whether these contacts had been carried out directly or if the goods and resources reached Kamid el-Loz via intermediary trade is yet to be clarified.

The workshops[31] in the palace area allow the assumption that the local craftsmen had also been familiar with the processing of the importations. The urban settlement in Kamid el-Loz seems to have ended in the Late Bronze Age because only rare remains of settlement are known so far for the subsequent Iron Age.

The size and the features of the Late Bronze Age settlement allow ascribing it the status of a town with functions of a central place. Kamid el-Loz has been and still is situated at the intersection of long-range traffic routes that stretched north and southwards as well as in eastward and westward directions (see also the comments on the Middle Bronze Age). During the Late Bronze Age the Egyptian interests in the Levant led to the transformation of the potentially favourable location factors into favourable economic and power-political factors that enabled Kamid el-Loz to become the central control point of the valley[32]. So the question as to why Kamid el-Loz became a garrison and control point can be answered rudimentally if we link the settlement's location factors of the natural landscape with the functions of the Egyptian governors.

The work of the University of the Saarland has already made insights possible into the settlement structure and the aspects of the historical situations in Kamid el-Loz during the Late Bronze Age. There is no information yet available regarding the organisation of daily life in the Late Bronze Age settlement, i.e. information on the basics of organisation is missing for this place which was obviously important to the Egyptians. One of the focuses of the new excavations is helping to cure this desideratum. To determine the position and appearance of the dwelling construction in the Late Bronze Age settlement of Kamid el-Loz was already one of the targets of the excavations in 2002 which were financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). An areal excavation exactly generated the insights we sought and

required us to deal with our questions about the activities in, and the functions of, the Late Bronze Age settlement of Kamid el-Loz. First results concerning domestic and economic activities in the direct vicinity of the temple were generated; residential houses with a rich inventory, and paths, were exposed.

Continuing the works in this field financed by the DFG, and especially continuing the examinations in the palace, the second field of research for this period, are the targets of our research of the Late Bronze Age settlement of Kamid el-Loz. The new works in the palace area have already produced important insights into the chronology of the building as well as into the building history, and into the functions of the location of the palace before and after the Late Bronze Age.

Lebanon during the Iron Age

The Late Bronze Age in the Levant ended with serious changes to the political and economic structures around approximately 1200 B.C. The collapse of the Hittite superpower as well as the decline of the Egyptian dominance made room for a number of small political units. Hitherto only few written sources from Syria/Lebanon have been available for the reconstruction of the 200 years after the collapse of the superpowers, allegeable by the occurrence of a new writing system in which inter alia short-lived writing media were used[33]. One of the few surviving text sources reports on the undertakings of the Assyrian ruler Tiglathpileser I. (1117-1077). He advanced to the Mediterranean Sea and collected tributes from Byblos, Sidon and Arwad[34]. Trading in luxury goods had already been very profitable for a series of Phoenician towns along the coast of today's Lebanon during the Late Bronze Age. This is also reflected in the precious ivory carvings and the golden jewellery from the find repertoire of Kamid el-Loz. In the 12th century B.C., the Phoenician trade with Egypt on the one hand, and with the eastern inland on the other hand were experiencing a decline[35]. The decline of the Phoenician foreign trade can also be well reconstructed with the changes within the settlement in Kamid el-Loz (see below). On the contrary the regaining of strength of the Phoenician coastal towns in the 2nd half of the 11th century B.C. is not expressed directly in the settlement events of Kamid el-Loz.

Under Hiram I (971 – 939 B.C.) the rise of Tyros to a Phoenician maritime trade empire began. With an agreement between Tyros and Israel's King Salomo new trade routes with the eastern interior were established which led across Tell Dan south of the Hermon range[36]. Kamid el-Loz, which is situated about the same distance away from the coast as Tell Dan, but north of mount Hermon, seemed not to have played a role in Phoenician trade at this time.

Salomo's death around 928 B.C. initiated a change in the balance of power between the political powers of the south, with Israel losing its primacy, and Damascus becoming the new political centre which could not be competed against even by the formerly strong Aram-Zobah of the Beqa'a-Plain[37]. Under Hazael Aram-Damascus eventually reached its apex in the late 9th century B.C.[38]. The Aramaean State of Damascus became the main opponent of the Assyrian king Shalmaneser III (858-824/823).

The policy of the Assyrians toward their western and southern neighbours changed with the assumptions of power by Tiglathpileser III (744-727 B.C.). The almost periodical campaigns with, amongst others, tribute obligations became a permanent and direct medium of control. The political submission of the Syrian and Lebanese regions of today under Assyrian policy began by being conquered and integrated as provinces into the empire, and governed by Assyrian officials[39]. From 605 B.C., the Neo-Babylonian Empire under the Chaldean dynasty gained hegemonic power over Syria and Lebanon which in turn was assumed by the Persians around 538 B.C.

Kamid el-Loz and its hinterland during the Iron Age

The time of the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age in the Beqa'a-Plain is archaeologically still completely unexplored[40]. During the older excavations under the direction of R. Hachmann in Kamid el-Loz a settlement hiatus between the most recent Late Bronze Age settlement and the subsequent layers of the Iron Age I was

postulated[41]. Due to the excavations of the Albert-Ludwigs-University on the east-slope of the tell, first evidence was found (at least for this area) that a continuous settlement between the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age can be assumed.

The structural change in the political events at the end of the Late Bronze Age is clearly reflected in the excavated features of Kamid el-Loz. The temple and palace were abandoned, the residential buildings of the Iron Age I (approx. 1200-1000 B.C.) also changed significantly; the settlement was now no longer fortified. Considerable caesurae can also be determined in the find inventory. For example, a sharp cutback of imported goods from the Mycenaean and Egyptian region can be documented in the Iron Age I. Except for Kamid el-Loz the material culture of the Iron Age I is almost unknown in the rest of the Beqa'a-Plain.

With the help of survey results, L. Marfoe[42] has discovered a continuity of quantity and spatial distribution of the settlements in the Beqa'a-Plain from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age I. Differences between the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age regarding the settlement events in the region can particularly be seen in the altered settlement functions, such as in Kamid el-Loz.

In the whole Beqa'a-Plain the long period of the Iron Age II (approx. 1000-538 B.C.) is only proved by survey material and by the excavations of Tell el-Ghassil, situated in the central plain[43]. For this period, questions of chronology and those regarding the whole material culture also remain unanswered. No settlement remains of the Iron Age II could be determined during the older excavations of Kamid el-Loz. Otherwise a fragment of a handle of a vessel with a Phoenician stamp impression was found in the excavation rubble which was dated to the middle of the 7th century B.C. by W. Röllig[44]. The stamp inscription *[b]t mlk* (house/palace of the king) induced the assumption that the handle was once part of a vessel which emanated from the economic sector of a Phoenician ruler[45]. This indeed does not mean imperatively that Kamid el-Loz was the seat of a Phoenician king[46]. But it could be an indication for a possible function of the village during the Iron Age II exceeding the rural character without having special significance in the settlement system of this period. R. Hachmann[47] has considered that a settlement of the Iron Age II could have been situated in unexplored areas of the ruins. The new excavations will thus be a significant contribution to the research of the Iron Age in the region.

The trend of a decline in the number of settlements in the Beqa'a-Plain began in the Iron Age II and continued in the Iron Age III (Persian period). In the 4th century B.C. according to Marfoe[48] the Beqa'a-Plain was finally characterised by a nomadic population.

From the Iron Age III numerous burials with partially rich grave goods are known in Kamid el-Loz[49]. Marfoe[50] considers the burial site in conjunction with a small sedentary or semi-nomadic population. Now further graves from the Persian period have been found during examinations of the east-slope of the ruin by the Albert-Ludwigs-University. So it can be taken into consideration that the burial site and thus a possible attached settlement were quite larger than so far assumed.

The excavations of the «Universität des Saarlandes» could not verify any settlement remains from this time. It was assumed that the related settlement was situated outside of the ruins, in the area of the present village[51]. With the work of the Albert-Ludwigs-University, perceptions can now be attained which let us not only assume the function of the tell area as a burial ground but also as a settlement place during the Iron Age III. In area III-a-13 in the excavation site «palace», ergo in the south-western part of the tell, an open space (occupation layer) with many pits was excavated. In this context pottery appeared that is supposedly to be assigned to the Iron Age III. Probably it can be assumed that this «border area» of the ruin which is situated at some (intentional) distance from the burial ground was the northern part of the settlement presumed by R. Hachmann. It seems to be actually plausible with respect to the commercial success of the Phoenicians that Kamid el-Loz had been a prosperous settlement during the Persian period, unlike Marfoe's postulation of Kamid el-Loz as an «irrelevant» small settlement. The privileged status the Phoenicians enjoyed under the Persian reign made it possible for them to benefit from the maritime trade with the neighbouring regions of the Mediterranean Sea and Egypt, as well as with the Persian heartland and Mesopotamia[52]. So Kamid el-Loz could have assumed the role of a strategically important trade station again in the Persian period. Last but not least this

assumption is supported by numerous findings in connection with the dead of the cemetery such e.g. an Attic lekythos or Sidonian silver coins that could have reached Kamid el-Loz by trade.

The east-slope of the tell of Kamid el-Loz as well as the palace area offer perfect premises for further examinations regarding the fragmentarily known settlement events of the Iron Age in Kamid el-Loz.

III. The East-Slope

The East-Slope

1. Introduction

[M. HEINZ, J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

The excavations on the east-slope and the hilltop (also called «Kuppe») **(Fig. 19)** already began during the first campaign in 1997 in the areas II-f-1 and II-g-1. They were continued with sondages in the areas II-g-2 to II-g-3 as well as in II-f-1 and II-f-2. First of all the sondages should provide information on the enlargement of the so-called Glacis, a stone setting that once covered the complete site and which would have been built during or after the «Roman» occupation of the tell.

The investigations were extended in 2000 and comprised the areas II-f-1 to II-f-3/5-8, II-h-3 to II-h-4, II-e-3 to II-e-7, II–d-6, II-g-1 to II-g-8. Mostly «slope trenches» were made in order to gain first insights into the stratigraphy and construction of the east-slope. In 2001 first areal excavations took place on the east-slope (areas II-e-6-8; II-f-6-9; II-g-7-8).

In the years 2002, 2004, 2005 and 2007 deep trenches followed (II-f-9, II-e-7, II-e-6) and the test and deep trench excavations were extended to areal excavations (areas II-e-4-8, II-g-1-2;5-8, II-f-4-9, II-d-5-7).

The results of these sondages, deep trenches and areal excavations provide stratigraphically assured data to create the chronology of the east-slope, to reconstruct the activities that must have taken place on the east-slope, and to reconstruct the functions the east-slope occupied for the settlements of Kamid el-Loz respectively.

According to today's standard of knowledge (12/2007) the use of the east-slope can be proved from the «Post-Roman» period to the Late Bronze Age.

The Iron Age structures were exposed in the area II-e-6 by Jens Nieling (2002), Elisabeth Wagner (2005, 2007), in area II-e-7 by Elisabeth Wagner (2002), Corinna Frommherz (2005) and Julia Linke (2007). Late Bronze Age levels could be documented in the areas II-e-6 (Nieling 2002, Wagner 2005 and 2007), II-e-7 (Wagner 2002, Frommherz 2005, Linke 2007) and II-f-9 (Wagner 2002). The works on the hilltop and the sondages of the early years were managed by Nabil Ali, Dominik Bonatz, Alessandra Gilibert, Dieter Guldin, Judith Kirchhofer, Elisabeth Kirsch, Lars Petersen and Michael Sommer.

2. A brief overview of the Iron Age and Late Bronze Age settlement history of the east-slope

[M. HEINZ]

The excavations on the east-slope have generated following features from the Iron Age and the Late Bronze Age:

The western and eastern areas of the east-slope (II-e-5/6 and II-e-7) provided residential buildings from the periods of the Iron Age and Late Bronze Age. Besides other structures and multitudinous graves, two houses were exposed thereby whereas the western of the two dwelling structures (house 1 in II-e-5/6) was mainly used in the Iron Age, unlike the eastern dwelling (house 2 in II-e-7) which was used principally in the Late Bronze Age **(Fig.20)**.

The primary phase of occupation of house 1 in the western part of the east-slope (areas II-e-5- and II-e-6) dates to the early Iron Age (IA I). When exactly the house was abandoned will be determined by the exact chronological analysis of the pottery. After a short hiatus of so far unknown duration the later settlers used the already ruinous house structure and set up work spaces there. The use has so far been proven with two phases. The pottery found in this context dates this subsequent utilisation to the later Iron Age I or at the very beginning of Iron Age II, but most likely not beyond (see also pottery)[53]. The house from the Iron Age I was rebuilt several times during its use, whereas especially the latest (youngest) structure could be documented in its ground plan.

The Iron Age use of the location, however, was not the first. During the Late Bronze Age already - according to the present knowledge in the LBA II - the east-slope was used as a settlement area.

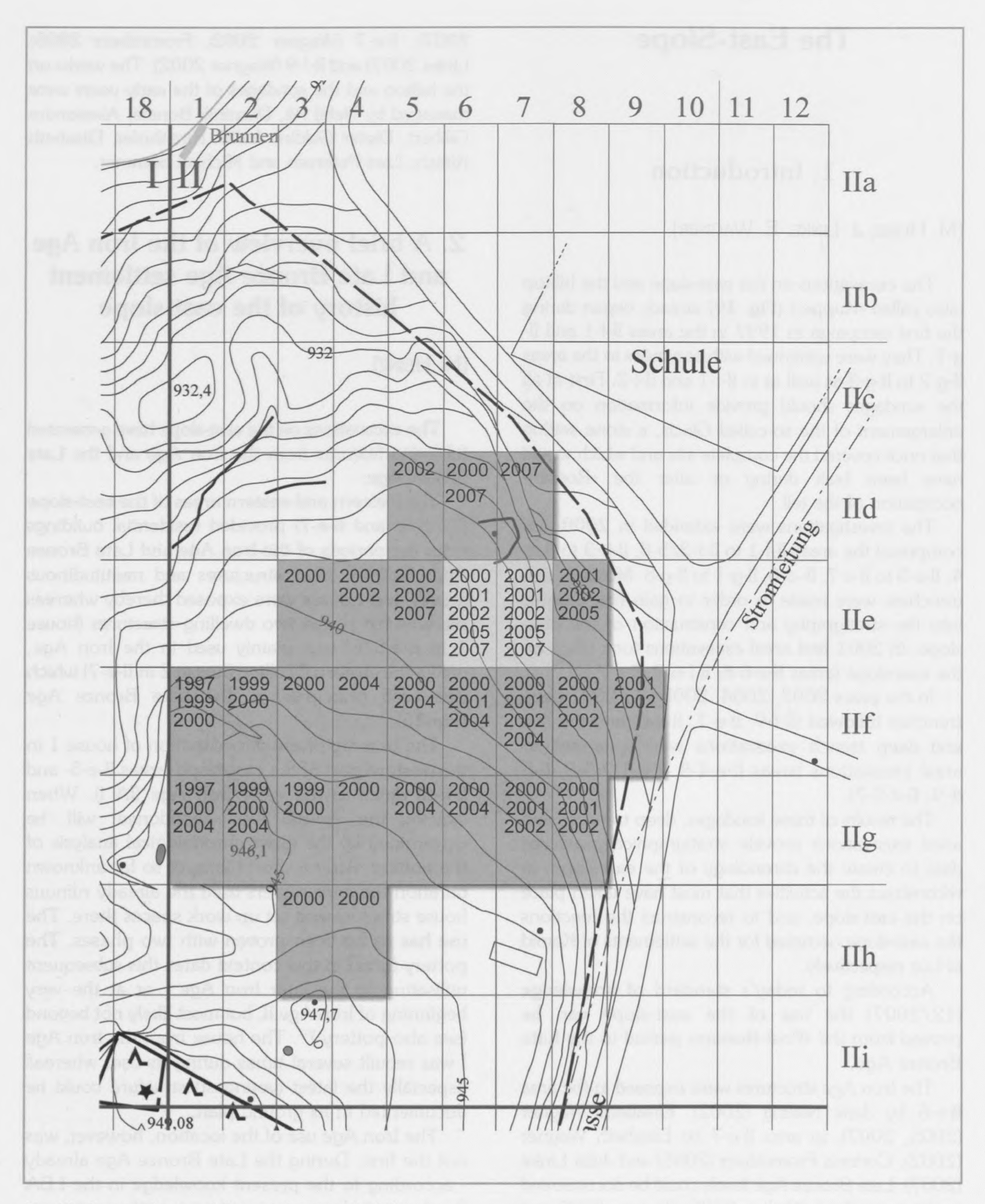


Fig. 19 - Excavated areas of the east-slope and the hilltop.

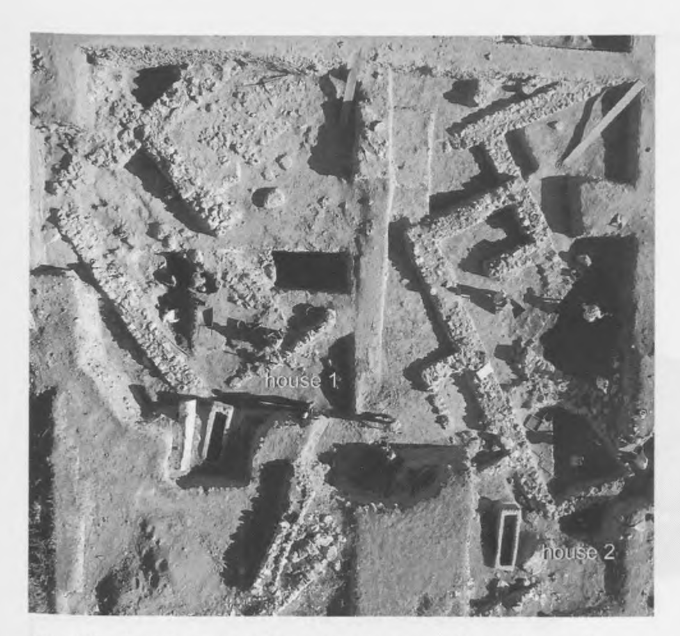


Fig. 20 - Aerial view of the east-slope: seen from the south.

Hitherto the early proofs of settlement remains in the western area of the east-slope are only documented in sondages in area II-e-6; so no statements can be made so far regarding the appearance or the functions of the buildings and respectively, about the activities that took place on the east-slope at this early time. During the Persian, Hellenistic and Post-Hellenistic era multiple graves had been recessed into the existing structures, especially in those of the Iron Age, in the western part of the area II-e-6, resp. in II-e-5.

In the eastern part of the east-slope (area II-e-7) a building, house 2, was constructed and used during the Late Bronze Age II (see also pottery). The house itself was then abandoned during or at the end of the Late Bronze Age II. A subsequent use during the early Iron Age (IA I) can be proved in the settlement remains. Some few traces of use in the later Iron Age I/beginning Iron Age II(?) could be determined up to now[54].

In area II-e-7 remains of settlement older than those in the Late Bronze Age housing structure 2 can be found, documented so far in a deep trench. In and around the structures of the abandoned house 2 graves were dug during the Iron Age (IA III) that prove the use of the east-slope as a burial ground, especially in the time of the Achaemenid reign over the Levant. For that time a change of function of the east-slope from a settlement area to a burial ground can be determined.

A further change can be recognized in the following Hellenistic and above all in the Roman, resp. the Post-Roman period: a change that allowed the inhabitants to use the east-slope simultaneously for both living and burials.

3. The stratigraphy and chronology of the east-slope: areas II-e-5/ II-e-6, II-e-7 and II-f-9

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

Up to now seven building levels can be distinguished at the east-slope. The areas were covered with a layer of approximately 5cm of loose surface soil **(Figs 21 and 22)**. Underneath the so-called Glacis was situated, representing the Roman resp. Post-Roman period on the east-slope. Although the «Glacis» was only fragmentally preserved it can be assumed that it had originally covered area-wide the structures of the older building level 2, which is the Roman settlement.

The settlement phases on the east-slope standing in the foreground of the present study comprise the Iron Age building levels 4 and 3 as well as the Late Bronze Age building levels 5, 6 and 7.

1	Post-Roman/Byzantine Period
2	Roman Period
3	Iron Age IA I (II)
4	Iron Age IA I
5	Late Bronze Age LBA II
6	Late Bronze Age LBA II
7	Late Bronze Age LBA II

Table 1 - Building levels at the east-slope in II-e-5-7; the building levels 1 and 2 are preliminary and always refer to all mentioned areas at the east-slope.

E 1049
N 1052

E 1049
N 1057

939 NN

938 NN

937 NN

ashes

yellow-brown loamy soil with ashes and charcoal

greyish brown soil

grey soil with ashes and mud brick fragments

surface soil

red-orange mud brick fragments and loam

beige-brown soil with little mud brick inclusions

greyish white loamy soil

yellow loam

Fig. 21 - Subsidiary western section of area II-e-5.

E 1050,00
N 1059,50

E 1060,00
N 1059,50

939,00 NN

938,00 NN

937,00 NN

936,00 NN

ashy, grey soil with loamy lime mortar

grey loamy soil

brown soil with pebbles

grey floor

fragments of mud bricks

ashes

surface soil

mud bricks

brown-reddish, violet burning layer

grey loam with inclusions of mud brick fragments and charcoal

Fig. 22 - Northern section of area II-e-6/2007.

3.1 The western area: II-e-5/6

3.1.1 Iron Age: the sequence of the building levels 3 and 4 in the areas II-e-5/II-e-6

3.1.1.1 The subsequent use of house 1 (later Iron Age I/beginning Iron Age II?): building level 3

As explained above the ruins of the Iron Age I house were further used after its abandonment. The subsequent use comprised two building phases, proven by two occupation areas with respective installations (Tannours) as well as pottery and small finds. Both phases of subsequent use date to the later Iron Age I/beginning Iron Age II(?). The following description of the features emanates from the younger of these two subsequent uses that is the last subsequent use.

3	building level 3 = working area / subsequent use of house 1	FB1-2	IA I (II)

Table 2 - Building level 3 in II-e-5/6.



Fig. 23 - Area II-e-5/6, building level 3:pottery of the younger phase of subsequent use.

Building level 3: the younger phase of subsequent use (Fig. 24)

During the more recent and last subsequent use, only the remains of some walls of the Iron Age I house 1 were standing. This applies above all to the walls W1a and W1b whose mud brick superstructure was still visible in the youngest phase of subsequent use. An occupation layer of firm, brown-red clay (FB1[55]) could be documented at a level of 937.4 metres - in a small area - east and west of wall W1a. Two Tannours (Ta1 und Ta2[56]) belonged to this occupation layer. Furthermore some diagnostic pottery fragments and a handstone[57] were recovered in situ. The Tannours, the pottery and the handstone testify to a mainly domestic use of the area during this phase. The remains of several storage vessels **(Fig. 23)** additionally back up this assumption.

The trodden floor (FB1) was covered by a massive burnt layer (approx. 60 centimetres) which could particularly be verified in the farthest western part of the excavation site (in II-e-5). It mainly consisted of rich, loamy, yellow-brown soil with charcoal inclusions, ash and mud brick fragments. The amazing quantity and quality of the pottery in this burnt layer indicates that the settlement area must not have been abandoned at the point of the fire. The consistency of the burnt layer implies the utilisation of wood and mud bricks as building material. An incense burner (see fig. 25) from this burnt layer is so far a singular find in Kamid el-Loz. It is painted with different geometric patterns and trimmed with figurines attached to a round ledge. The upper part of the incense burner forms an open dome-like roof, and small windows penetrate the walls.

Installations, finds and activities of the younger phase of subsequent use

The Tannours, the handstone (see above) and the pottery indicate domestic activities in the area. A further use, probably cultic activities, took place which is proven by the remains of the above described, painted and figurine-decorated incense burner **(Fig. 25)** from the burnt rubble. (see chapter on pottery)

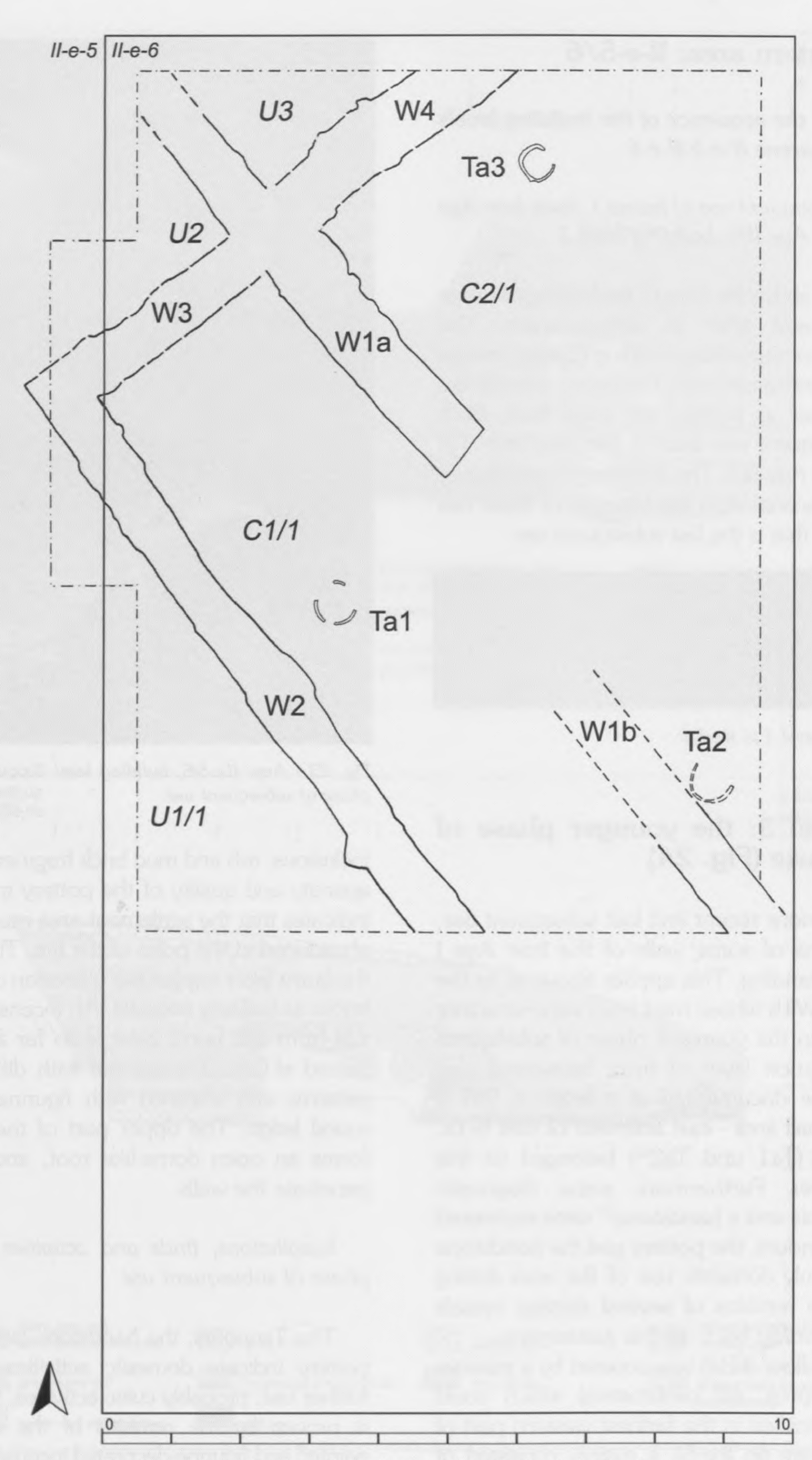


Fig. 24 - Schematic plan of building level 3 in II-e-6 with both subsequent uses and Tannours Ta1, (Ta2), and Ta3.

Building level 3: the older (first) phase of subsequent use (Fig. 24)

The first subsequent utilisation of the ruins of house 1 could be identified by means of the floor FB2 (937.150 metres). This floor level, the older of the two of building level 3, was arranged in the area of the remains of walls W3, W4, W2 and W1a/b of the older house structure and consisted of grey loamy soil; at least one Tannour (Ta3) belonged to this phase of utilisation.



Fig. 25 - Incense burner / II-e-5, height: 42 cm.

3.1.1.2 The main utilisation of house 1 (Iron Age I): building level 4

The main use of house 1 **(Fig. 25)** is represented by the fourth building level at the east-slope. During the Iron Age I this area has been used intensively for domestic purposes. The dwelling itself has been altered several times. So far not the complete dimension of house 1 in its different construction levels is grasped. Extensions to north, north-west and south will reveal the complete structure of the building.

3	building level 3 = working area/ subsequent use of house 1	FB1-2	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = house 1 with its 3 stages of construction: the youngest stage the medium stage the foundation	 FB3 FB4 FB5	IA I

Table 3 - Building levels 3 and 4 in II-e-5/6.

Building level 4: the youngest construction level of the main utilisation of house 1 (Fig. 26)

In the last verified level of construction the parallel walls W2 and W1a / W1b as well as the walls W3 and W4 that branched off from wall W1b form five rooms or courtyards[58]: C1/1 (the area between the walls W1a/b and W2), U1/1 (=Unit1/1[59]) (the area west of wall W2), C2/1 (the area east of wall W1a/b), U2 (the area between walls W1a and W3, north of W3) and U3 (the area between the walls W4 and W1a, north of W4). It can be assumed that some small changes in construction were made on wall W1b at this or an earlier point of time that, however, left the direction of the wall unchanged.

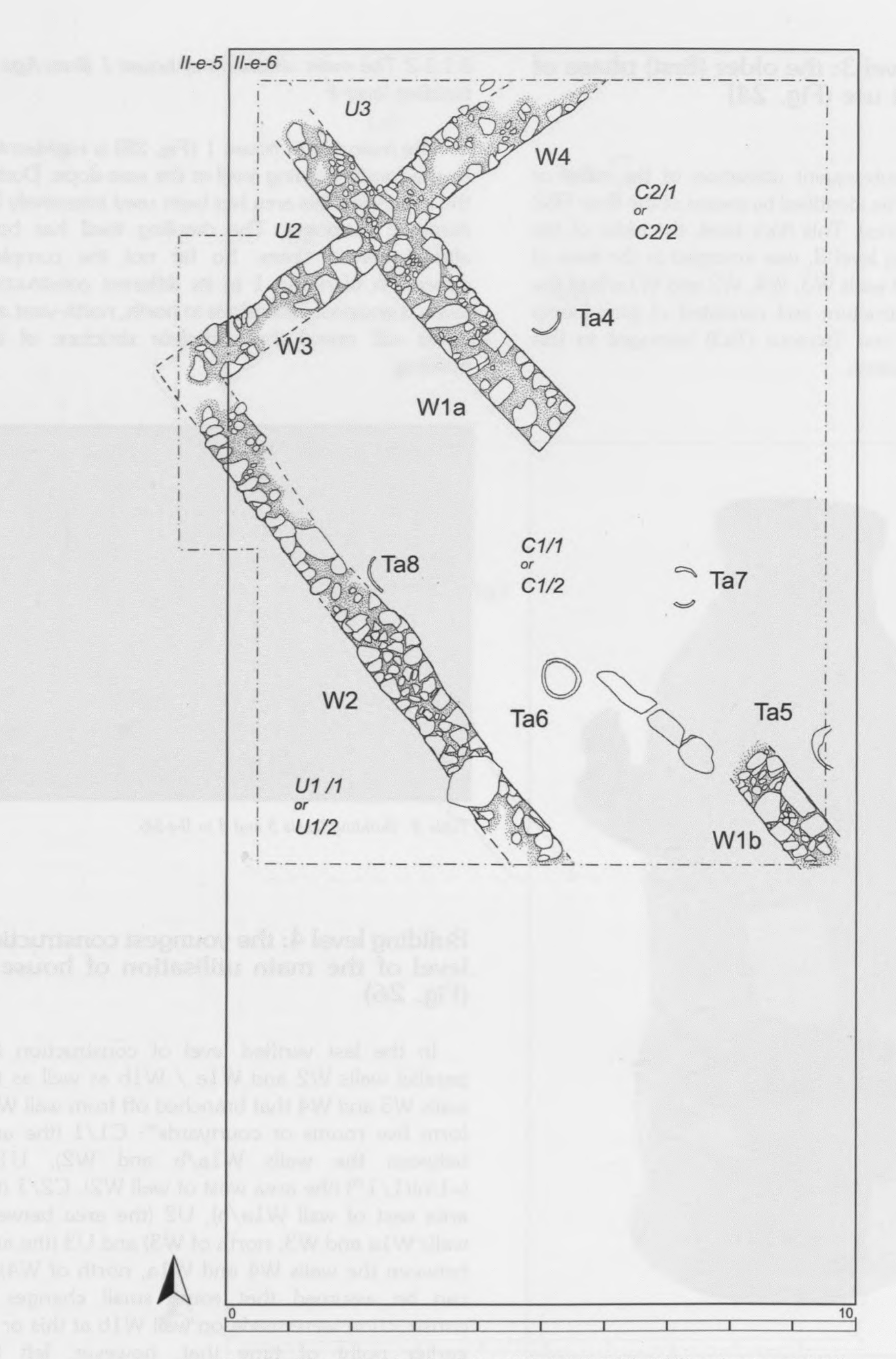


Fig. 26 - Plan of building level 4: middle (C1/2; C2/2; U1/2) and youngest (C1/1; C2/1; U1/1) construction level of house 1 in II-e-6 with the Tannours Ta 4-8»

The walls W1a and W1b are separated by a passage whose exact width cannot be reconstructed due to the state of preservation of the walls. Both walls originally had a mud brick superstructure. Furthermore a mud brick superstructure could be verified for walls W3 and W4 that was separated from the stone foundation by a lime-like coating of the mural crowns. The walls W3 and W2 have formed the north-western edge of house 1. In the area east of W1a a grey, loamy floor FB3 (936.8 metres) can be documented. In the occupation layer above the floor FB3 in court C2/1 a handstone and a silver ring **(Fnr. 11)** as well as a double-perforated clay disc **(Fnr. 9)** were uncovered. An oil lamp **(Fnr. 6)** was found above the floor near wall W1a in court C2/1.

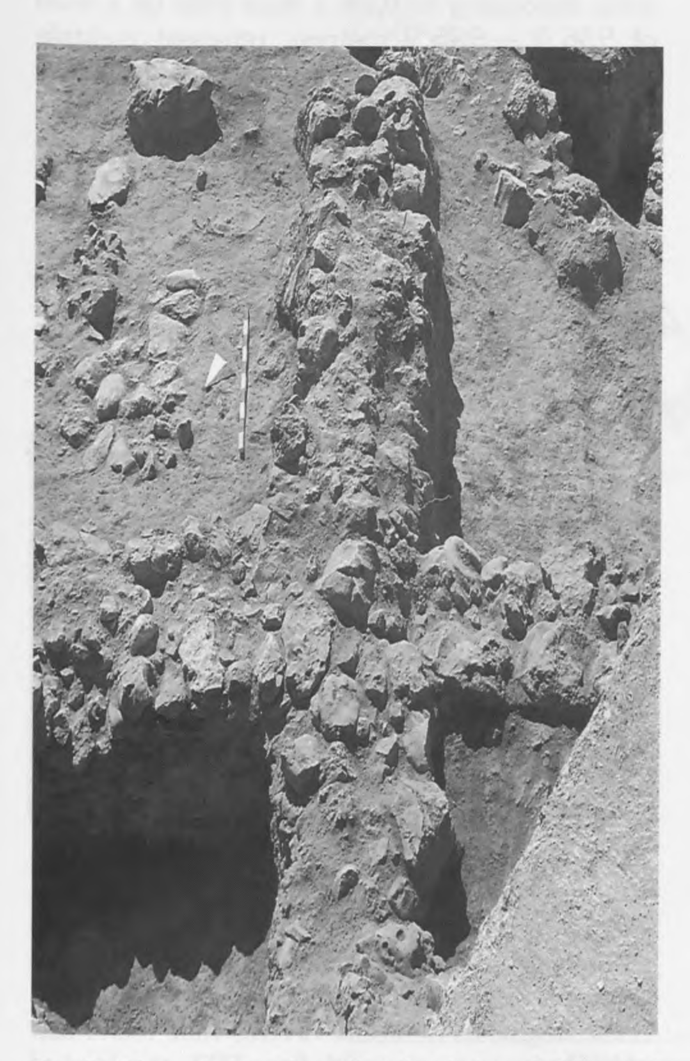


Fig. 27 - The north-west of area II-e-5/6 with the walls W1a, 3, 4 in the foreground.

Building level 4: the middle construction level of the main use of house 1 (Figs 26 and 27)

Before the dwelling reached its final level of construction, walls W3 and W4 in the north had not existed. The parallel walls W1a/b and W2 (see above) have formed three spatial units during the middle level of construction: C1/2: (the area between walls W1a/b and W2), C2/2 (the area east of W1a/b), and U1/2 (the area west of wall W2). The walls W1a and W1b based on the level of the corresponding floor FB4 (approx. 936.45 metres). Court C1/2 had a greyish clay floor FB4. Mud bricks, brick rubble, ash and loam were lying on the floor of unit U1/2. This destruction layer was preserved up to a maximum of 75 centimetres in the south of court C1/2 as well as unit U1/2. It ended in the north of the house and could hardly be determined in the east of the layer.

Installations and finds

Installations such as a stone circle as well as a box of unburnt clay, found on floor FB4, and a small stone platform in court C1/2 that might have been used as a workspace can be assigned to this level of construction.

A closely set layer of irregularly formed stones was found in court C2/2, approx. 20 centimetres above the level of floor FB4. The function of this stone layer is unknown, and could be interpreted as a floor, but due to the irregularity of the stones, this is equally implausible. A stone pestle with matching stone bowl (both **Fnr. 8**) were found on floor C2/2. On floor FB4 in court C1/2 a bracelet **(Fnr. 4)** and a bronze object **(Fnr. 10)** of unknown function were found. Furthermore a whetstone **(Fnr. 12)** was found in the filling layer of court C1/2. A fragment of a figurine originates from the northern area of the court, presumably a cow **(Fnr. 13)**.

Building level 4: the foundation of house 1 (Fig. 28)

As far as is apparent, only one of the foundation walls of house 1 survived the whole period of use. Thus at the erection of house 1 it had a different direction or different ground plan than in later levels

of construction. So wall W5 met W2 at a right angle. W1a and W1b did not exist at the time of the erection of the house.

At this time W5 and W2 formed a corner of a room or court (= C1/3), properly meaning that a change to the «spatial structure» in this area of the house took place at a later time. Traces of fire indicate a destruction of at least some parts of the area at the end of this level of construction. The area west of wall W2 is referred to as U1/3, the area east of W5 as U4.

The oldest documented clay floor of building level 4, FB5, was at a level of approx. 936.15 metres.

Building level 4: the function and utilisation of house 1 (Figs 26 and 28)

The installations and finds of building level 4 of house 1 imply extensive domestic activities. In total eight Tannours (Ta4-11), those installed in court C2, east of wall W1a as well as those in court C1 in the central area of the house, west of wall W2, belong to this building level.

Because of the partially very fragmentary state of preservation of the Tannours and the close sequence of the floors, documented so far, that furthermore could not be found in all areas of the house comparably, an exact assignment of the individual Tannours to the corresponding level of construction or to the floors is not always possible. The Tannours Ta4-8 can arguably be assigned to the middle level of construction of the house whilst the Tannours Ta9 and Ta11 belong to the oldest level, i.e. to the foundation level. Ta10 can still not be clearly assigned to either of the two levels of construction; it is considered to belong to the oldest level.

The great concentration of Tannours implies an intensive utilisation of house structure 1 as a baking and work space at this level of construction.

For house 1 it can be assumed that it had been subject to several structural alterations during the whole period of utilisation in building level 4 during the Iron Age I. Definite information on that will not be given until the dwelling has been exposed completely. Several burnt remains and ash layers as well as mud brick remains indicate at least partial destruction of particular levels of constructions by fire.

3.1.2 The Late Bronze Age II: the sequence of the building levels in the areas II-e-5/II-e-6

To further elicit the stratigraphy and chronology of the east-slope, floor FB5 in area II-e-6 in the southern area of house 1 was removed, followed by a deep trench.

3.1.2.1 Building level 5

Underneath floor FB5 a wall was running into SE-NW direction. It consists of two parts, walls W6a and W6b **(Fig. 29)** and was built-over by wall W5, the oldest Iron Age structure in this area. Belonging to W6b a floor FB6 (at a level of 936.0 – 935.9 metres), renewed multiple times, was documented west and east of the wall as well as the floor FB7 of beige-red-orange, loamy soil (935.5 metres) exposed east of the wall W6b. So far no significant constructional relation can be realised for this Late Bronze Age wall. The walls were covered with ash, so the building might have fallen victim to fire. Both floors indicate at least several phases of the building level.

3	building level 3 = working area / subsequent use of house 1	FB1-2	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = house 1	FB3-5	IA I
5	building level 5 = walls W6a/W6b	FB6-7	LBA II

Table 4 - Building levels 3-5 in II-e-5/6.

Fragments of a stone vessel **(Fnr. 14)** were recovered at the level of floor FB6 west of wall W6b. Some fragments of bronze needles were found east of W6b, in connection with floor FB7, at a level of 935.5 metres.

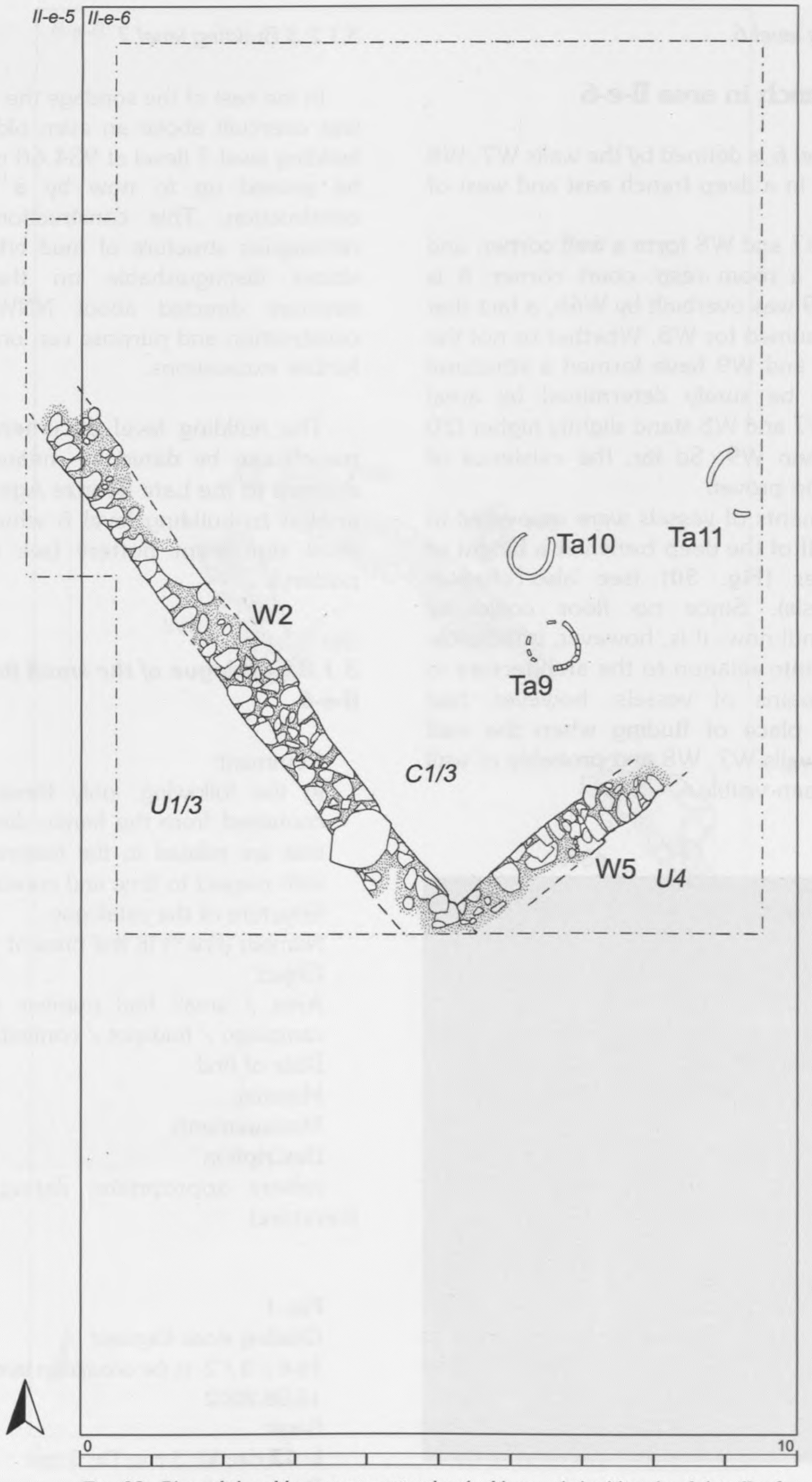


Fig. 28 - Plan of the oldest construction level of house 1: building level 4 in II-e-6; with the Tannours Ta9-11.

3.1.2.2 Building level 6

The deep trench in area II-e-6

Building level 6 is defined by the walls W7, W8 and W9 found in a deep trench east and west of W6b **(Fig. 29)**.

The walls W7 and W8 form a wall corner, and therefore also a room resp. court corner. It is certain that W9 was overbuilt by W6b, a fact that can only be assumed for W8. Whether or not the walls W7, W8 and W9 have formed a structural unit can only be surely determined by areal excavations. W7 and W8 stand slightly higher (20 centimetres) than W9. So far, the existence of floors cannot be proven.

Some fragments of vessels were recovered in the eastern half of the deep trench at a height of 935.10 metres **(Fig. 30)** (see also chapter pottery analysis). Since no floor could be documented until now, it is, however, impossible to bring them into relation to the architecture in situ. The remains of vessels, however, had attained their place of finding when the wall coping of the walls W7, W8 and probably of wall W9 had still been visible.

3	building level 3 = working area/ subsequent use of house 1	FB1-2	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = house 1	FB3-5	IA I
5	building level 5 = walls W6a/W6b	FB6-7	LBA II
6	building level 6 = walls W7-9	-	LBA II
7	building level 7 = mud brick-stone structure	-	LBA II

Table 5 - Building levels 3-7 in II-e-5/6.

3.1.2.3 Building level 7

In the east of the sondage the wall W9 **(Fig. 29)** was overbuilt above an even older building level, building level 7 (level at 934.60 metres) which can be proved up to now by a mud brick-stone construction. This construction consists of a rectangular structure of mud bricks and irregular stones distinguishable on the planum. The structure directed about NNW-SSE. Its exact construction and purpose can only be revealed by further excavations.

The building level documented in the deep trench can be dated by means of the pottery analysis to the Late Bronze Age II. Above all this applies to building level 6 which contained the most significant pottery (see also chapter on pottery).

3.1.3 Catalogue of the small finds: areas II-e-6/ II-e-5

Comment:
In the following, only those small finds are contained from the herein discussed campaigns that are related to the features presented here with respect to time and construction.
Structure of the catalogue:
Number (Fnr.[60]) in the present publication
Object
Area / small find number of the respective campaign / findspot / context
Date of find
Material
Measurements
Description
(where appropriate: dating, comparison / literature)

Fnr. 1
Grinding stone fragment
II-e-6 / 3 / 2: in the occupation layer above court C1
13.08.2002
Basalt
L: 12 cm; W: 5 cm; Th: 5 cm
Fine-pored basalt stone, fragmented

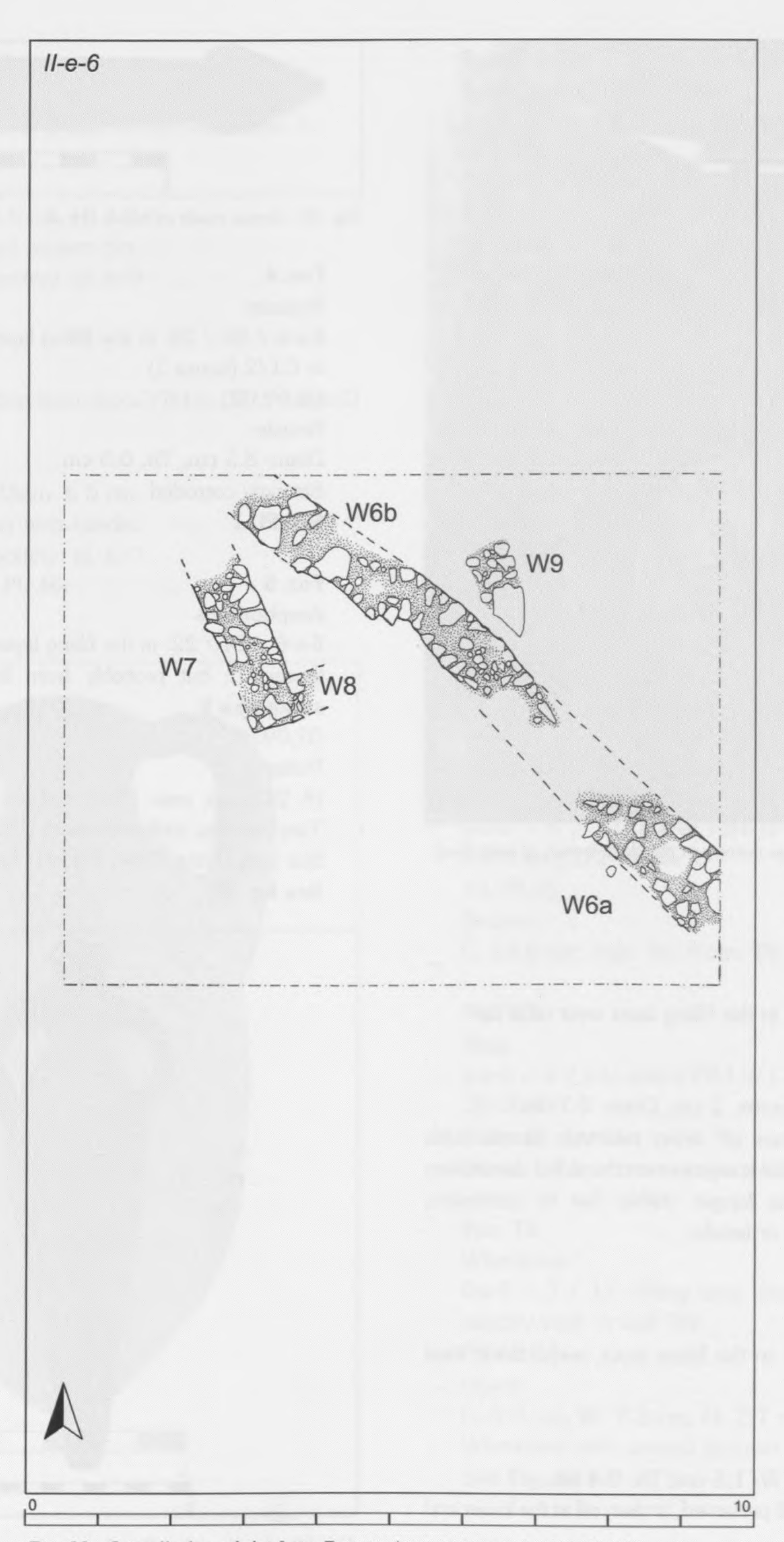


Fig. 29 - Overall plan of the Late Bronze Age structures in area II-e-6.

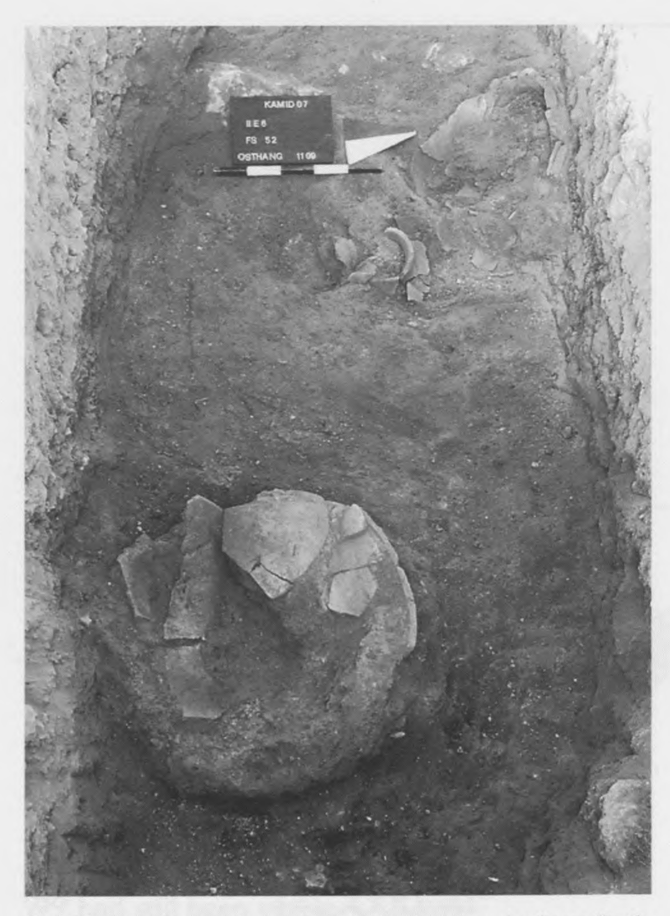
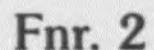


Fig. 30 - Late Bronze Age pottery in the deep trench of area II-e-6



Fnr. 2
Bow of a fibula
II-e-6 / 13 / 13: in the filling layer west of W1b[61]
22.08.02
Bronze
L: 3.8 cm; H: approx. 2 cm; Diam: 0.7 cm
Spiral with broken off bow; relatively simple with completion and block segment on the sides; decoration in the middle no longer visible due to corrosion, presumably discs or beads.

Fnr. 3
Arrow
II-e-6 / 14 / 13: in the filling layer, respectively west of W1b[62]
23.08.02
Bone
L: 8.7 cm; max. W: 1.5 cm; Th: 0.4 cm
Hollow inside, well preserved, broken off at the lower end
See Fig. 31



Fig. 31 - Arrow made of bone, Fnr. 3.

Fnr. 4
Bracelet
II-e-6 / 25 / 20: in the filling layer directly above FB4 in C1/2 (house 1)
09.09.02
Bronze
Diam: 8.5 cm; Th: 0.5 cm
Strongly corroded
See Pl. 1

Fnr. 5
Amphoriskos
II-e-6 / 24 / 22: in the filling layer above FB4 in C1/2 (house 1); but probably from the grave G8 pit or sarcopagus II
07.09.02
Pottery
H: 24.3 cm; max. Diam: 6.4 cm
Two handles, well-preserved, flat base
See also Heinz 2004: Fig. 41. (drawing)
See fig. 32



Fig. 32 - Amphoriskos Fnr. 5.

Fnr. 6
Oil lamp
II-e-6 / 1 / 42: in filling layer above FB3 (house 1)
01.09.05
Pottery
L: 14 cm; W: 13.5 cm; H: 4.9 cm
Well-preserved, but broken rim
See chapter on pottery: pl. 6/8

Fnr. 7
Jar
II-e-6 / 2 / 41: filling layer above FB3 in C1/1 (house1)
01.09.05
Pottery
H: 13 cm; max. Diam: 6.5 cm
Complete small jar with handle
See chapter on pottery: pl. 6/7
See Fig. 33 and Pl. 46



Fig. 33 - Vessel Fnr. 7.

Fnr. 8
Stone pestle with stone bowl
II-e-6 / 3 / 45: in filling layer above FB4 in C2/1 (house1)
03.09.05
Limestone
Pestle: Diam: 8.4 cm; bowl: inner Diam: 8.6 cm; outer Diam: 11.4 cm; H: 8.2 cm
Stone bowl: apart from a piece broken off the rim, it is well-preserved
See Pl. 1

Fnr. 9
Clay disc with two holes
II-e-6 / 4 / 51: in filling layer above FB3 in C1/1 (house1)
05.09.05
Fired clay
Diam: 6.7 cm; H: 1.8 cm; Th: 0.9 cm; Diam. holes: 0.7 cm
Well-preserved
See Pl. 1

Fnr. 10
Bronze object
II-e-6 / 6 / 72: above FB4 in the transition from C1/2 to C2/2 (house 1)
13.09.05
Bronze
L: 13.6 cm; max. W: 9 cm; Th: 0.4 - 0.7 cm

Fnr. 11
Ring
II-e-6 / 3 / 43: above FB3 in C2/1 in house 1
28.08.07
Silver (?)
Diam: 1.8 cm; cross section: 0.3 cm

Fnr. 12
Whetstone
II-e-5 / 3 / 12: filling layer above FB4 at house 1 directly west at wall W2
08.09.07
Stone
L: 5.2 cm; W: 7.3 cm; H: 2.7 cm
Whetstone with several grooves
See Fig. 34

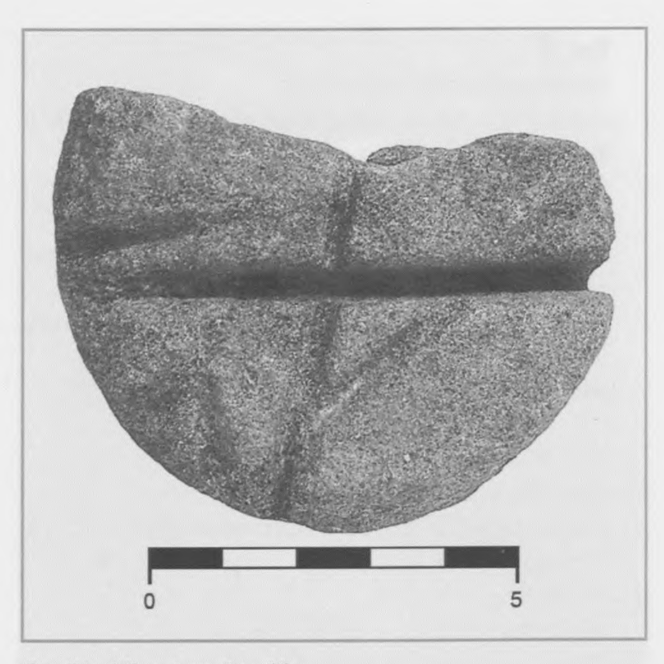


Fig. 34 - Whetstone Fnr. 12.

Fnr. 13
Fragment of a figurine
II-e-6 / 7 / cleansing workings: filling layer above FB4 in C1/2 (house1)
14.09.07
Fired clay
L: 7 cm; W: 3.9 cm; cross section: approx. 4 cm
Fragment of an animal (?) figurine

Fnr. 14
Stone vessel
II-e-6 / 4 / 56: on FB6 west of wall W6b in the deep trench
14.08.07
Basalt
Wall thickness: 3 cm
Flat stone bowl with stand base
See Pl. 1

Fnr. 15
Needle
II-e-5 / 1 / 1: trench of the «winery» / pit of the «winery» (2002)
20.08.07
Bone
L: 8.8 cm; Diam: 0.6 cm
Dark brown

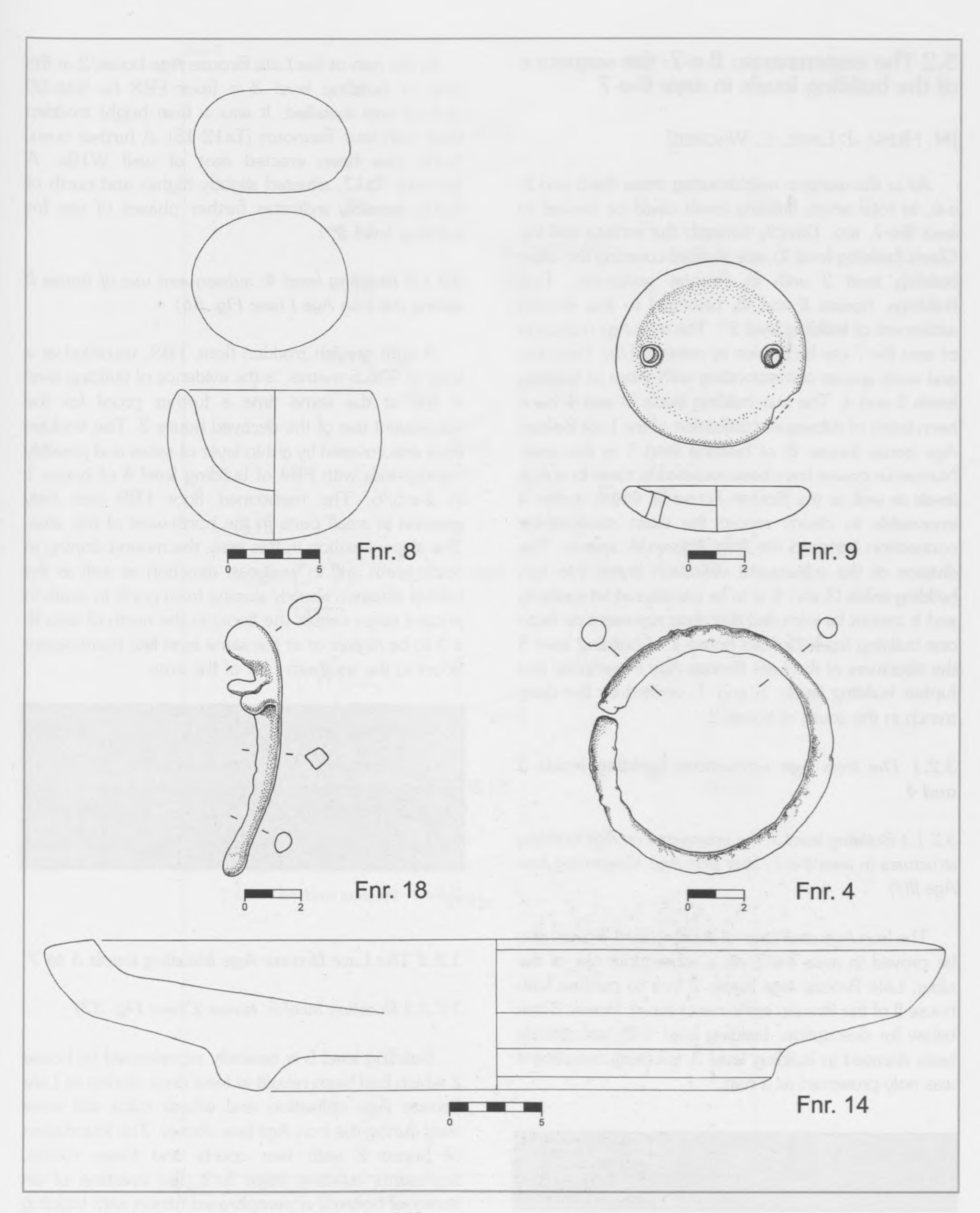
Fnr. 16
Mortar
II-e-6 / 2 / 10: on FB1 east of the mud brick superstructure of W1a
15.08.07
Stone
H: 12.5; Diam: 17 cm
Rectangular mortar with round flat grinding surface

Fnr. 17
Arrowhead
II-e-6 / 5 / 57: removal of the balk between II-e-6 and II-e-7 east of W6a
14.09.07
Bronze
L: 7.2 cm; max. W: 1.4 cm; Th: 0.4 cm
Corroded
See Fig. 132 and Fig. 35



Fig. 35 - Arrowhead Fnr. 17.

Fnr. 18
Small bronze figurine
II-e-6 / 6 / 57: removal of the balk between II-e-6 and II-e-7 east of W6a
14.09.07
Bronze
L: 9.5 cm; Diam. between 0.6 – 1.3 cm
Abstractly formed, probably anthropomorphic figurine with a small head and small arms
See Pl. 1



Pl.1 - Small finds from area II-e-6: Fnr. 4, 8, 9, 14 und 18.

3.2 The eastern area: II-e-7: the sequence of the building levels in area II-e-7

[M. HEINZ, J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

As in the western neighbouring areas II-e-5 and II-e-6, in total seven building levels could be proved in area II-e-7, too. Directly beneath the surface soil the Glacis (building level 1) was situated covering the older building level 2 with its Roman settlement. Two buildings, houses II and III, belonged to this Roman settlement of building level 2[63]. The Iron Age utilisation of area II-e-7 can be proven by means of the Tannours and work spaces corresponding with those of building levels 3 and 4. The two building levels (3 and 4) have been levels of subsequent utilisation of the Late Bronze Age house (house 2) of building level 5 in this area. Numerous graves have been recessed in these Iron Age levels as well as the Roman house III, which makes it impossible to clearly record the exact stratigraphic connection between the Iron Age work spaces. The division of the subsequent utilisation layers into two building levels (3 and 4) is to be considered temporarily and it cannot be excluded that they represent de facto one building level. Besides house 2 of building level 5 the structures of the Late Bronze Age II comprise two further building levels, 6 and 7, verified by the deep trench in the south of house 2.

3.2.1 The Iron Age utilisation: building levels 3 and 4

3.2.1.1 Building level 3: the youngest Iron Age building structures in area II-e-7, later Iron Age I/beginning Iron Age II(?)

The Iron Age structures of building level 3 could also be proved in area II-e-7 via a subsequent use of the older, Late Bronze Age house 2 (not to confuse with house II of the Roman settlement phase). House 2 (see below for description, building level 5/2) had already been decayed in building level 3, properly meaning it was only preserved as a ruin.

3	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	IA I (II)

Table 6 - Building level 3 in II-e-7.

In the ruin of the Late Bronze Age house 2 at the time of building level 3 a floor FB8 (= 936.00 metres) was installed. It was a firm bright trodden floor with four Tannours (Ta12-15). A further oven, Ta16, has been erected east of wall W10a. A Tannour Ta17, situated slightly higher and north of Ta16, possibly indicates further phases of use for building level 3[64].

3.2.1.2 Building level 4: subsequent use of house 2 during the Iron Age I ***(see Fig. 36)***

A light greyish trodden floor, FB9, recorded at a level of 936.5 metres, is the evidence of building level 4 and at the same time a further proof for the subsequent use of the decayed house 2. The trodden floor was covered by a thin layer of ashes and possibly corresponds with FB4 of building level 4 of house 1 in II-e-5/6. The mentioned floor FB9 was only grasped in small parts in the north-west of the area. The slope situation in this area, the mound sloping in south-north and in west-east direction as well as the hillside situation already sloping from north to south in ancient times causes the floors in the north of area II-e-7 to be higher or at the same level like more recent floors in the southern part of the area.

3	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = subsequent use of house 2	FB9	IA I

Table 7 - Building level 3-4 in II-e-7.

3.2.2 The Late Bronze Age building levels 5 to 7

3.2.2.2 Building level 5: house 2 ***(see Fig. 37)***

Building level 5 is basically represented by house 2 which had been rebuilt at least once during its Late Bronze Age utilisation and whose ruins still were used during the Iron Age (see above). The foundation of house 2 with two courts and three rooms, represents building stage 5/2, the erection of an annex of house 2 is paraphrased herein with building stage 5/1.

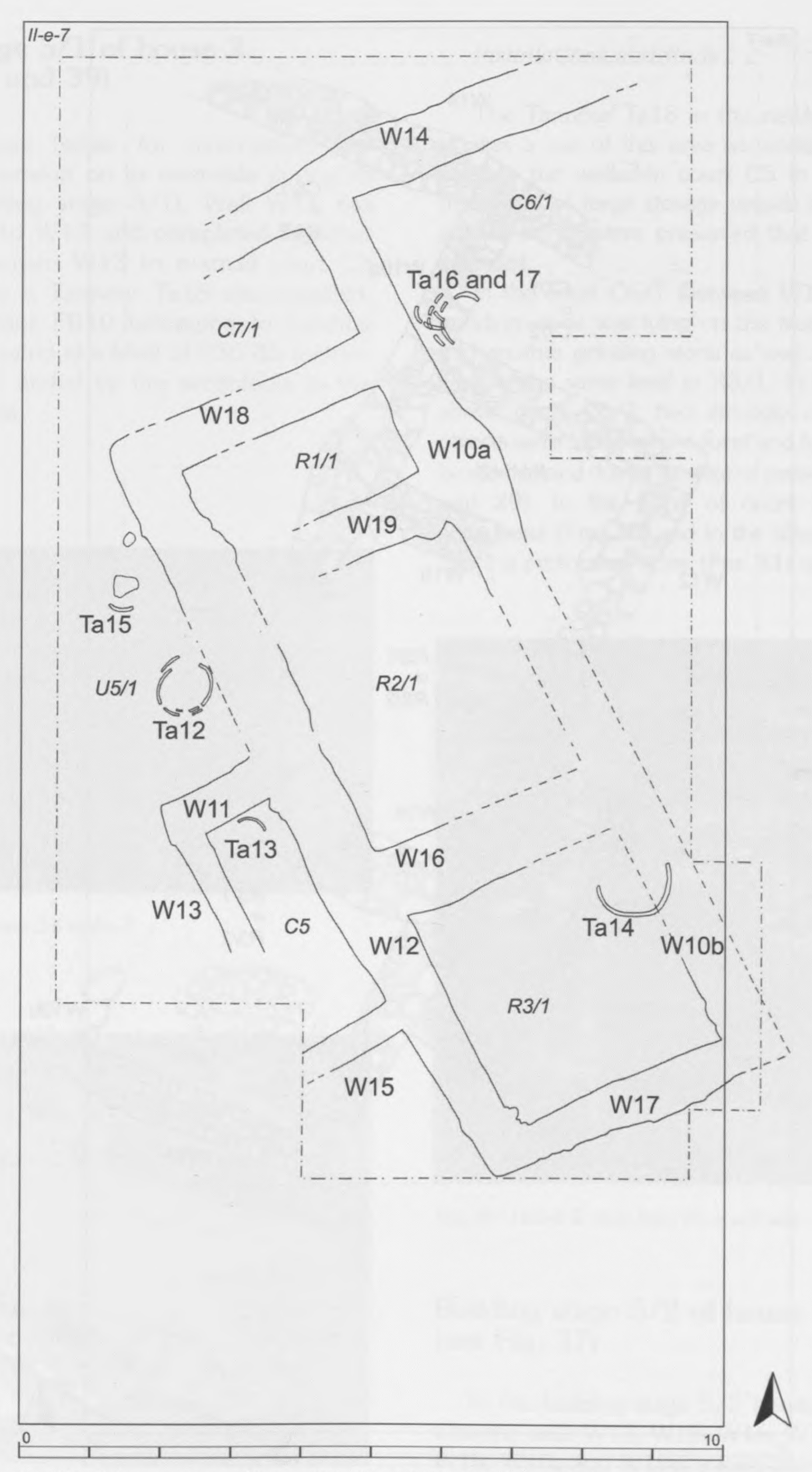


Fig. 36 - Subsequent use of house 2 (building levels 3 and 4) in II-e-7; with the Tannours 12-17.

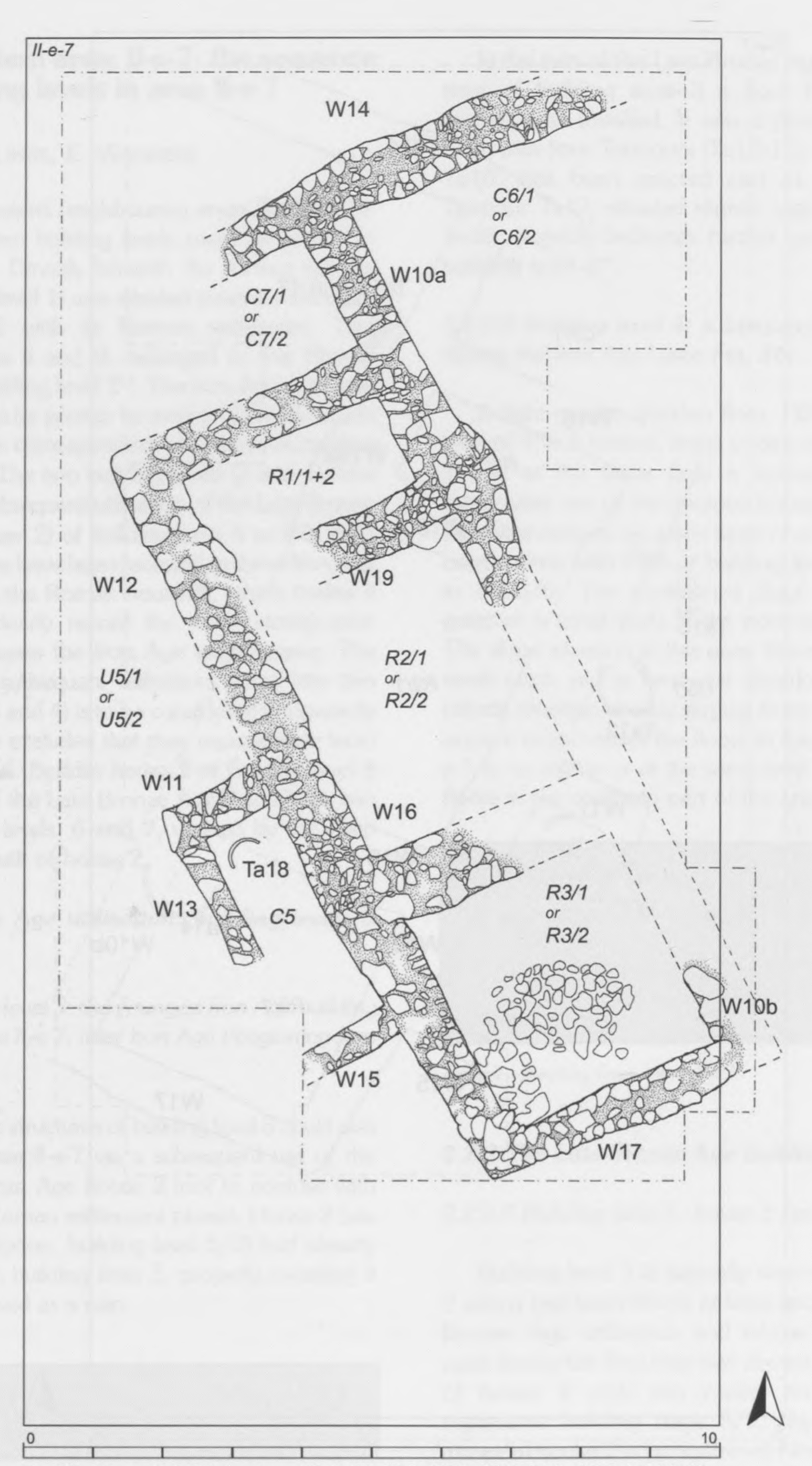


Fig. 37 - House 2: building stages 5/1 (C7/1; C6/1; U5/1; R1/1; R2/1; R3/1; C5; U5/1) and 5/2 (C7/2; C6/2; R1/2; R2/2; R3/2; U5/2) during the Late Bronze Age II, II-e-7».

Building stage 5/1 of house 2 (see Figs 37 and 39)

House 2 (see below for description) has received an extension on its west-side during its utilisation (building stage 5/1). Wall W11 has been attached to W12 and completed together with the windscreen W13 to a small court C5 **(Fig. 38)** where a Tannour Ta18 was installed. The trodden floor FB10 belonging to building stage 5/1 is situated at a level of 935.45 metres. Building level 5 ended by fire recordable in the south of the area.

3	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = subsequent use of house 2	FB9	IA I
5	building level 5 = house 2 building stage 5/1	FB 10	LBA II

Table 8 - Building levels 3-5 in II-e-7.

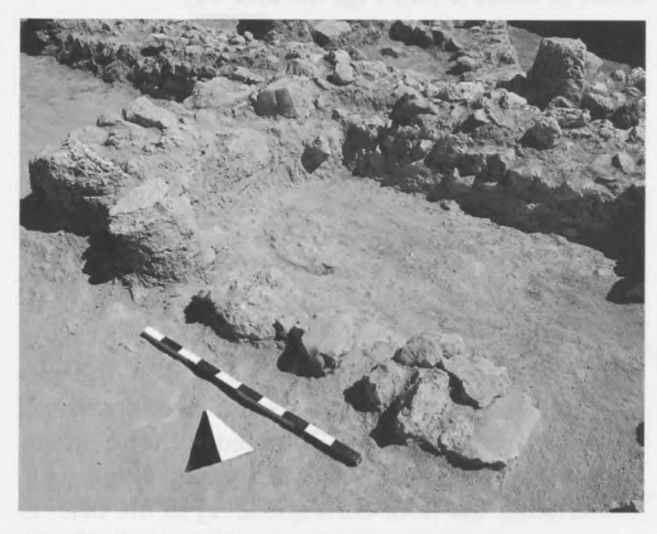


Fig. 38 - Court C5 of house 2.

Installations and finds

The Tannour Ta18 in the newly built court C5 implies a use of this area as workspace **(Fig. 38)**. Outside the walled-in court C5 in the area U5/1 fragments of large storage vessels as well as many animal bones were preserved that imply domestic activities.

In the court C6/1 (between W14 and W10a) a grinding stone was lying on the trodden floor FB10 and another grinding stone as well as a pestle were lying at the same level in R3/1. In the filling rubble above court C6/1 two strongly corroded bronze objects were found whose form and function could not be determined due to its state of preservation **(Fnr. 28 and 29)**. In the filling of court C7/1 a bronze arrowhead **(Fnr. 30)** and in the filling rubble of area U5/1 a perforated stone **(Fnr. 31)** were lying.



Fig. 39 - House 2: view from the south-east.

Building stage 5/2 of house 2 (see Fig. 37)

In the building stage 5/2 house 2 was erected with the walls W12, W15, W16, W17, W18, W14, W19, W10a and W10b, a long rectangular building heading northwest-southeast.

3	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = subsequent use of house 2	FB9	IA I
5	building level 5 = house 2 building stage 5/1 building stage 5/2	FB 10 FB 11	LBA II

Table 9 - Building levels 3-5 in II-e-7.

So far the eastern boundary of the building could not be clarified in its course[65]. The walls W10a and W10b have been grasped up to now. It can be assumed that these two walls had formed coherent masonry. The floor space of the house had about 56 sqm whereas courts and exteriors were attached. The northern area of the house was divided into two courtyards C7/2 and C6/2 by the walls W10a and W14. Two further walls, W16 and W19, divided the interior of the house into three areas. In the most northern room R1/2, formed by the walls W12, W18, W10a and W19 a trodden floor FB11 of firm, bright loam could be proved at a level of 935.40 metres to which the loam surface R2/2 running to W16 was probably belonging as well as the stone floor of small closely set stones in room R3/2 which was not preserved extensively.

Installations and finds

A stone bench ran parallel to the inner side of the wall W12 (sw-corner W17). A round bone plate with incised decoration (**Fnr. 21**) was found in 2002 in the southern area of the house (during cleansing workings). On the floor FB11 a spindle whorl (?) (**Fnr. 32**) was lying in R2/2 and a grinding stone in court C6/2.

3.2.2.2. Building level 6 from the deep trench in the south of house 2 ***(see Figs 40 and 41)***

In the area of house 2 a sondage in room 3 (2002) was conducted with the intention to reveal the stratigraphy of this area.

3	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = subsequent use of house 2	FB9	IA I
5	building level 5 = house 2 building stage 5/1 building stage 5/2	FB 10 FB 11	LBA II
6	building level 6 = deep trench with wall W20	FB 12	LBA II

Table 10 - Building levels 3-6 in II-e-7.

House 2 is situated at 934.7 – 934.15 metres above the destruction layer mainly consisting of mud brick rubble. This mud brick rubble possibly emanates from the disintegration of a wall structure that could be partially recorded with wall W20 and dates to the Late Bronze Age II. A big handstone is to be assigned to this building level. The corresponding trodden floor FB12 was situated at a level of approx. 934.15 metres.

3.2.2.3 Building level 7 from the deep trench in the south of house 2 ***(see Figs 40 and 41)***

In 2007 the deep trench was enlarged to the east and further deepened. Beneath a massive burnt destruction layer recorded at 934.15-933.75 metres, building level 7 was exposed.

Below this massive burnt destruction layer an oven (**Fig. 41**) was preserved (building level 7). Since building level 7 contained pottery of the Late Bronze Age the mentioned destruction must have been taken place in the Late Bronze Age, too. So far the base of the oven has not been reached. Therewith building level 7 ended hitherto at an excavation level of 933.40 metres (**Fig. 40**). Underneath the floor corresponding to the oven is to be expected.

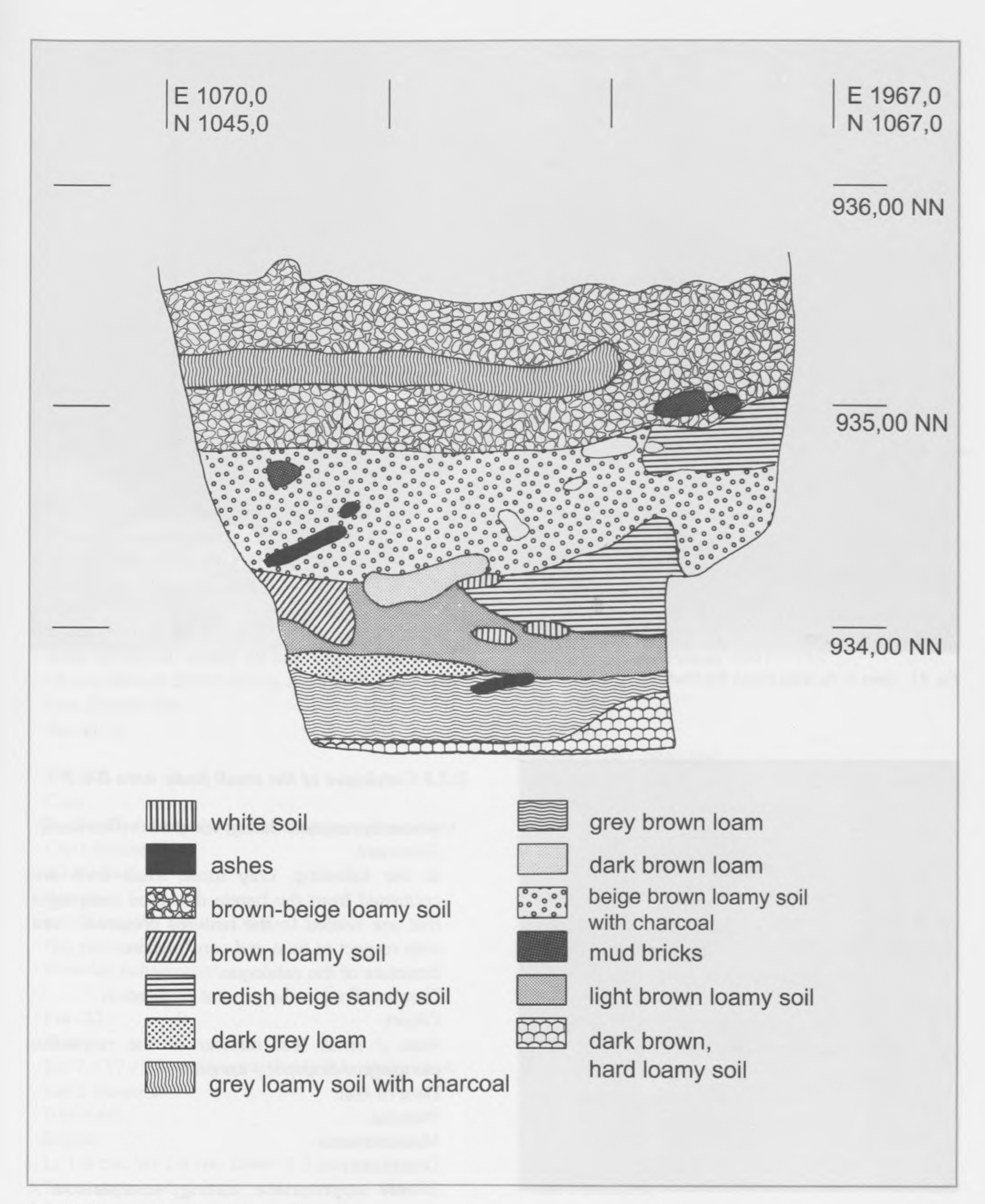


Fig. 40 - Section of the deep trench in II-e-7.

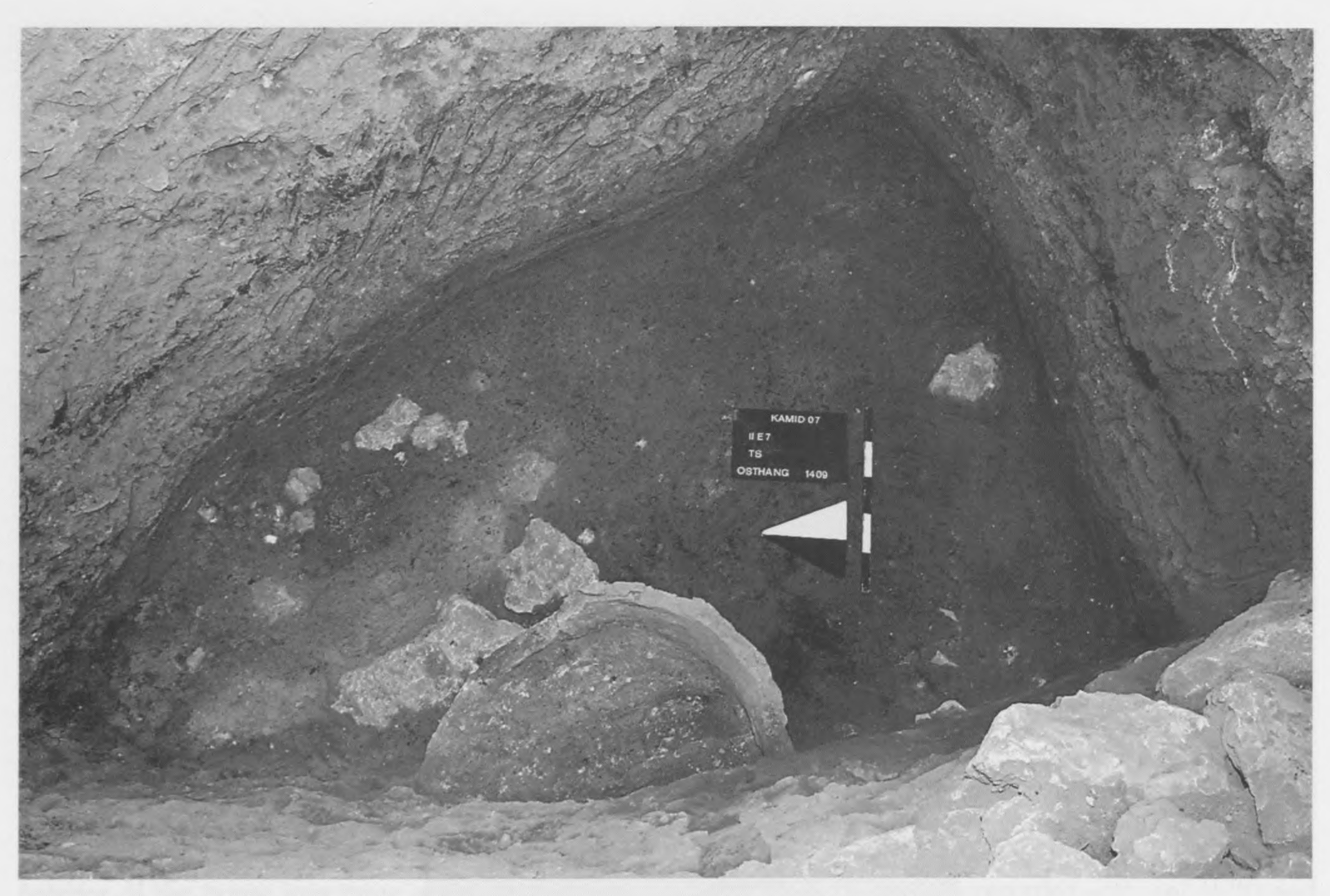


Fig. 41 - Oven in the deep trench II-e-7/building level 7.

3	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	IA I (II)
4	building level 4 = subsequent use of house 2	FB9	IA I
5	building level 5 = house 2 building stage 5/1 building stage 5/2	 FB 10 FB 11	LBA II
7	building level 7 = oven	 (FB13)	LBA II

Table 11 - Building levels 3-7 in II-e-7.

3.2.3 Catalogue of the small finds: area II-e-7

(where appropriate dating, comparison/literature)
Comment:
In the following, only those small finds are contained from the herein discussed campaigns that are related to the features presented here with respect to time and construction.
Structure of the catalogue:
Number (Fnr.) in the present publication
Object
Area / small find number of the respective campaign / findspot / context
Date of find
Material
Measurements
Description
(where appropriate: dating, comparison / literature)

Fnr. 19
Pricker
II-e-7 / 101 / 101: in the south of the area, south of house 2
09.08.02
Metal
L: 12.5 cm; Diam: 0.4 cm
Elongated pricker with a bend in the middle

Fnr. 20
Bracelet
II-e-7 / 103 / 117: in the upper filling layer above R3/1 (house 2)
21.08.02
Bronze
Diam: 6.4 cm; Th: 0.4 cm
Open bracelet with broadened ends
See Pl. 2

Fnr. 21
Bone disc with incisions
II-e-7 / 104 / 141: on FB11 in room 3/2 (house 2)
04.09.02
Bone
Diam: 3.7 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
Badly preserved, broken off half
Cf. e.g. Barnett 1957[66]: H 1 a, 37; Tufnell 1940[67]: 18
Late Bronze Age
See pl. 2

Fnr. 22
Coin
II-e-7 / 16 / 22: in the upper filling layer above court C6/1 (house 2)
03.09.05
Bronze
L: 1.7 cm; W: 1.4 cm; Diam: 0.5 cm
Not restored yet
Probably Achaemenid

Fnr. 23
Coin
II-e-7 / 17 / 22: in the upper filling layer above court C6/1 (house 2)
03.09.05
Bronze
L: 1.4 cm; W: 1.4 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Not restored yet
Probably Achaemenid

Fnr. 24
Fragmented ring
II-e-7 / 8 / 3: from the filling layer above U5/1 (house 2), possibly from grave pit G28
22.08.05
Iron
Diam: 6.6 cm; Th: 0.7 cm
Preserved half, heavily corroded

Fnr. 25
Ring
II-e-7 / 20 / 30: from the filling layer above court C7/1 (house 2), possibly from grave pit G22
07.09.05
Bronze
Diam: approx. 2.7 cm; Th: approx. 0.1 cm

Fnr. 26
Needle («Ösennadel»)
II-e-7 / 21 / 39: filling layer above FB8 (house2) in U5/1
12.09.05
Bronze
Preserved L: 7.3 cm; Th: 0.2 cm; Diam. eye: 0.2 cm
Thin bronze needle
Cf. e.g. Adler / Penner 2001[68]: Tf.9

Fnr. 27
Pendant
II-e-7 / 19 / Stray find
06.09.2005
Silver
L: with eyelet: 1.4 cm, Diam: 0.9 cm
Round, hollow pendant with eyelet

Fnr. 28
Fragment of a metal object
II-e-7 / 12 / 59: in filling layer above FB10 in court C6/1 in house 2
01.09.07
Bronze / silver (?)
Diam: 3 cm; cross section: 0.3 cm
Spiral bronze ring, fragmented

Fnr. 29
Metal object
II-e-7 / 14 / 59: in filling layer above FB10 in court C6/1 (house 2)
01.09.07

Bronze / silver (?)
Diam: 2.1 cm; cross section: 0.3 cm
Spiral ring with an appendage broadening towards the end

Fnr. 30
Arrowhead
II-e-7 / 18 / 78: in the occupation layer above FB10 in court C7/1 (house 2)
11.09.07
Bronze
L: 8.5 cm; W: 1.6 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
See Pl. 2
See Fig. 132
Fig. 42



Fig. 42 - Arrowhead Fnr. 30.

Fnr. 31
Perforated stone
II-e-7 / 9 / 43: in filling layer above FB10 (house2) in U5/1
29.08.07
Stone
L: 7.2 cm; W: 2 cm; Th:1.4 cm; drilling Diam: 0.4 cm
Dark grey stone with a perforation in the upper half

Fnr. 32
Button-like object / Spindle whorl (?)
II-e-7 / 7 / 58: on FB11 in R2/2 (house 2)
01.09.07
Stone
Diam: 3 cm; H: 1 cm
Relatively small and light button-like object / spindle whorl (?) of grey stone
See Pl. 2
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 33
Bead
II-e-7 / 4 / 46: in the occupation layer above FB11, respectively between FB11 and FB10 in C6/2 east of the W10a (house 2)
30.08.07
Stone
Diam: 1.4 cm; H: 0.6 cm; Diam. drilling: 0.4 cm
Grey-black bead

Fnr. 34
Needle-like object
II-e-7 / 8 / 16: in the filling layer above FB9 directly north of W14 (house 2)
22.08.07
Bronze
L: 2.9 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Small needle-like object with rectangular cross-section
See Pl. 2

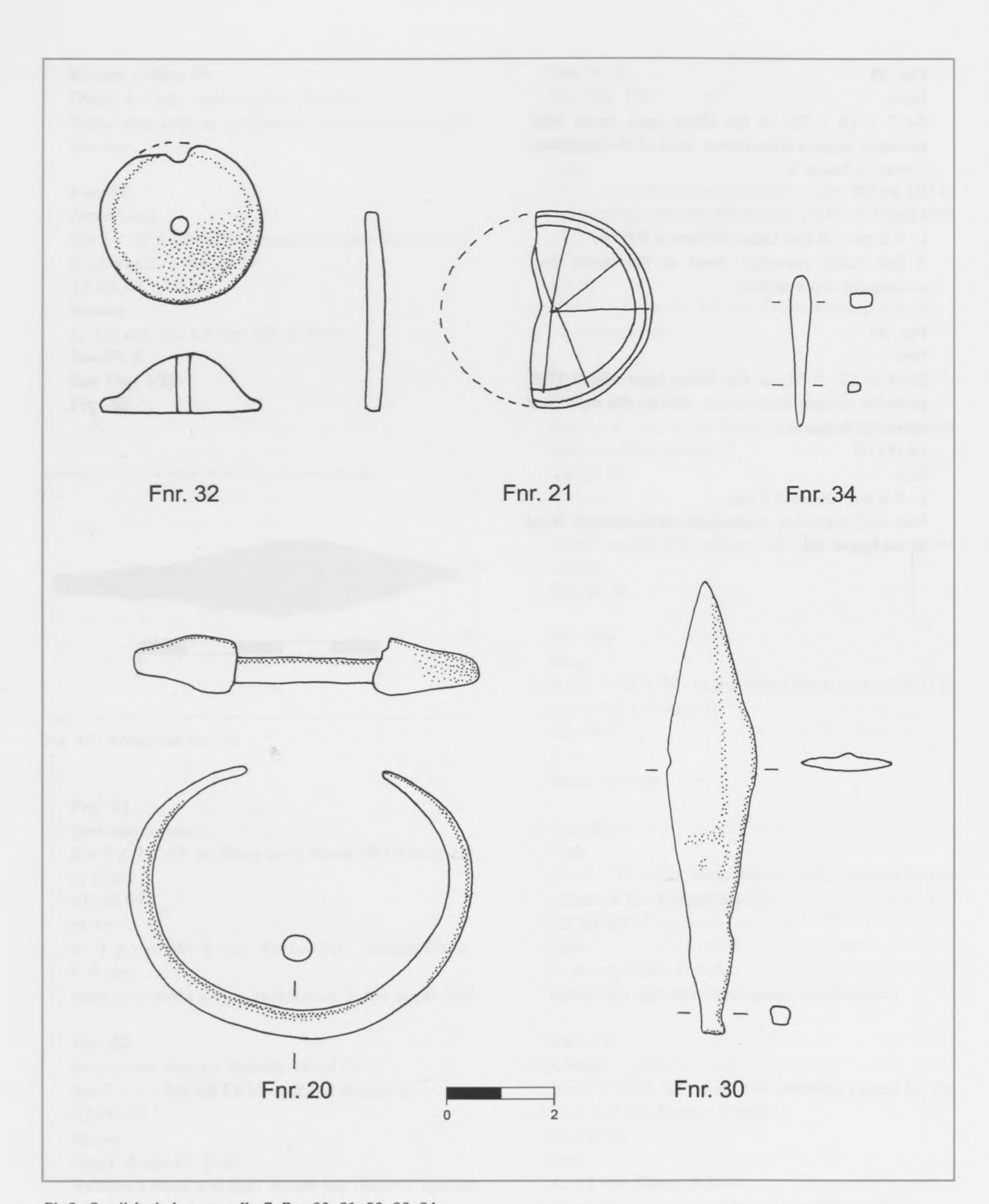
Fnr. 35
Ring
II-e-7 / 10 / 20: in the filling layer above FB10 in court C6/1 (house 2)
25.08.07
Iron
Diam: 2.6 cm

Fnr. 36
Nail
II-e-7 / 13 / 30: stray find, probably placed by the recess of the Roman masonry
28.08.07
Iron
L: 8 cm; Diam: 0,5 cm
Bend iron nail with rectangular cross-section

Fnr. 37
Object
II-e-7 / 15 / 58: stray find probably placed by the recess of the Roman masonry
01.09.07
Iron
L: 11 cm; Diam: 0.8 cm
Corroded, longish and bend, function unknown

Fnr. 38
Nails
II-e-7 / 16 / 73: in the filling layer above FB8, probably ancient disturbance, west of the northwest corner of house 2
07.09.07
Iron
L: 9.5 cm – 8 cm; Diam: 0.7 cm – 0.6 cm
2 iron nails, corroded, bend at the upper end, rectangular cross-section

Fnr. 39
Nail
II-e-7 / 17 / 73: in the filling layer above FB8, probably ancient disturbance, west of the northwest corner of house 2
08.09.07
Iron
L: 9.8 cm; Diam: 0.7 cm
Iron nail, corroded, rectangular cross-section, bend at the upper end



Pl. 2 - Small finds from area II-e-7: Fnr. 20, 21, 30, 32, 34.

3.4 The pottery of the east-slope: areas II-e-5/ II-e-6 and II-e-7

[S. Kulemann-Ossen]

3.4.1 The areas II-e-5 and II-e-6

The Iron Age building levels 3 and 4

Simple wares that are either minerally or mostly minerally and in addition chaff tempered, are characteristic for the pottery of the youngest Iron Age building level (building level 3). Only a few pieces show decorative patterns such as simple painted bands. Some single fragments with remains of a red slip on the inner and outer surfaces occur; so far these are almost totally body sherds.

Typical vessel shapes of building level 3 are jars with outwards drawn or simple rims, whereas the handles run from the rims to the shoulders of the vessels (**Pl. 3: 1-5**). Furthermore pots with narrow short neck belonged to the assemblages of building level 3 in the areas II-e-5 and II-e-6 (**Pl. 4: 6-9**). The storage vessels show distinct bulges at the rims (**Pl. 3: 6; Pl. 4: 1-3**) and are mostly minerally tempered with chaff additionally. Numerous wall fragments of bigger vessels are characterised by a finger-ridged decoration in horizontal or wavy lines (**Pl. 5: 5-8**). Pithoi with this kind of decoration are very similar to those from Sarepta, Strata F and E (between 1200 and 1025 B.C.)[69]. So far this kind of decoration has only been recorded in connection with building level 3. Furthermore a painted incense burner (**Fig. 128**) with a dome, windows and figurative applications emanates from building level 3. The hand-made piece has a burnt surface due to the location of its find context. Exact parallels for this unicum cannot be found. Similar incense burners occur in the Iron Age I, such as in Megiddo, Beth Shan or Lachish[70].

The exact chronological assignment of building level 3 cannot be done without any problems, since the reference material emanates from findings of the Iron Age I as well as of Iron Age II[71]. However, at the moment there is rather few evidence that building level 3 continued well into the Iron Age II.

A clear break can be recognised between the pottery of building level 3 and those of building level 4. The pottery assemblages from the underneath building level 4 almost exclusively contained cooking pots that are to be found just isolated in building level 3. This could, however, also be ascribed to functional differences.

The cooking pots from building level 4 have close parallels with the Iron Age I vessels of the earlier excavations in Kamid el-Loz. Mostly cooking pots with a distinct ridge at the rim (**Pl. 6: 1-4**) occur, that are proved according to Marfoe[72] for the Iron Age I as well as for Iron Age II. In contrast he categorises cooking pots matching the piece shown on **Pl. 6: 1** as earlier types of vessels of Iron Age I. A completely preserved small jar with pointed base and trefoil mouth (**Pl. 6: 7, Fnr. 7**) is proved alike in Beth Shan, layer VI, dating to the 12^{th} / 11^{th} century B.C. Similarly a small oil lamp found in building level 4 in area II-e-6 (**Pl. 6: 8, Fnr. 6**) has found its analogy in layer VI of Beth Shan[73].

Due to the stratigraphic context it can be assumed that there must have been only a small temporal difference between the building levels 3 and 4[74], whereas building level 4 surely can be assigned to the earlier Iron Age I, while building level 3 rather matches the later Iron Age I or, maybe, Iron Age II already. The further scheduled excavations in this area will give more detailed information about the exact chronology, especially regarding building level 3[75].

The Late Bronze Age building levels 5-7

From the youngest Late Bronze Age building level 5 as well as from the oldest reached building level 7 of the areas II-e-5 and II-e-6 hardly significant pottery is available up to now. Hopefully the further workings will produce more pottery material shedding light on the

chronological assignment. In this connection only pottery from building level 6 is described that has produced a larger amount of material allowing more detailed statements. Altogether the comparisons for building level 6 indicate a temporal accordance with the palace P4 of Kamid el-Loz, viz. the Late Bronze Age II.

A fragment of a jug with trefoil mouth of the Cypriot *base ring ware II «base ring ware II»* **(Pl. 7: 1)** derived from building level 6 in area II-e-6. That this fragment, found in 2007, is a Cypriot import and not a local imitation is indicated above all by the lower handle attachment. Contrary to many imitations where the handles were simply attached to the outer side of the vessel this handle is pierced through the vessel wall[76]. In difference to the most comparable pieces of the Levant whose handles are touching the vessel below the rim, the upper handle attachment of the present fragment, however, is attached directly to the rim. The inner and outer surfaces of the jug are reddish (Munsell: 5YR7/4 and 2.5YR5/6), whereas the outer surface is slipped and painted with bright bands (10YR8/2). An identical piece appeared in building level 4b of the palace of Kamid el-Loz[77].

Among the types of bowls from building level 6 two pieces **(Pl. 7: 5-6)** were found that are worth mentioning due to their decoration. Both fragments show a painting at the rim, on the inner as well as the outer side, and the outer surface is decorated additionally with string impressions. Comparable shapes emanate from the earlier excavations in Kamid el-Loz (type 1,4c[78]) and have been used for longer periods in the temple as well as in the palace. The closest comparison for these bowls occur, however, in the building level 4 of the Late Bronze Age palace, whereas the combination of rim painting and string impression can be found rather seldom[79].

Furthermore a number of bigger vessels of wares **(Pl. 8)** are associated with building level 6, for which analogies can also be found in palace P4 in Kamid el-Loz[80].

3.4.2 Area II-e-7

The Iron Age building levels 3 and 4

Until now the building levels 3 and 4 in area II-e-7 were only recorded in a small area. In addition both building levels are disturbed by the construction of graves (see above) which is why hardly stratified pottery is present. Building level 3 of area II-e-7 is supposed to be contemporaneous with building level 3 of the adjacent areas II-e-5 and II-e-6. However, it is to point out that certain wares and shapes, characterising building level 3 in the areas II-e-5 and II-e-6 cannot be verified in area II-e-7. This applies particularly to the numerous proved body fragments of bigger vessels with a finger-ridged decoration in horizontal or wavy lines **(Pl. 5: 5-8)** found in building level 3 in the areas II-e-5 and II-e-6. Those do not occur at all in area II-e-7. In contrast the jugs **(Pl. 3: 1-5)** proved in the areas II-e-5 and II-e-6 of building level 3 can also be found in area II-e-7.

In area II-e-7 of building level 4 mainly sherds of cooking vessels are documented, corresponding with the areas II-e-5 and II-e-6 of building level 4. Overall, however, just a little pottery is associated with building level 4 so far but dating it to the Iron Age I seems to be evident due to the documented cooking pot wares.

The Late Bronze Age buildings levels 5-7

The present material of building levels 5 and 7 implies a dating to the Late Bronze Age II, whereas no significant differences become apparent between the individual building levels. Simple bowls **(Pl. 9: 1-2)**, bowls with rim painting **(Pl. 9: 3)** or bowls with inwards sloped rim **(Pl. 9: 4-6)** are characteristic for building levels 5-7. Sporadically carinated bowls **(Pl. 9: 7)** occur. The bowls are mostly minerally and/or organically tempered in addition and the surfaces are invariably unslipped. The so far documented types of bowls only allow little inference regarding the exact chronological classification of the building levels 5 to 7. According to Penner[81] these are «long-lived shapes», documented in the Late Bronze Age temple from building level T3 to T1 and in the palace from building level P5 to P1/2.

In contrast the fragment of a pilgrim flask from building level 5 **(Pl. 9: 8)** and the neck of a Cypriot *base ring ware II*-jug from building level 7 **(Pl. 9: 9)** are chronologic indicators. The former has a thickened, outwards drawn rim; the handles on both sides are broken off. S. Penner primarily distinguishes the particular types of pilgrim flasks by the decoration and the course of the handles, whereas the rim type is of minor importance. However, the earliest evidence of pilgrim flasks derives from the context of palace/treasury P4 and temple T2[82].

The fragment of the Cypriot *base ring ware II* from building level 7 has matching analogies in the treasury (P4d) of Kamid el-Loz[83]. At its outer surface the piece shows a dark slip (10YR4/1) with bright painted bands (10YR8/2). The inner surface is left unslipped, the outer slip only continues at the inner rim zone. This fragment is likely to be a «real» Cypriot import[84].

A body fragment of a second pilgrim flask, also from building level 5, is painted with red concentric circles on bright ground **(Pl. 9: 10)**. According to Penner[85] the piece corresponds typologically with the

	PERIODS	BUILDING LEVELS	FLOORS (only IA - LBA)	ABSOLUTE DATING	GRAVES
1	Post-Roman/Byzantine Period	building level 1		from the late 4th century A.D.	burials
2	Roman Period	building level 2		30 B.C. – late 4th century A.D.	burials
	Hellenistic Period	no building structures		330-30 B.C.	burials
	Iron Age IA III	--		538-330 B.C.	burials (?)
3	Iron Age IA I (II)	building level 3 = working area/ subsequent use of house 1	FB1-2	1100-1000/900 B.C.	
4	Iron Age IA I	building level 4 = house 1	FB3-5	1200-1100 B.C.	
5	Late Bronze Age II	building level 5 = walls W6a/W6b	FB6-7	1400-1200 B.C.	
6		building level 6 = walls W7-9	-		
7		building level 7 = mud brick-stone structure	-		

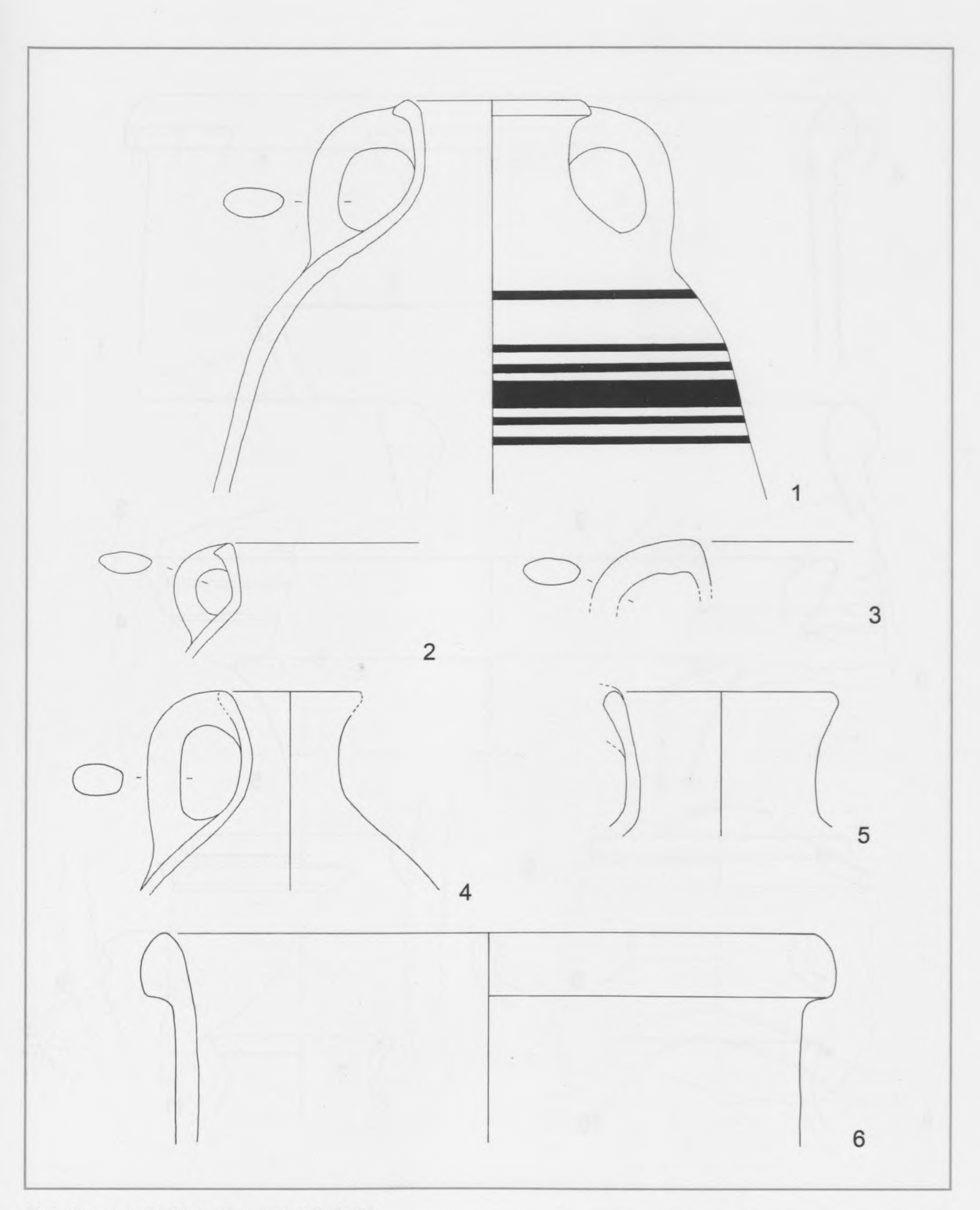
Table 12 - Building levels in II-e-5/6 with burials.

shape 15.2 from the earlier excavations in Kamid el-Loz and can be perfectly compared with finds from temple T2[86].

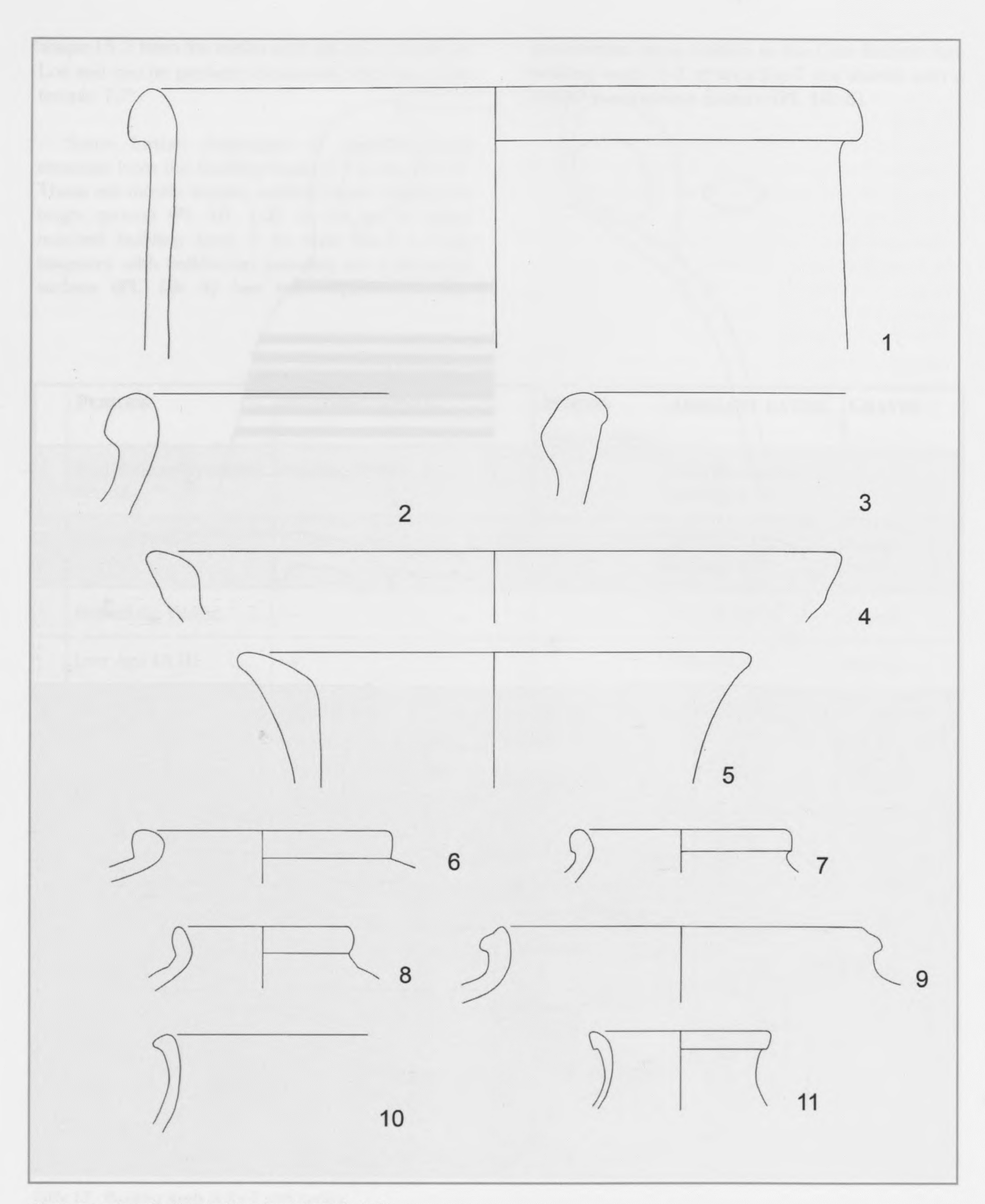
Some further fragments of painted sherds emanate from the building levels 5-7 in area II-e-7. These are mostly simple, reddish bands of paint on bright ground **(Pl. 10: 1-3)**. In the so far oldest reached building level 7 in area II-e-7 a body fragment with red-brown painting on a brownish surface **(Pl. 10: 4)** has been found. Likewise documented more seldom in the Late Bronze Age building levels 5-7 in area II-e-7 are sherds with a incised herringbone pattern **(Pl. 10: 5)**.

	PERIODS	BUILDING LEVELS	FLOORS (only IA - LBA)	ABSOLUTE DATING	GRAVES
1	Post-Roman/Byzantine Period	building level 1		from the late 4th century A.D.	
2	Roman Period	building level 2		30 B.C. – late 4th century A.D.	burials
	Hellenistic Period	---		330-30 B.C.	burials
	Iron Age IA III	---		538-330 B.C.	burials
3	Iron Age IA I (II)	building level 3 = subsequent use of house 2	FB 8	1100-1000/900 B.C.	
4	Iron Age IA I	building level 4 = subsequent use of house 2	FB9	1200-1100 B.C.	
5	Late Bronze Age II	building level 5 =house 2 building stage 5/1 building stage 5/2	 FB 10 FB 11	1400-1200 B.C:	
6		building level 6 = deep trench with wall W20	FB 12		
7		building level 7 = oven	(FB13)		

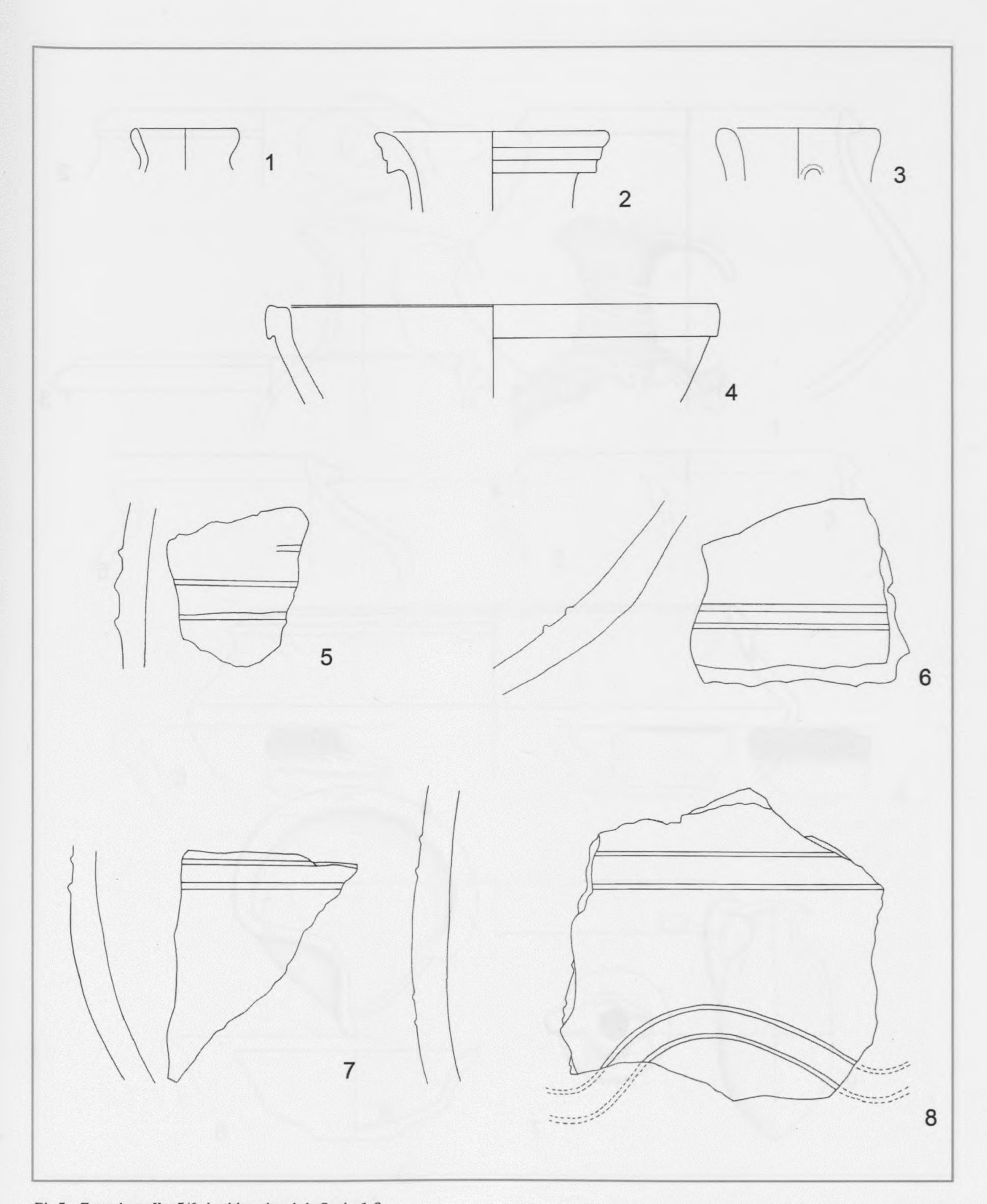
Table 13 - Building levels in II-e-7 with burials.



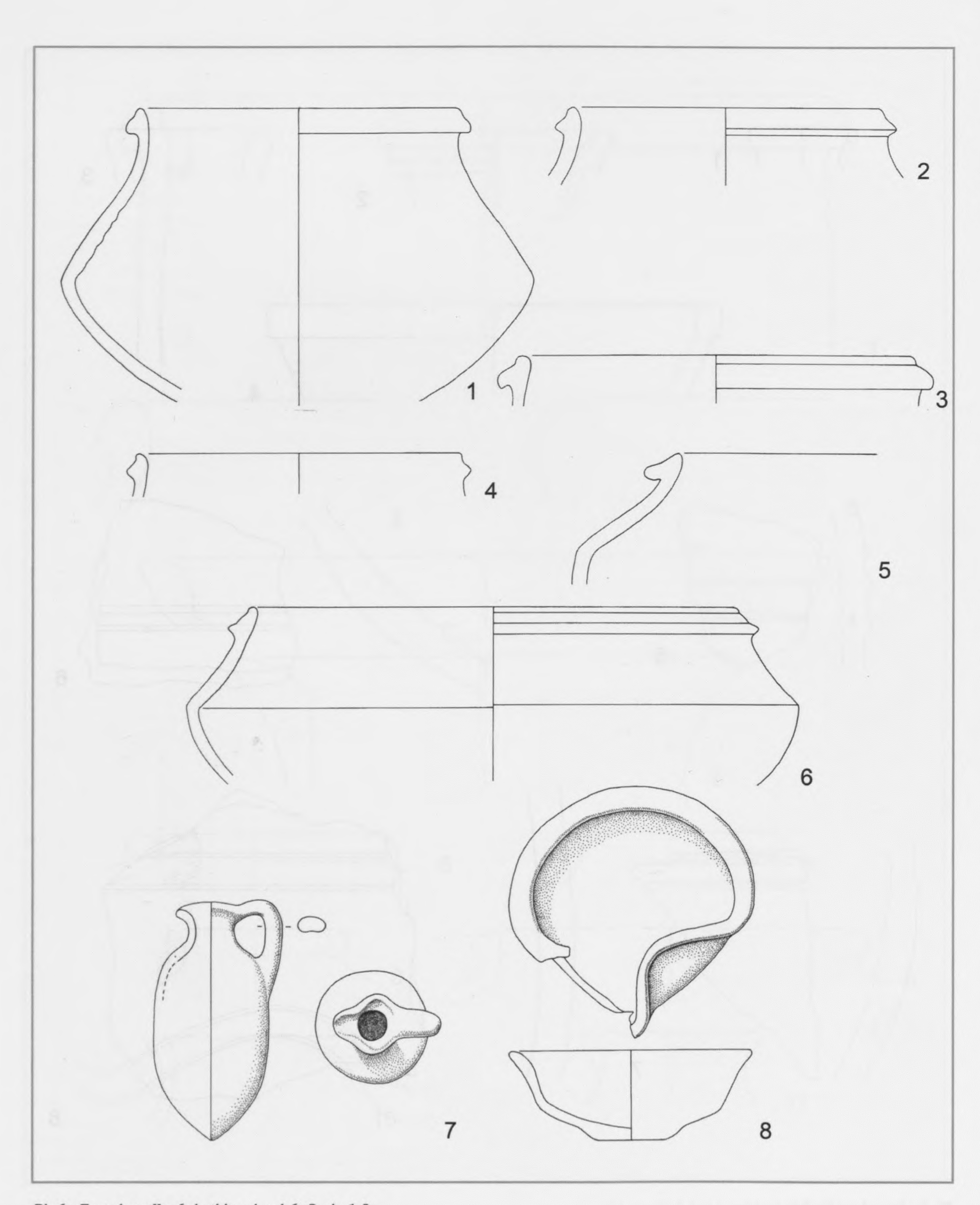
Pl. 3 - East-slope II-e-6/5: building level 3; Scale 1:3.



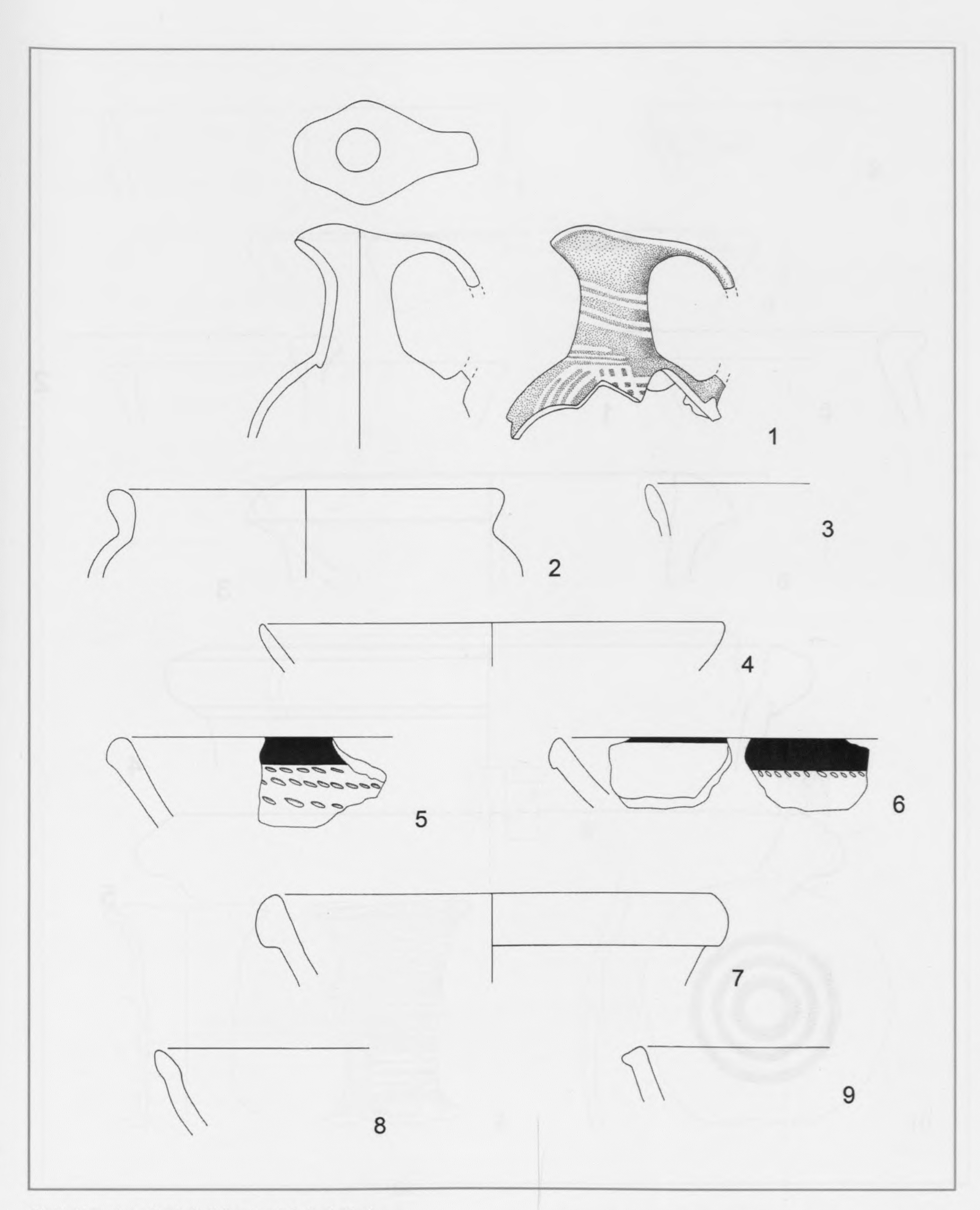
Pl. 4 - East-slope II-e-5/6: building level 3; Scale 1: 3.



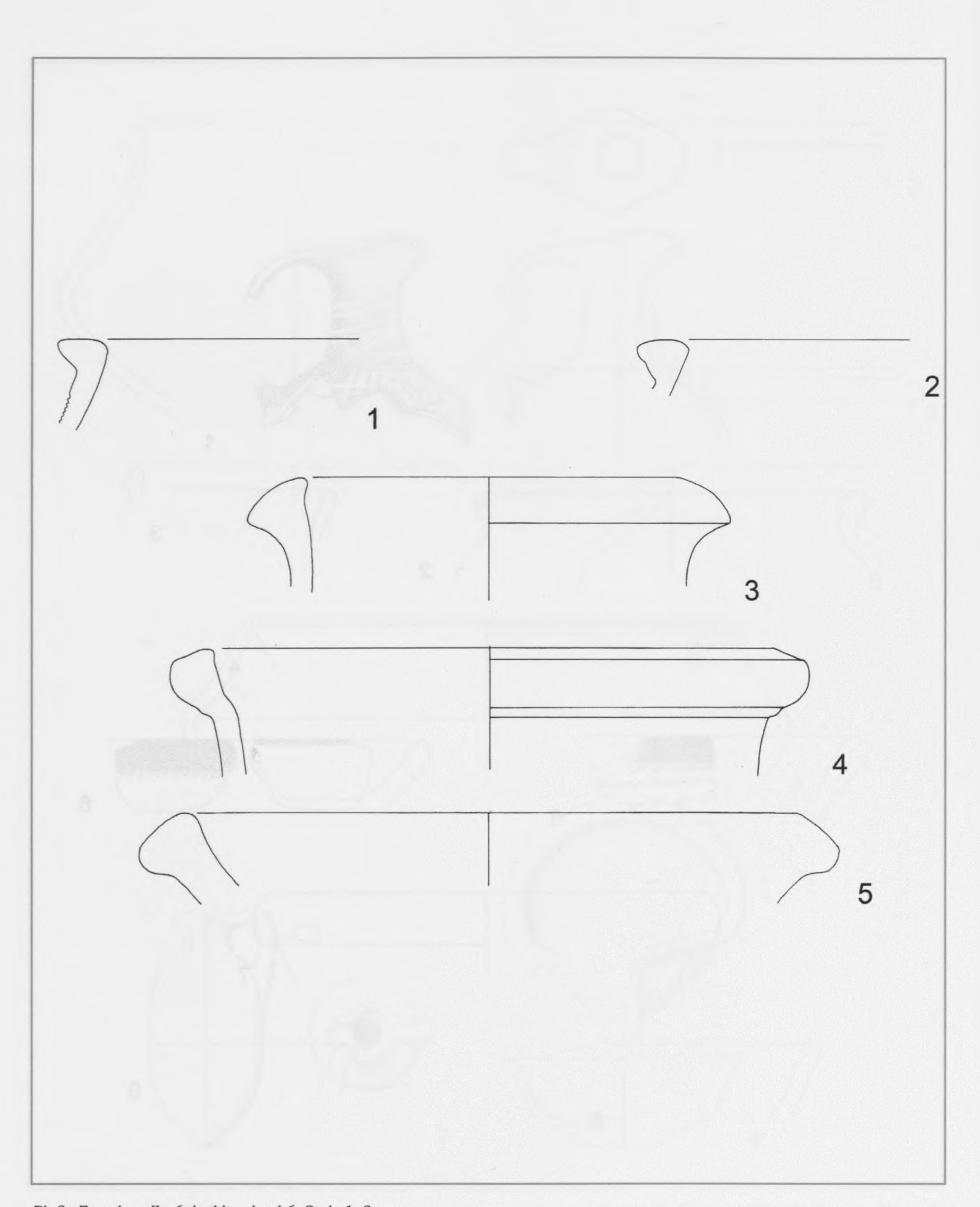
Pl. 5 - East-slope II-e-5/6: building level 4; Scale 1:3.



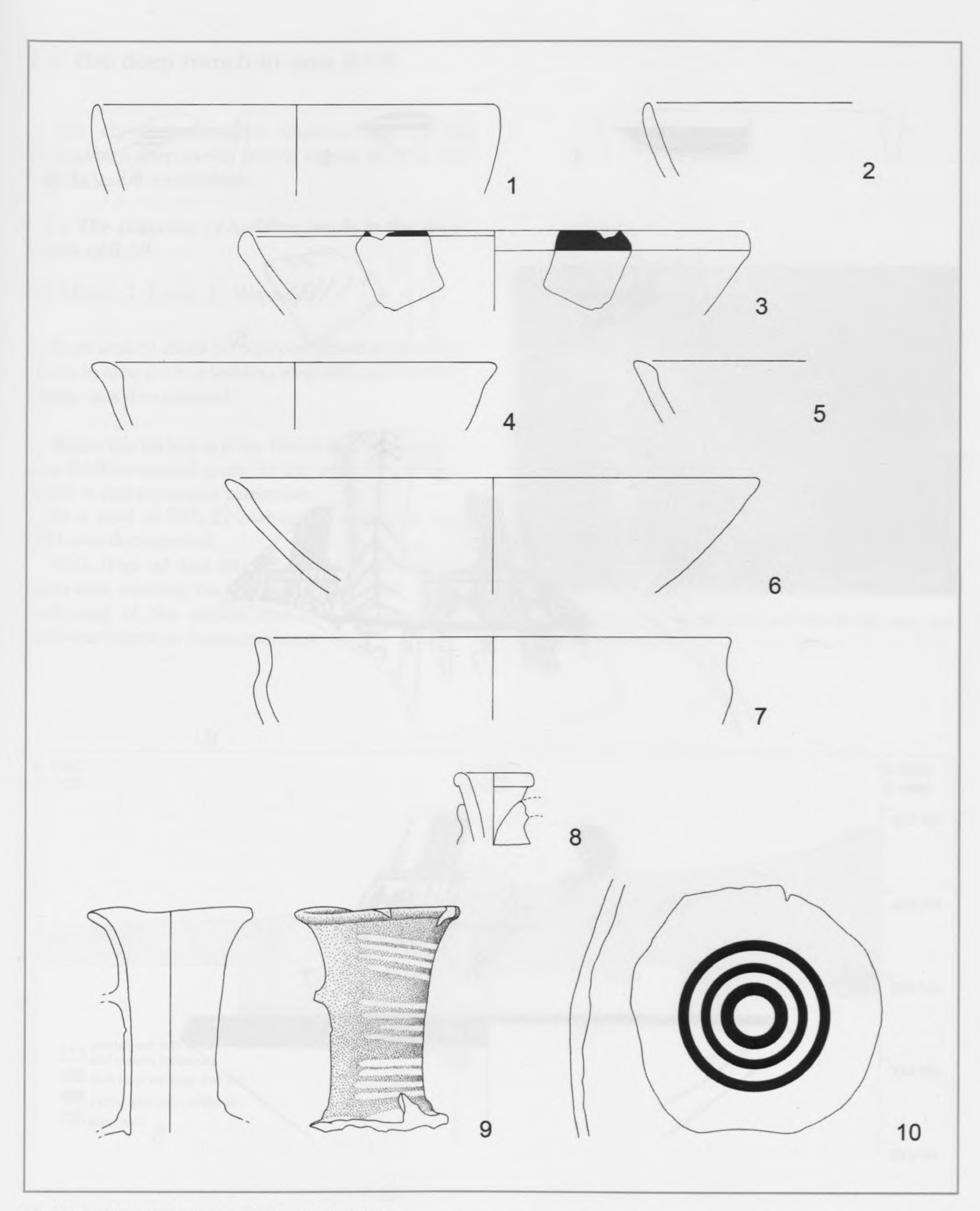
Pl. 6 - East-slope II-e-6: building level 6; Scale 1:3.



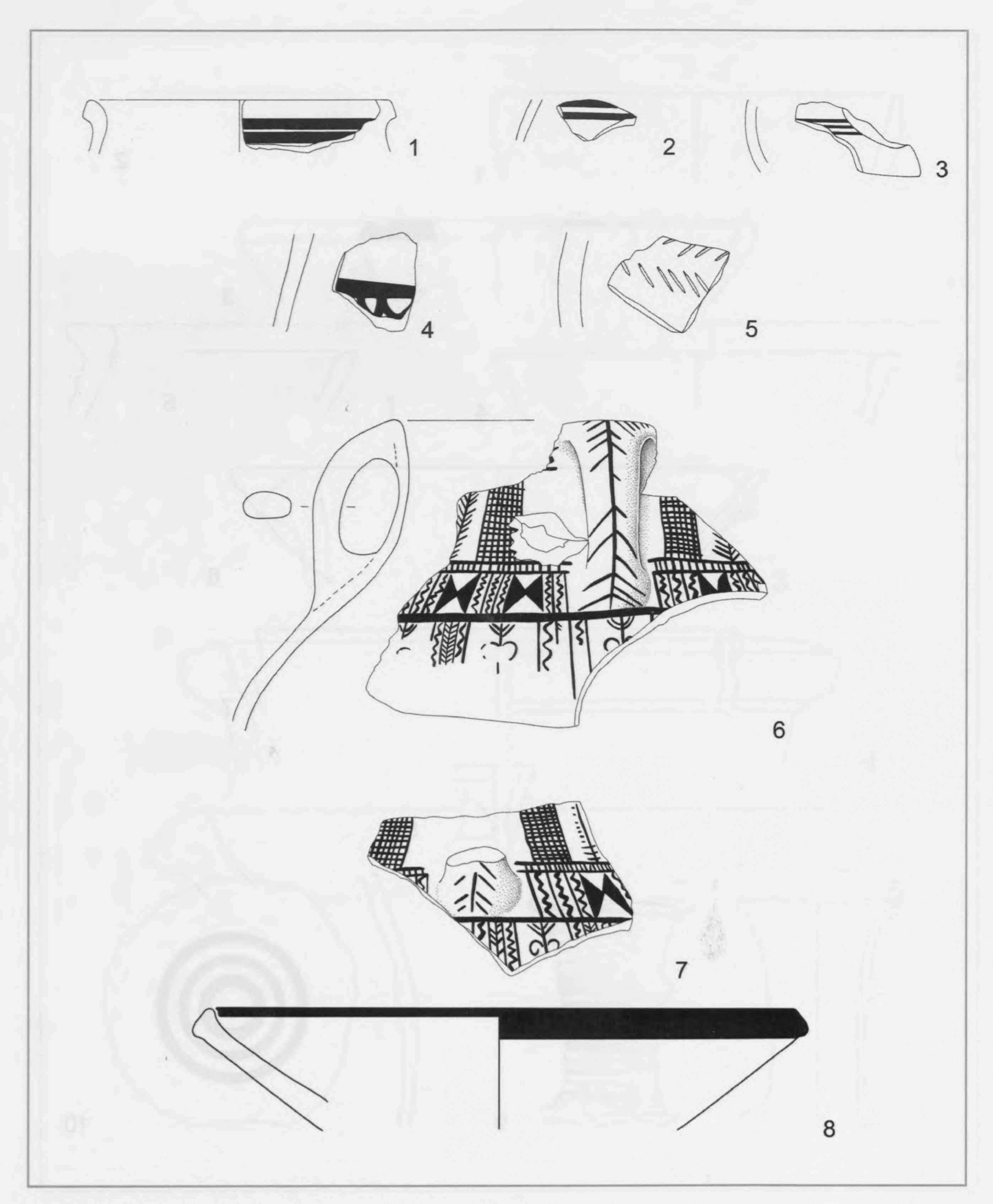
Pl. 7 - East-slope II-e-6: building level 6; Scale 1: 3.



Pl. 8 - East-slope II-e-6: building level 6; Scale 1: 3.



Pl. 9 - East-slope II-e-7: building levels 5-7; Scale 1:3.



Pl. 10 - East-slope II-e-7: 1-5: building levels 5-7 and II-f-9: 6-8; Scale 1:3.

3.5 The deep trench in area II-f-9

The chronostratigraphic situation was to be clarified by a deep trench (2002) in area II-f-9, at the boundary of the east-slope.

3.5.1 The sequence of building levels in the deep trench of II-f-9

[M. HEINZ, J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

In an area of about 30 sqm comprised in the deep trench in area II-f-9, a building level with two building phases was documented.

Below the surface soil the Glacis also appeared in area II-f-9 in several spots. In the area of the deep trench it was no longer preserved.

At a level of 935.27 metres the coping of wall W21 was documented.

W21 **(Figs 43 and 44)** runs from north-east to south-west meeting the mud brick wall W22 in the north-west of the section that in turn runs from north-northwest to south-southeast.



Fig. 44 - Deep trench in area II-f-9 with view to the west: wall W21in the foreground.

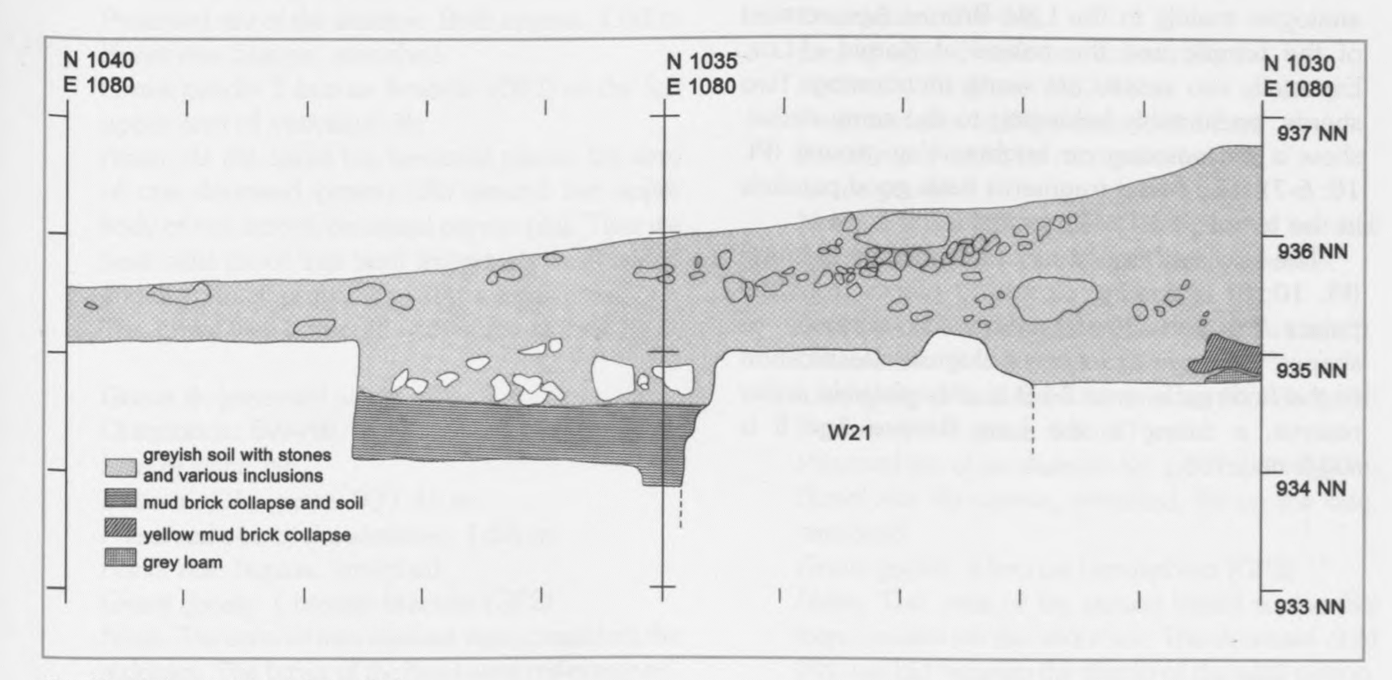


Fig. 43 - Eastern section of area II-f-9.

Two floors, FB1 (= 934.50 metres) and FB2 (=934.30 metres), belonged to the walls W21 and W22. They divide the building level into two phases. A destruction layer of soil and mud brick rubble is located between FB1 and FB2.

3.5.2 Pottery from area II-f-9

[S. KULEMANN-OSSEN]

Fragments of pottery vessels (joined)
II-f-9 / 150 / 159: from the occupation layer above FB1
22.-26.08.02
Pottery
Red painting on bright ground: handle with herringbone pattern. Body: with 3 preserved friezes: with butterfly patterns, wavy lines, grid patterns etc. Wall thickness: 1 cm, join with further fragments (no small finds).
See Pl. 10:6 and 7.

Analysis of the pottery

The pottery that has been associated with the walls W21 and W22 in area II-f-9 has close analogies mainly in the Late Bronze Age context of the temple and the palace of Kamid el-Loz. Especially two vessels are worth mentioning. Two sherds, presumably belonging to the same vessel, show a red painting on brighter clay ground (**Pl. 10: 6-7**). The vessel fragments have good parallels in the temple T3-T2c contexts[87].

The bowl with inner and outer red rim painting (**Pl. 10: 8**) is coming closest to pieces from the palace P4 and P5 regarding the typology of shapes[88]. A more exact chronological classification of the findings in area II-f-9 is only possible under reserve; a dating to the Late Bronze Age II is suggested, too.

4. The graves at the east-slope

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

In the areas II-e-5, II-e-6 and II-e-7 a total amount of 41[89] non-recent inhumation graves were exposed (2001-2007)[90] **(Fig. 45)**.

The burials were situated between 938 metres and 935.4 metres (amongst others the partially difference in levels of the individual graves result from the hillside location). Due to the soil conditions the respective base level from where the grave pits were recessed as well as the outlines of the graves mostly could not be determined. The filling of the grave pits usually did not differ from the surrounding soil. In the year 2005 our Lebanese colleague Adolf Abiad (Physical Anthropology, AUB Archaeological Museum, Lebanese University) conducted first, so far random examinations regarding pathology, sex and age determination of the deceased. An overall detailed analysis is being prepared.

4.1 Descriptions of the graves[91]

4.1.1 Area II-e-6

Grave 1 (adult)
Orientation: SSE-NNW
Line of sight: W
Bottom of the grave : 937.3 m
Preserved size of the skeleton : 1.60 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The feet of the skeleton were crossed.

Grave 2 (assumed adult)
Orientation: WNW-ESE
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 937.8 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: (0.70 m)
Burial rite: Supine, stretched (assumed)
Grave goods: -
Notes: Due to the section only the lower extremities of the deceased could be recovered.

Grave 3 (double burial; assumed adult, assumed masculine (3a) and feminine (3b))
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: SE
Bottom of the grave: 937.4 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: Both approx. 1.60 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 bronze bracelet (GF1) at the left upper arm of individual 3b
Notes: At the burial the bereaved placed the arm of one deceased person (3b) around the upper body of the second deceased person (3a). Thus we have solid proof that both individuals were buried and died, in all probability, at the same time.
The grave was bordered with some stones.

Grave 4 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW-NE
Line of sight: NE
Bottom of the grave: 937.45 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.55 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 bronze bracelet (GF2)
Notes: The arms of the deceased were crossed on the abdomen. The bones of the hand were not preserved, the position of the hands thus not to be reconstructed. Very close to the skeleton the grave was laterally bordered with stones.

Grave 5 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: NE
Bottom of the grave: 937.1 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.38 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes:The right arm of the deceased was lying parallel to the body, the left arm was lying on the upper body. Here, too, the bones of the hands were missing.
At the sides of the skeleton a few loosely set stones were found.

Grave 6 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: SE
Bottom of the grave: 937.1 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.54 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: Close to the skull two stones were found, probably the remains of a stone setting formerly surrounding the grave.

Grave 7 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 937.45 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: (0.52 m)
Burial rite: Not to be reconstructed
Grave goods: -
Notes: It is a disturbed grave. Just parts of the skull and some bones from the chest were preserved.

Grave 8 (double burial, 8a assumed adult; 8b infans[92])
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: Individual 8a directed NE, 8b to SE
Bottom of the grave: 936.17 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 8a: 1.70 m, 8b: 0.70 m
Burial rite: 8a supine, stretched, 8b on the side, stretched
Grave goods: 1 bronze hemisphere (GF3)
Notes: The arms of the person buried supine (8a) were crossed on the abdomen. The deceased child (8b) was laid between the shanks of the adult person. The double grave was bordered with stones.



Fig. 45 - Folding map of graves in II-e-5-7.


G32
G31
G30
G29a+b
G26
G27
G28
G24
G33
G21
G34
G22
G19
G23
G17
G18
G16
10
0

Grave 9 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: NE
Bottom of the grave: 936.5 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.55 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 spindle whorl (GF4)
Notes: -

Grave 10 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: N
Bottom of the grave: 936.899 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.66 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: A dense stone setting was found on both sides of the skeleton and in the area around the skull.
See Fig. 46

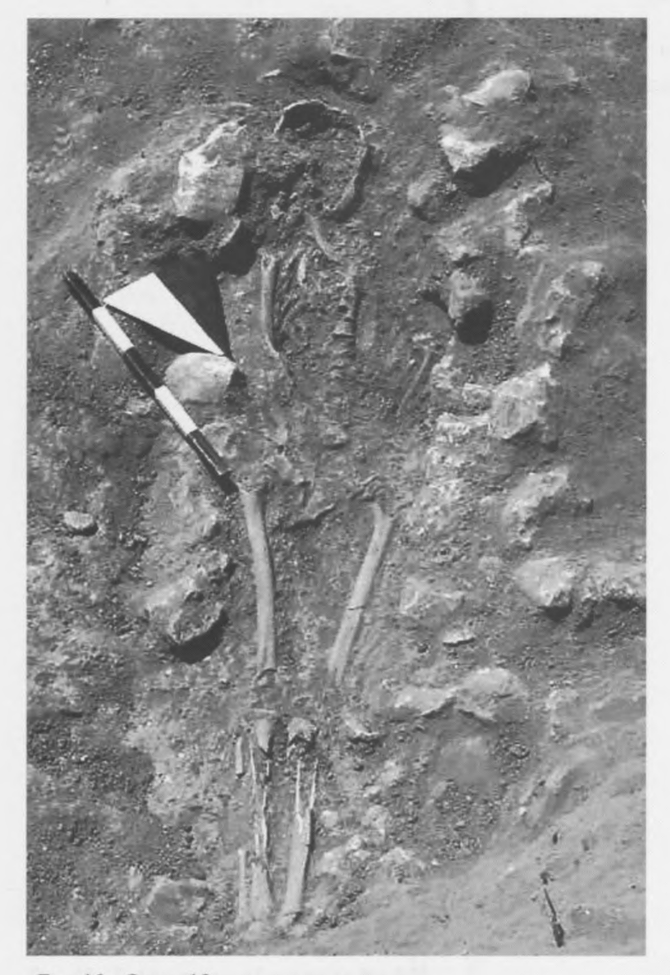


Fig. 46 - Grave 10.

Grave 11 (infans I)
Orientation: NE-SW
Line of sight: W
Bottom of the grave: 937.1 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 0.45 m
Burial rite: Crouched
Grave goods: 1 small spouted vessel with handle (GF5)
Notes: -
See Fig. 47



Fig. 47 - Grave 11.

Grave 12 (assumed adult)
Orientation: S-N
Line of sight: SE
Bottom of the grave: 936.6 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.35 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: In the area of the knees of the deceased individual 2 iron nails were found probably belonging to a wooden coffin, a board or a similar construction on respectively in which the dead was lying.
Some stones were set at the sides of the skeleton and could be the remains of a former stone setting.

Grave 13 (juvenile[93])
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: NW
Bottom of the grave: 936.29 m

Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.35 m
Burial rite: Legs have been slightly tucked up, ergo slightly crouched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The femurs (thighbones) of the deceased were strongly bent. The deformation of the bones could be a reference to distinctive infantile and juvenile horseback riding. At the level of the knees 2 iron nails were found referring to a non-preserved bier such as in grave 12.
See Fig. 48



Fig. 48 - Grave 13.

Grave 14 (adult)
Orientation: E-W
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.43 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.10 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The skeleton could only be documented in the zone of the lower body, the upper body is lying in the area of a footbridge.

Grave 15 (adult, feminine)
Orientation: NE-SW
Line of sight: SE
Bottom of the grave: 936.4 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.40 m, total size calculated by means of the femur: 1.62 cm
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: At the left side of the upper body and at the skull some stones were found - probably the remains of a stone setting once surrounding the grave.
See Fig. 49



Fig. 49 - Grave 15.

Grave 20 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: NNW
Bottom of the grave: 936.55 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.17 m
Burial rite: Crouched
Grave goods: -
Notes: -

Grave 35 (double burial: both individuals 35a and 35b: assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: NE
Bottom of the grave: 938.02 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.54 m (individual 35a)
Burial rite: Stretched, on the side
Grave goods: -
Notes: The individual 35b was very badly preserved so only the lower extremities were partially preserved. Chest and pelvis of individual 35a were strongly fragmented, too.

Grave 36 (assumed adult)
Orientation: NW-SE
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.91 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.10 m

Burial rite: On the abdomen, stretched (prone)
Grave goods: -
Notes: Due to the position in the footbridge the upper extremities could not be recovered so far. The individual was buried stretched on its abdomen.

Grave 37 (assumed adult)
Orientation: WNW-ESE
Line of sight: E
Bottom of the grave: 936.68 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.74 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The arms of the individual were folded on the chest.

Grave 38 (assumed adult)
Orientation: S-N
Line of sight: E
Bottom of the grave: 937.2 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.50 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: At the left side of the body some stones were found.
See Fig. 50

Grave 39 (assumed juvenile)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: NW
Bottom of the grave: 937.6 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.60 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: Grave 39 is a pot burial consisting of three telescoped amphorae. On one amphora the bottom, on a second the neck and on a third both were removed in order to form a big grave vessel. The forearms of the buried were folded on the chest.
See Fig. 51 and 52

Grave 40 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: NW
Bottom of the grave: 937.5 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.70 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The hands were lying on the pelvis.
See Fig. 53



Fig. 50 - Grave 38.



Fig. 51 - Grave G39 before its opening.



Fig. 52 - Grave G39 after its opening.

4.1.2 Area II-e-5/II-e-6

Grave 41 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: NNW
Bottom of the grave: 937.5 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.30 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: Bronze bracelet (GF22)
Notes: The right arm was lying angled besides the body while the other arm was lying on the chest area. Due to the position in the footbridge the lower extremities could not be recovered.

Grave 42 (assumed adult)
Orientation: NW-SE
Line of sight: SSW
Bottom of the grave: 937.9 m
Preserved size of the skeleton : 1.50 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: Around and on the disturbed pot burial single sherds of one or more storage vessels could be documented. The skull itself was covered by the base of a vessel. On the chest of the deceased a big sherd has been left in situ. The right arm of the individual was angled laterally to the body while the left arm was lying angled on the chest.
See Fig. 54

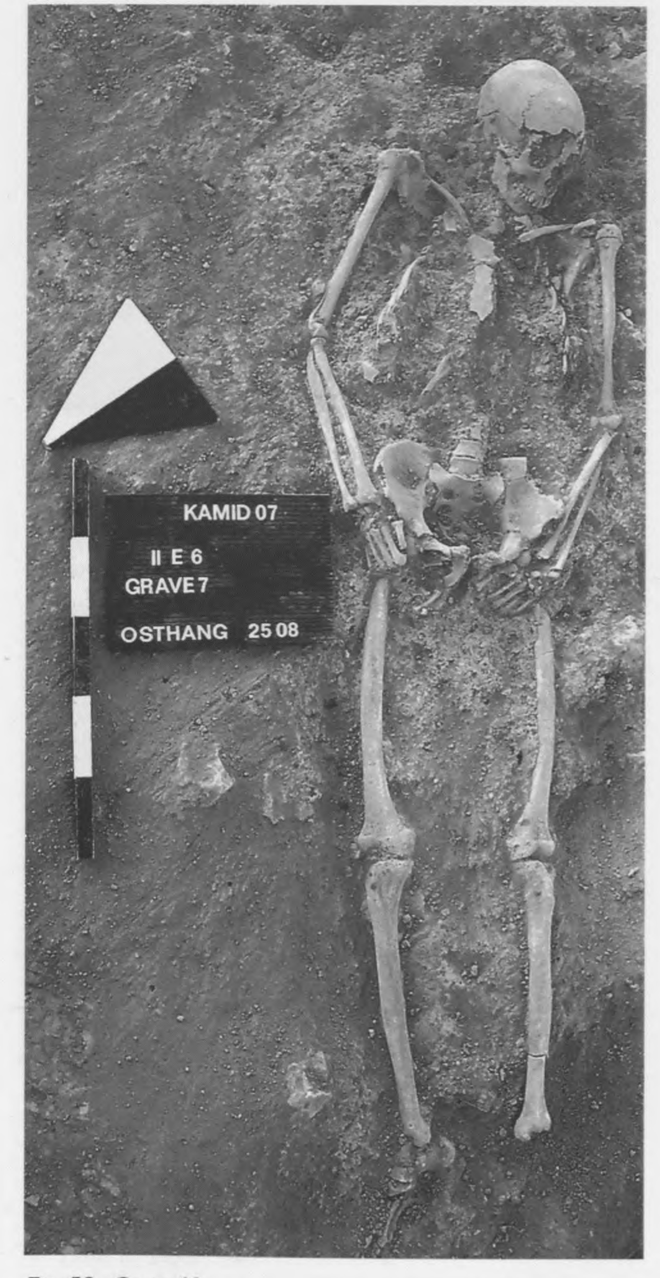


Fig. 53 - Grave 40.

4.1.3 Area II-e-7

Grave 16 (adult)
Orientation: NE-SW
Line of sight: NW
Bottom of the grave: 935.8 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.50 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -



Fig. 54 - Grave 42.

Notes: Chest and skull of the skeleton were preserved badly. The arms of the deceased were lying laterally, parallel to the upper body; the hands were presumably placed on the chest.
On both sides and in the area of the skull the skeleton was surrounded by a dense stone setting. A further stone had been placed on the abdomen.

Grave 17 (adult, feminine)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.6 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.48 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: Numerous beads and perforated gemstones were lying in the area of the chest of the deceased[94]:

GF6 = 23 beads: 3 flat double-row silver granulate beads; 9 wide six-row silver granulate beads; 2 brownish, oval, broken frit beads with longitudinal drilling; 1 white-greyish cylindrical limestone bead with longitudinal drilling; 4 smaller variously coloured (1x brown with bright strands, 1x whitish with brown-red and orange strands; 1x dark-brown with white rings, 1x orange-red, broken) oval stones with longitudinal drilling: 3 bigger variously coloured (1x black-brown with bright strands, 1x black with bright strands, 1x brown with bright band), longish oval stones with longitudinal drilling; 1 triangular flat brown-white agate with white strands with drilling.

GF7 = 18 beads: 2 flat single-row silver granulate beads; 3 flat double-row silver granulate beads; 5 wide six-row silver granulate beads; 4 narrower six-row silver granulate beads; 1 bigger brown (with a milky-light brown stripe) oval beads with longitudinal drilling; 1 midsize orange-red-brown oval carnelian bead with longitudinal drilling; 1 smaller orange-red slightly trapezoidal carnelian bead with longitudinal drilling; 1 smaller orange-red, oval-jolted carnelian bead with longitudinal drilling.

Several pieces of jewellery and other grave goods were situated as well in the grave.
GF8 = 1 bronze bow fibula;
GF9/10 = 2 bronze ear rings;
GF11 = 1 fragment of a makeup tube of bone;
GF12 = 1 bronze ring;
GF13 = 1 silver ring;
GF14 = 1 fragment of a bronze ring;
GF17 = 1 limestone scaraboid with longitudinal drilling with the motif of a sitting figure.

The deceased was wearing open bronze leg rings around both ankles **(Fig 55)**.
GF15/GF16: 2 open bronze leg rings, with animal heads at the ends.



Fig. 55 - Bronze leg rings from grave 17 in situ.

Notes: The skeleton was very well preserved besides the strongly fragmented skull. The upper arms were lying laterally to the body, the forearms were angled upwards. Grave 17 was surrounded by a stone setting in the zone of the legs and the feet of the skeleton. In the skull area the stone setting could not be documented due to the disturbance.
The grave goods allow a dating to the time period between 490 and 465 B.C. (Details: see chapter Dating and Catalogue Grave Finds)

Grave 18 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.6 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.50 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 bronze bracelet with «wrapping fastening» (GF18)
Notes: The deceased was lying cross-legged with the right arm on the pelvis area while the left arm was lying parallel to the body.
A stone setting could yet only be proved on the right side of the body and in the area of the feet of the skeleton.

Grave 19 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.5 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.25 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: Approx. 40 cm northwest of the feet area of the dead a makeup tube of bone was located (GF19).
Notes: Only the extremities of the right body half could be recovered. There was a dense stone setting on the western side of the grave. Whether or not those stones belonged to the grave border, is unknown.

Grave 21 (assumed adult)
Orientation: N-S:
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.4 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: (0.55 m)
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 open bronze leg ring with animal heads at the ends (GF20)
Notes: The grave was so heavily destroyed in the upper body zone only the lower extremities could be recovered.

Grave 22 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: Reconstructed SE
Bottom of the grave: 936.45 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.45 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 twisted bronze bracelet (GF21), 1 heavily fragmented amphoriskos at the left femur[95] **(Fig. 56)**.
Notes: 1 iron nail at the left knee was found indicating a non-preserved bier such as in the graves 12 and 13.



Fig. 56 - Amphoriskos in situ.

Grave 23 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SW–NE
Line of sight: N
Bottom of the grave: 936.45 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.16 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The two tibias (shank bones) were lying on each other, while the femurs were forming an open triangle. Torso and skull could only be recovered fragmentally.

Grave 24 (adult, masculine)
Orientation: NW-SE
Line of sight: E

Bottom of the grave: 936.7 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.50 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The left upper arm was lying at the side of the body, the forearm was angled upwards.

Grave 26 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: SW
Bottom of the grave: 935.94 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: (1.10 m)
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: 1 bead (GF 23)
Notes: The lower extremities were not preserved besides the right femur. Parts of the torso were covered with stones. Except for the mandible the skull itself was heavily fragmented. The position of the arm could not be reconstructed.

Grave 27 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: W
Bottom of the grave: 936.34 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.60 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: Bone tube (GF 24 and a perforated bone disc (GF 25)
Notes: As in grave 23 the two tibiae (shank bones) were lying on each other, while the femurs formed an open triangle. The hands were placed and folded on the chest.
(See Fig. 57)



Fig. 57 - Grave G27.

Grave 28 (assumed adult)
Orientation: NW-SE
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.32 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 0.90 m
Burial rite: On the side, slightly crouched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The skeleton was only preserved fragmentarily; the tibias and feet could not be recovered. The chest was decomposed.

Grave 29 (double grave 29a and 29b: both assumed adult)
Orientation: 29a: E-W; 29b: Not to be reconstructed
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.46 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 29a: 1.0 m; 29b: approx. 0.4 m
Burial rite: Not to be reconstructed
Grave goods: -
Notes: Grave 29 is likely to be a double burial, in any case the leg bones of at least two individuals were found. Besides the leg bones some parts of the pelvis as well as one forearm bone were preserved of individual 29a. Just parts of the leg bones of individual 29b could be recovered. The finding of G29 was so heavily destroyed that it can probably be assumed that it is less a burial than a bone deposit.

Grave 30 (assumed adult)
Orientation: NW-SE
Line of sight: E
Bottom of the grave: 935.43 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: (0.5 m)
Burial rite: On the side, probably crouched
Grave goods: -
Notes: Only the upper body of grave 30 was preserved. It is separated from grave 31 by a stone setting.

Grave 31 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 935.4 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 0.8 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched (assumed)
Grave goods: -

Notes: Only leg bones were preserved in grave 31. A skull found south of the grave on a lower level could possibly belong to the grave which would allow the conclusion of an already ancient disturbance of the grave.

Grave 32
Orientation: Not to be reconstructed
Line of sight: Not to be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 936.4 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: -
Burial rite: -
Grave goods: -
Notes: Only the skull and one foot could be recovered from the burial in grave 32.

Grave 33 (assumed juvenile)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: W
Bottom of the grave: 935.7 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.25 m
Burial rite: Supine, stretched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The upper body of the skeleton was destroyed by stones, the leg bones were far better preserved. The arms of the individual were folded on the chest.

Grave 34 (assumed adult)
Orientation: SE-NW
Line of sight: -
Bottom of the grave: 936.2 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: 1.50 m
Burial rite: On the abdomen, stretched (Prone)
Grave goods: -
Notes: The few remains of the skull were located on the wall W18. The individual was lying on its abdomen, the hands folded on the back. The feet were lying closely together leaving the impression the dead had been tied up.

4.2 Stratigraphical observations of the burials at the east-slope

All graves recorded in the area of the east-slope until 2007 are situated at a level between 938.0 and 935.4 metres. There are no overlappings of graves, properly meaning at no time older graves have been disturbed or destroyed by newly created graves.

Area II-e-6 is situated at the slope dropping from (N)W to (S)E which, inter alia explains the height differences of the burials. Due to the hillside situation it is no surprise that even the post-Iron Age burials in area II-e-6 were recessed up to the occupation layers dating to the beginning of the Iron Age (IA I) (see below).

4.2.1 The burials in area II-e-6/5

None of the graves found in area II-e-6/5 is older than the floor FB5 and thusly the establishment of house 1[96]. Hence none of the graves dates to the Late Bronze Age (building levels 5 to 7) or to the earliest phase of the settlement during Iron Age I at the east-slope.

The location of the graves (regarding the particular levelling see the corresponding description of the grave):

Graves G1, G3, G4, G7, G38, G41 and G42:
These graves are located stratigraphically above the walls W1b, W2, W3 and W4 of house 1. This means these graves must have been constructed after the abandoning the building or the structures. Thus these graves are younger than the youngest building phase of building level 3.

Graves G2, G3, G4, G7, G11, G35, G39, G40, G41 and G42:
All burials are younger than the construction of the floor FB1[97]. Graves G42 and G35 were located about 40-50 cm above this floor level (des FB1), so they cannot be simultaneous with building level 3.

Graves G1, G5, G6 and G38:
These graves have surely been recessed after the construction of the floor FB2 (furthermore grave G1 was located above the walls W2, G38 above W4 of house 1, see above).

Graves G36 and G10:
Both were located above floor FB3. It cannot be explained whether or not the graves have been recessed from above, after the creation of FB2 or before the construction of FB2.

Graves G14, G15, G9, G12, G20 and G37:
These graves are located just a few centimetres below the floor FB4 and have surely been recessed after its construction, meaning all mentioned burials are younger than the floor FB4.

Graves G8, G13:
They are stratigraphically located between the floors FB4 and FB5. It cannot be assumed without fail that the two graves have been constructed prior to the creation of floor FB4 and after the construction of floor FB5 – meaning, during the oldest utilisation of house 1.

4.2.2 The burials in area II-e-7

The stratigraphical analysis of the features in II-e-7 has to consider the above mentioned hillside situation for the assignment of the graves to the features, layers and floorings. Firstly it is to document that all exposed graves in area II-e-7 are younger than the Late Bronze Age building level 5 and older than the Roman building level 2.

The location of the particular grave (regarding the particular levelling: see the corresponding description of the grave):

Graves G18, G19, G21-24, G28, G29 and G32:
The burials are located above floor FB8. Therefore they are younger than the youngest Iron Age building level 3[98].

Graves G16, G17, G26, G27, G30, G31, G33, G34:
These graves are located below the level of floor FB8 of building level 3 as well as below the level of the Iron Age I building level 4 (FB9) which could have been recorded just as small section in the northwest of the area. Two graves (G30 and G31) reach a little below the floor level of the Late Bronze Age building stage 5/1. None of the floors can be verified directly above the graves thus it is probable that the graves have been recessed at a later time. The fact, that e.g. grave G17 can definitely be dated to the Persian times (with help of the grave goods, see 4.3) and the fact that the graves are located «too close» to the mentioned floor layers to be constructed contemporary suggest the assumption that they have been constructed in the Iron Age III or later. Parts of the Late Bronze Age structures of house 2 seem to have still been known by the time of construction of the graves G33 and G34. Grave G33 is located between the walls W18 and W19 in the former room R3 and the person buried in grave G34 was lying with the skull on the wall coping of W18.

4.3 The dating of the burials by means of the grave goods

For some of the graves a dating can be attempted by means of the finds or/and pottery contained in the graves. This applies for the graves G3, G4, G11, G17, G18, G19, G21, G22, G26, G27, G39, G41 and G42.

The graves G17, G19 and G21:
The comparison of the finds from the graves G17, G19 and G21 with formally corresponding objects in the cemetery excavated by Poppa / Hachmann allow a correlation of the mentioned graves to the early phase of occupation of this graveyard[99], which means that they are to be dated to the time of about 490 - 465 B.C. (IA III / Persian times).
These finds are silver granulate beads, one scaraboid, makeup tubes, bronze leg rings, one bow fibula and further jewellery that all find their comparisons in the graveyard excavated by Poppa / Hachmann[100].

The graves G41 and G27:
Both also contained finds (bracelets, makeup tubes) that occurred frequently and consistently in the mentioned graveyard but do not find a direct analogy there and hence cannot be definitely dated to the Iron Age III. The possibility of a younger dating is not to be eliminated.

The graves G3, G4, G18 and G22:
All four graves contained bracelets[101] which have no analogies in the graveyard excavated by Poppa/ Hachmann. Due to the missing direct analogies respectively the excessively long durations of the finds they will not be called upon in the dating of the graves.

Grave G11:
The child grave contained a small vessel, a «baby bottle», with handle and spout. This vessel is an unicum which has been especially produced for this burial in all probabilities. Regarding the ware the vessel is to be classified to the Hellenistic period.

Grave G22:
A heavily fragmented amphoriskos dates this grave to the Hellenistic period.

Graves G42 and G39:
Both graves can be dated by means of the pottery used as burial pots. The vessels date the graves to the Hellenistic period. In the burial of grave G39 the dead was surrounded by three bigger amphorae; whereas indeed there were bigger storage vessels in grave G42, but which were heavily fragmented and as far as apparent had not the shape of an amphora (missing handle and flat, wide base).

Conclusion:

In the areas of the east-slope three Roman sarcophagi have been documented additionally to the burials analysed here[102]. Hence the utilisation of wide areas of the east-slope as a burial site is verified from the Persian time (IA III) up to the Roman period after the turn of eras.

4.4 Analysis of further aspects of the burials

4.4.1 Orientations of the burials

The graves in II-e-5/6/7 do not have a homogeneous orientation. Concerning the arrangement of the graves this area deviates from the Iron Age cemetery that was excavated by Poppa/Hachmann[103] in the years 1963 - 1981 and that was published in cooperation with S. Penner[104]. The majority of the graves documented there were directed to SE-NW or SSE-NNW.

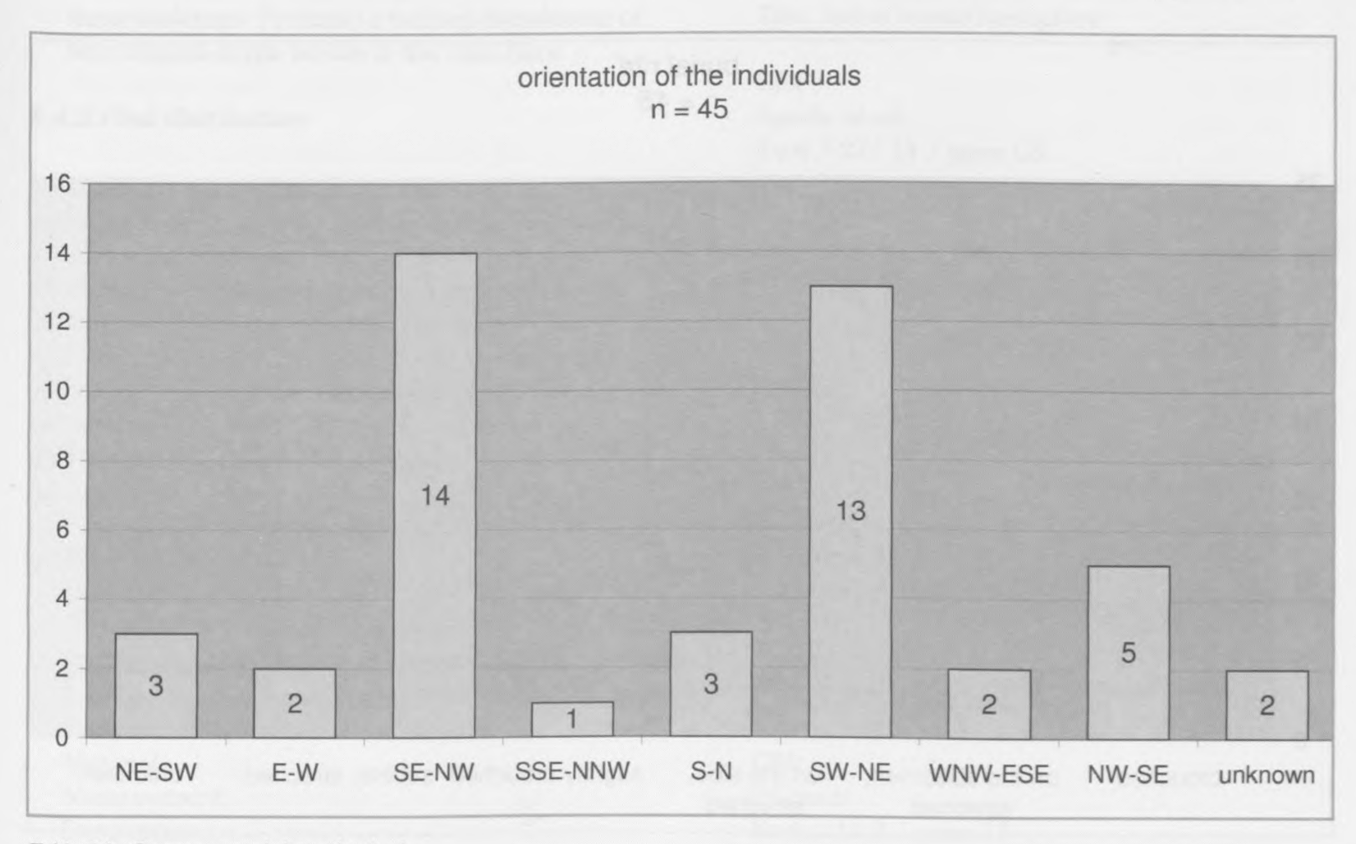


Table 14 - Orientation of the individuals.

Fifteen of the buried individuals in II-e-5/6/7 (G1, G9, G17, G18, G19, G26, G27, G31, G33, G34, G35a und b, G39, G40, G41) were also aligned in this direction, five further deceased were aligned in reverse direction from NW to SE (G24, G28, G30, G36, G42). Eleven of the graves (G3-8, G10, G13, G20, G22, G23) in II-e-5/6/7 with 13 individuals in total were aligned in SW-NE direction. The deceased in three further graves (G11, G15, G16) were lying with the head in NE-SW, thus in the opposite direction.

Although the orientation of the Persian period graves of SE-NW or SSE-NNW can be characterised as habitual, this orientation alone does not imply the dating of the graves. For example pot burial G39, corresponding with this orientation dates definitely to the Hellenistic period due to pottery as well as the burial in grave G40 at the same level, parallel to G39, is to be dated to this Hellenistic time horizon. Some burials differ completely in their alignment pattern of the SE-NW or NW-SE orientations. The graves G12, G21 and G38 are aligned in S-N. An alignment of W-E and WNW-ESE is to be found with the graves G2 and G37, a reverse one (E-W) with the graves G14 and G29a. The orientation of the graves respectively individuals G29b and G32 was not to be reconstructed.

4.4.2 Burial rites

The majority of the deceased were buried stretched out lying on their backs. The graves G13, G20, G28 and G30 deviate from this mortuary practice. Here the dead were entombed in crouched position. The graves G28 and G30 were burials of children that both were presumably lying crouched on the side. The child burial Grave G11 occupies a special role: the deceased infant (crouched) was situated in foetal position.

Two skeletons (G34 and G36) were lying in prone position, a fact possibly indicating rather a careless «jotting» than the «usual» mortuary practices. At grave G34 this fact is further emphasised by the crossed hands behind the back of the buried which could mean that the dead had been restrained by the time of the «burial».

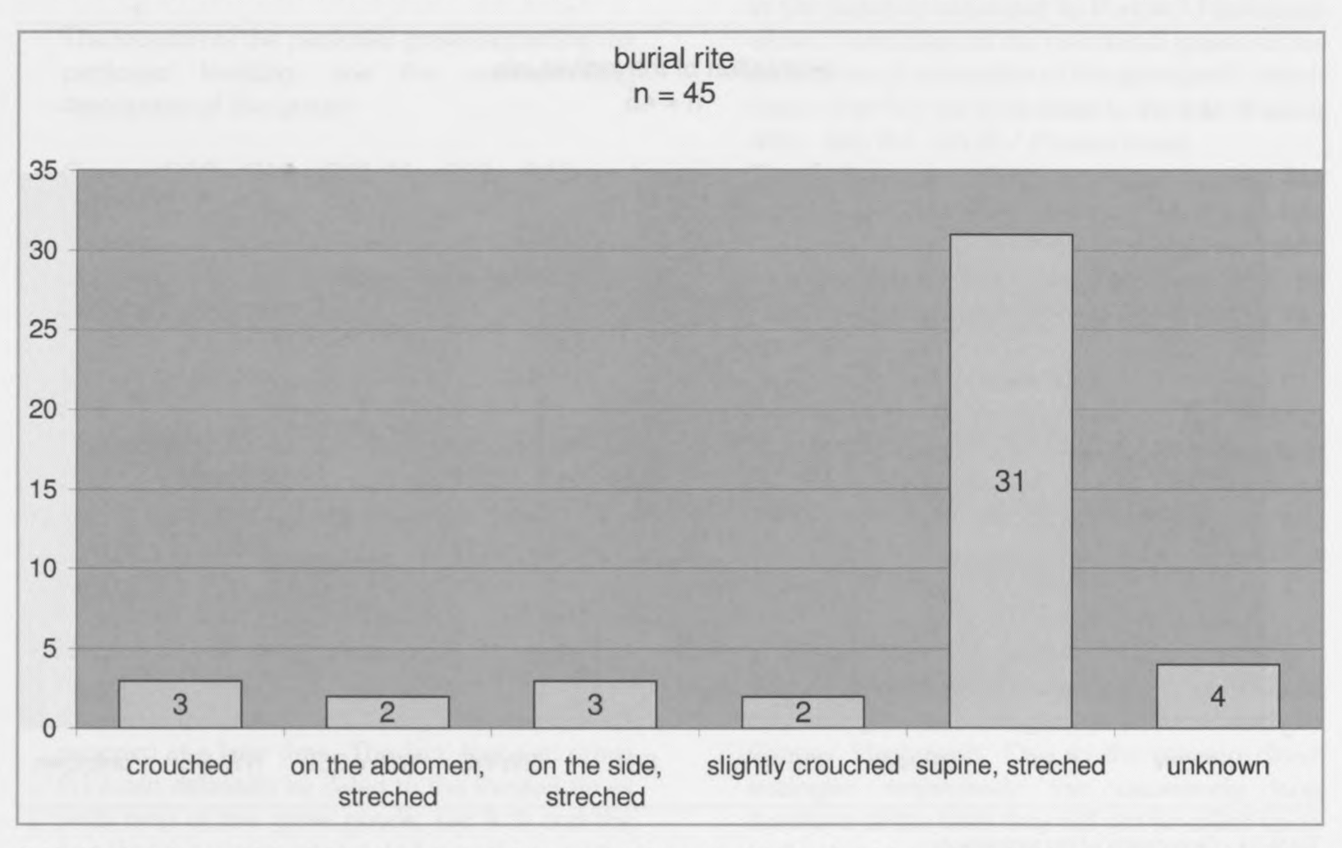


Table 15 - Burial rites: subdivided into crouched, slightly crouched (all on the side), on the abdomen/stretched (prone), on the side/stretched, on the back/stretched and unknown.

4.4.3 Stone settings

Fifteen graves (17 individuals) had stone settings as grave surroundings. The stone settings vary in the density of their setting and in their state of preservation. Some graves were encircled with closely set stone rows others had barely single stones at the head or the side. The orientation of these burials corresponded mostly with the two main alignments of SW-NE (resp. NE-SW) and SE-NW[105].

4.4.4 Double burials

There have been rare double burials, only four of such cases are documented: grave G3, where two adult individuals were buried, and grave G8, where an adult individual and an infant have been entombed. Bones of two skeletons were, furthermore, found in the graves G35 and G29, whereas in grave G29 only the leg bones of the two dead could be recovered and thus no statement can be made about the true context of these skeletons. Probably a belated disturbance of two original single burials is the case here.

4.4.5 Find distribution

In 28 graves of the 45 burials (in 41 graves) in total no grave goods were found at all. One grave can be considered as richly equipped: grave G17. Only one grave good (mostly jewellery or pottery) was found in eleven burials. The graves G22 and G27 contained two grave goods (pottery and a bracelet in G22 resp. a bone tube and a bone disc).

4.5 Catalogue of the grave goods

Structure of the catalogue:
Number (GF)
Designation
Area / Number of the small find of the corresponding campaign/if applicable the find spot / number of grave in this publication.
Date of find
Material
Measurements
Description
(where appropriate dating, comparison/literature)

GF1
Bracelet
II-e-6 / 15 / grave G3
27.8.2002
Bronze
Max. Diam: 6.5 cm; cross section: 0.4 cm
Bracelet with round cross section, broken at one side
See also Pl. 13

GF2
Bracelet
II-e-6 / 18 / grave G4
30.8.2002
Bronze
Thin bronze bracelet, heavily fragmented, not to be recomposed

GF 3
Hemisphere / «cap»
II-e-6 / 26/ 15 / grave G8
10.9.2002
Bronze
Diam: 2 cm; H: 0.6 cm
Thin, hollow bronze hemisphere

GF4
Spindle whorl
II-e-6 / 27/ 14 / grave G9
10.9.2002
Fired clay
Diam: 3.5 cm; Th: 0.8 cm
Simply perforated disc, completely preserved

GF5
Vessel
II-e-6 / 5/ 49 / grave G11
6.9.2005
Pottery
Preserved H: approx. 10 cm, max. Diam: 8 cm, spout: L: 1.5 cm
Small vessel with narrow neck, spout and handle, ribbed
Hellenistic
See Pl. 13

GF6
23 beads
II-e-6 / 1/ 2 / grave 17
20.8.05

Agate, silver, frit, limestone and unknown
Measurements: see description
23 beads: 3 flat double-row silver granulate beads: Th: 0.2 cm; Diam: approx. 0.8cm; 9 wide six-row silver granulate beads: Th: approx. 1.1cm; Diam: approx. 0.8cm; 2 brownish, oval, broken frit beads with longitudinal drilling: L: 2 cm; W: 1.2 cm; 1 white-greyish, cylindrical limestone bead with longitudinal drilling: L: 1.2 cm; Diam: 0.8cm; 4 smaller multi-coloured (1x brown with bright strands, 1x whitish with brown-red and orange strands; 1x dark-brown with white rings, 1x orange-red, broken) oval stones with longitudinal drilling: L: approx. 1.7 cm; Diam: approx. 1.2cm; 3 bigger, longish oval beads variously coloured (1x black-brown with bright strands, 1x black with bright strands, 1x brown with bright band) stones with longitudinal drilling: L: approx. 3.6 cm; Diam: approx. 1.3cm; 1 triangular flat brown-white agate with white strands with cross hole: L: 5.2 cm; max. H: 2.5 cm; max. Th: 0.7 cm
Cf. reg. the frit beads: Poppa 1978: grave 71, grave 63; reg. the silver granulate see also Poppa 1978: Example: grave 1, 9, 15; reg. the stone beads see Poppa 1978: grave 9, 15; Dating for the grave: 490-465 B.C.: see GF8
See Fig. 58
See Pl. 12

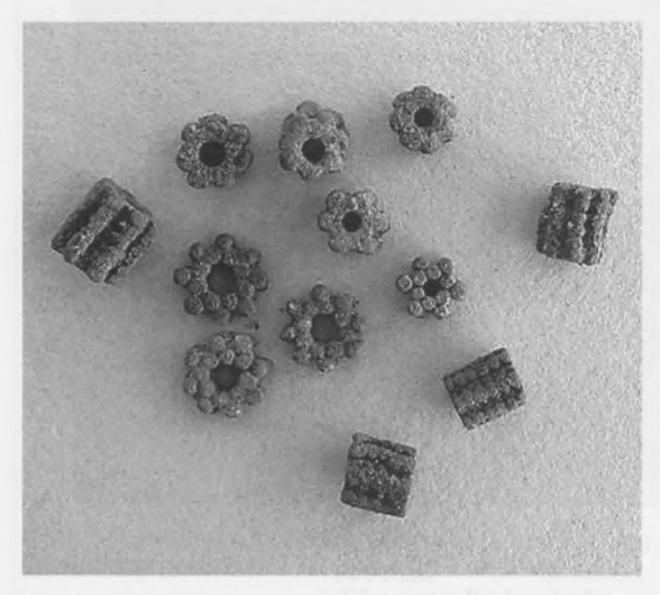


Fig. 58 - Selection of silver granulate beads, different sizes (GF6 and GF7).

GF7
18 beads
II-e-7 / 10/ 11 / grave G17
30.8.2005
Stone, silver
Measurements: see description
18 beads: 2 flat single-row silver granulate beads Th: 0.2 cm, Diam: 0.8 cm; 3 flat double-row silver granulate beads Diam: 0.5 cm, Diam: 0.8 cm; 5 wide six-row silver granulate beads Th: 0.8 cm, Diam: 0.85 cm; 4 narrower six-row silver granulate beads Th: 0.7 cm, Diam: 0.75 cm; 1 bigger brown (with a milky-light brown stripe) oval bead with longitudinal drilling L: 2 cm, max. Diam 1.6 cm; 1 midsize orange-red-brown oval carnelian bead with longitudinal drilling L: 1.5 cm, max. Diam: 1.4 cm; 1 smaller orange-red slightly trapezoidal carnelian bead with longitudinal drilling L: 1 cm, max. Diam: 1.2 cm; 1 smaller orange-red oval compressed carnelian bead with longitudinal drilling L: 0.8 cm, Diam: 0.9 cm
Comparisons and dating: see GF6
See Fig. 58

GF8
Fibula
II-e-7 / 2/ 2 / grave G17
20.8.05
Bronze
L. of the needle: 6 cm; H. of the bow: 3 cm
Bent bronze bow fibula; completely preserved
Cf. Hachmann / Penner 1999: bent bow fibula type 2 and Pedde 2000[106]: Fibula: Type C 1.4; Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C. in total. This is compared with other graves in Kamid el-Loz: the dating of the Iron Age cemetery exposed by the excavations of the University of Saarbrucken, suggested by S. Penner is around 490-420 B.C.[107], whereas the graves have been divided into four groups of which group 1, the oldest, is to be compared[108], since only the graves of this group contain bent bow fibulas. This in turn means in terms of absolute chronology that grave 18 is to be assigned to the period between 490-465 B.C.
See also Pl. 11

GF9
Earring
II-e-7 / 3/ 2 / grave G17
20.08.05
Bronze
Diam: approx. 0.2 cm
Earring of bronze
Cf. Poppa 1978: grave 35, 40; Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C.: see GF8

GF10
Earring
II-e-7 / 4/ 2 / grave G17
20.08.05
Bronze
Diam: 0.3 cm
Badly preserved bronze earring
Comparisons and dating: see GF9

GF11
Fragment of a makeup tube
II-e-7 / 2/ 8 / grave G17
20.08.05
Bone
Preserved L: approx. 4.7 cm; Diam: 1.8 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
Decorated makeup tube of bone, preserved only fragmentary
Cf. Poppa 1978: grave 72; Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C., see GF8
See Fig. 59

GF12
Ring
II-e-7 / 6/ 2 / grave G17
20.08.05
Bronze
Max. Diam: 0.3 cm
Heavily fragmented, pieces of a bronze ring
Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C., see also GF8

GF13
Ring
II-e-7 / 7/ 2 / grave G17
20.08.05
Silver
Diam. in total: 2.2 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Very well preserved finger ring
Cf. Poppa 1978: grave 11; Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C.: see GF8



Fig. 59 - GF11: fragment of a makeup tube.

GF14
Ring
II-e-7 / 11/ 11 / grave G17
30.08.05
Bronze
L: approx. 1.4 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Fragment of a bronze finger ring
Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C.: see also GF8

GF15
Open leg ring
II-e-7 / 12/ 11 / grave G17
30.08.05
Bronze
Diam: 10 cm; cross section 1.1 cm
Open leg ring with animal heads at the ends
Cf. Poppa 1978: grave 2, 22, 38, 58; Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C.: see also GF8
See also Pl. 11
See Fig. 60




Fig. 60 - GF15: open leg ring.



Fig. 61 - Scaraboid: GF17; Scale 1:2.

GF16
Open leg ring
II-e-7 / 13/ 11 / grave G17
30.08.05
Bronze
Diam: 9.8 cm; cross section: 0.9 cm
With animal heads at the ends;
Cf. Poppa 1978: grave 2, 22, 38, 58; Musche 1992[109], 279, Tf. CIX, achaemenid (here only described as bracelet); Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C.: see also GF8
See also Pl. 11

GF17
Scaraboid
II-e-7 / 14/ 11 / grave G17
30.08.05
L: 1.9 cm; W: 1.3 cm; H: 0.7 cm
Longitudinal drilling; with the motif of a seated person
No direct comparison, but see among others Poppa 1978: grave 76; Hachmann / Penner 1999, 353-354; Dating for the grave 490-465 B.C.: see GF8
See also Pl. 11
See Fig. 61

GF18
Bracelet
II-e-7 / 15/ 15 / grave G18
01.09.05
Bronze
Diam. in total: 5.9 cm; Th: 0.2 cm
Bracelet with «wrapping fastening», well-preserved
See Musche 1992, 256; Dating: Neo-elamite (long life-span and wide distribution)
See also Pl. 13

GF19
Make up tube
II-e-7 / 18/ 24 / grave G19
05.09.05
Bone and bronze
Tube: L: 14.2 cm; W: 3 cm; Diam: 0.6 cm
Decorated makeup tube of bone with a broken bronze stick inside
Cf. Poppa 1978: grave 8, 11, 71, 72-74, 78, 47 and page 60; Penner 1999, 220-221; Dating: the makeup tube corresponds with type 2 of Poppa and dates the grave to the chronological group 1 and thus to the same time such as grave 17, around 490-465 B.C.
See also Pl. 11

GF20
Open leg ring
II-e-7 / 23 / grave G21
14.09.05
Bronze
Diam: 5.7 cm; cross section: 0.5 cm
Open leg ring with animal heads at the ends, twisted
Comparisons and dating see GF15, 16

GF 21
Bracelet
II-e-7 / 22/ 30 / grave G22
08.09.05
Bronze
Diam: 6.6 cm; cross section: 0.4 cm
Twirled bracelet (spiral bracelet), well-preserved

GF 22
Bracelet
II-e-5 / 2/ 5 / grave G41
28.08.07
Bronze
Diam: 5.4 cm; cross section: 0.5 cm
Corrugated bracelet of bronze, ending with animal heads
See Fig. 62 and 63

GF 23
Bead
II-e-7 / 1/ 4 / grave G26
15.08.07
Frit
Diam: 0.9 cm; cross section: 0.2 cm
Greenish bead with white bands – eye-shaped
Cf. e.g. Poppa 1978: grave 28/7, Tf. 15, grave 34/3, Tf. 16.
See Fig. 64

GF 24
Bone tube
II-e-7 / 2/ 8 / grave G27
20.08.07
Bone
L: 14 cm; Diam: 2.8 cm; cross section: approx. 0.5 cm
Bone tube with a ledge at the upper end and a alongside grooving
See Fig. 65

GF 25
Perforated disc / spindle whorl
II-e-7 / 3/ 8 / grave G27
20.8.07
Bone
Diam: 3.3 cm; H: 1.3 cm
Bone disc with perforation in the middle
Cf. Poppa 1978: e.g. grave 76/8, Tf. 21



Fig. 62 - Detail of grave 41: bracelet GF22 on the left forearm.

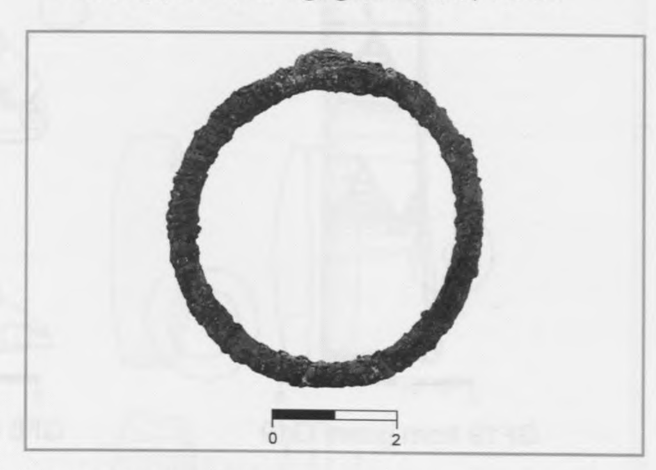


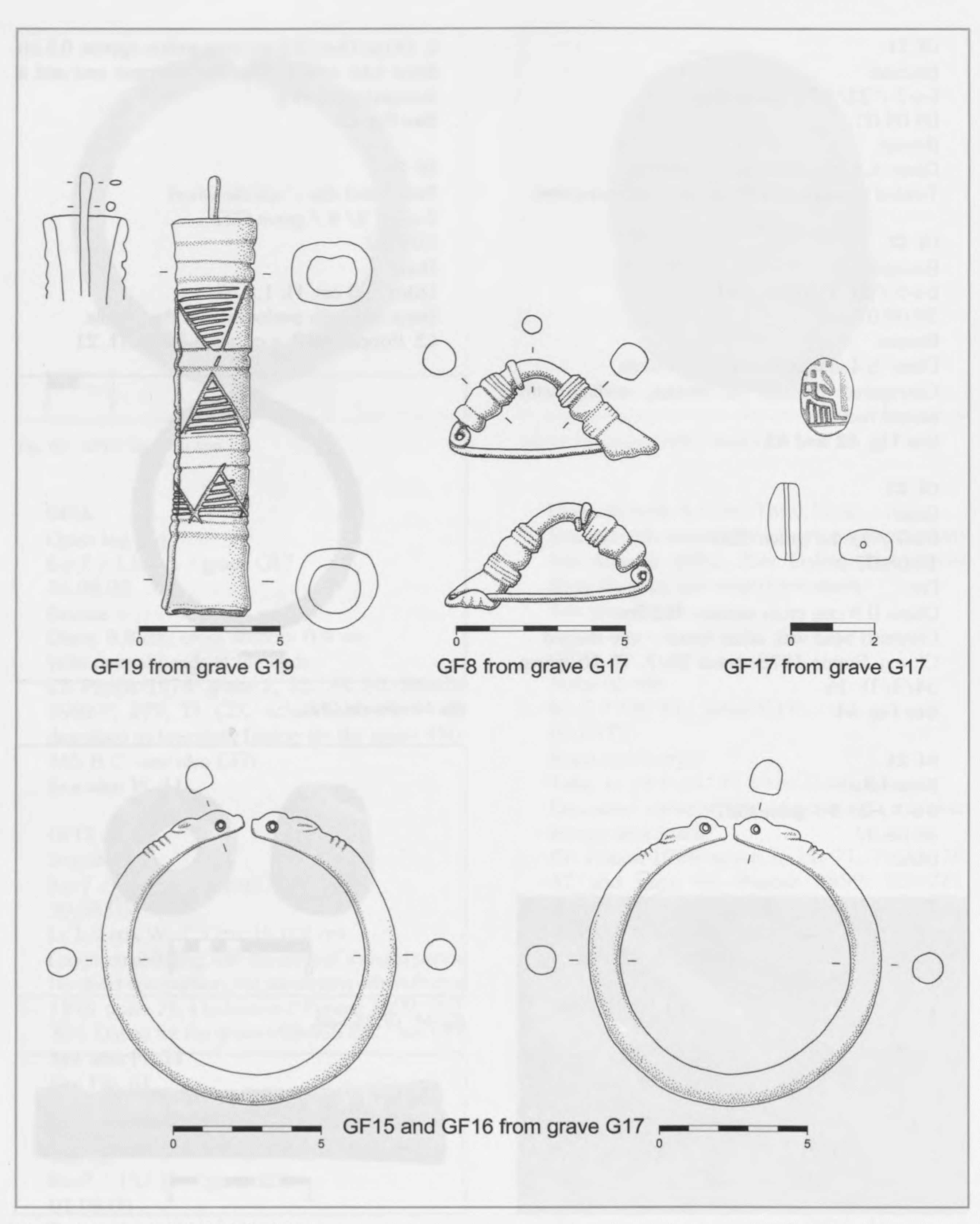
Fig. 63 - Bracelet GF22.



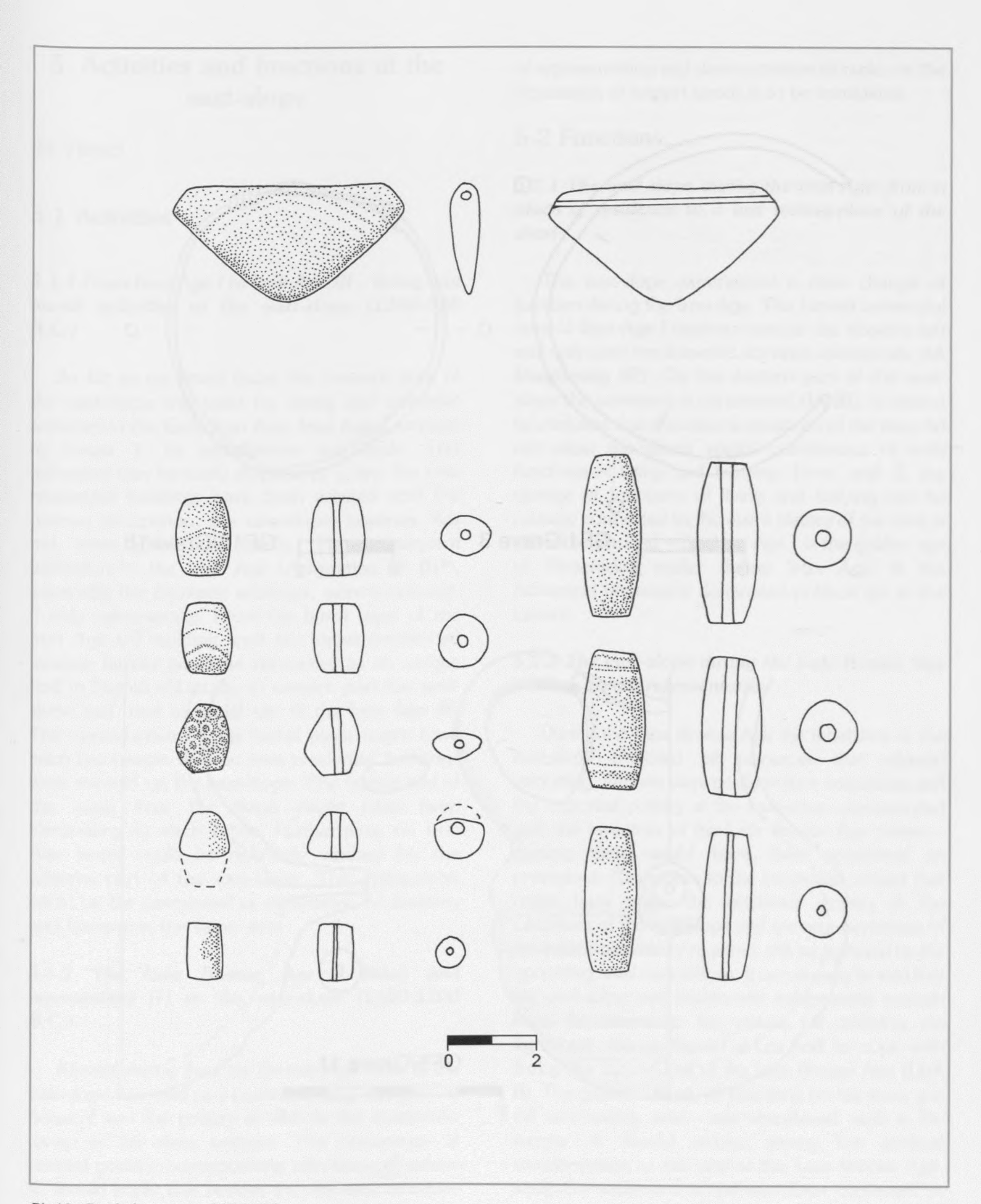
Fig. 64 - GF 23: bead.



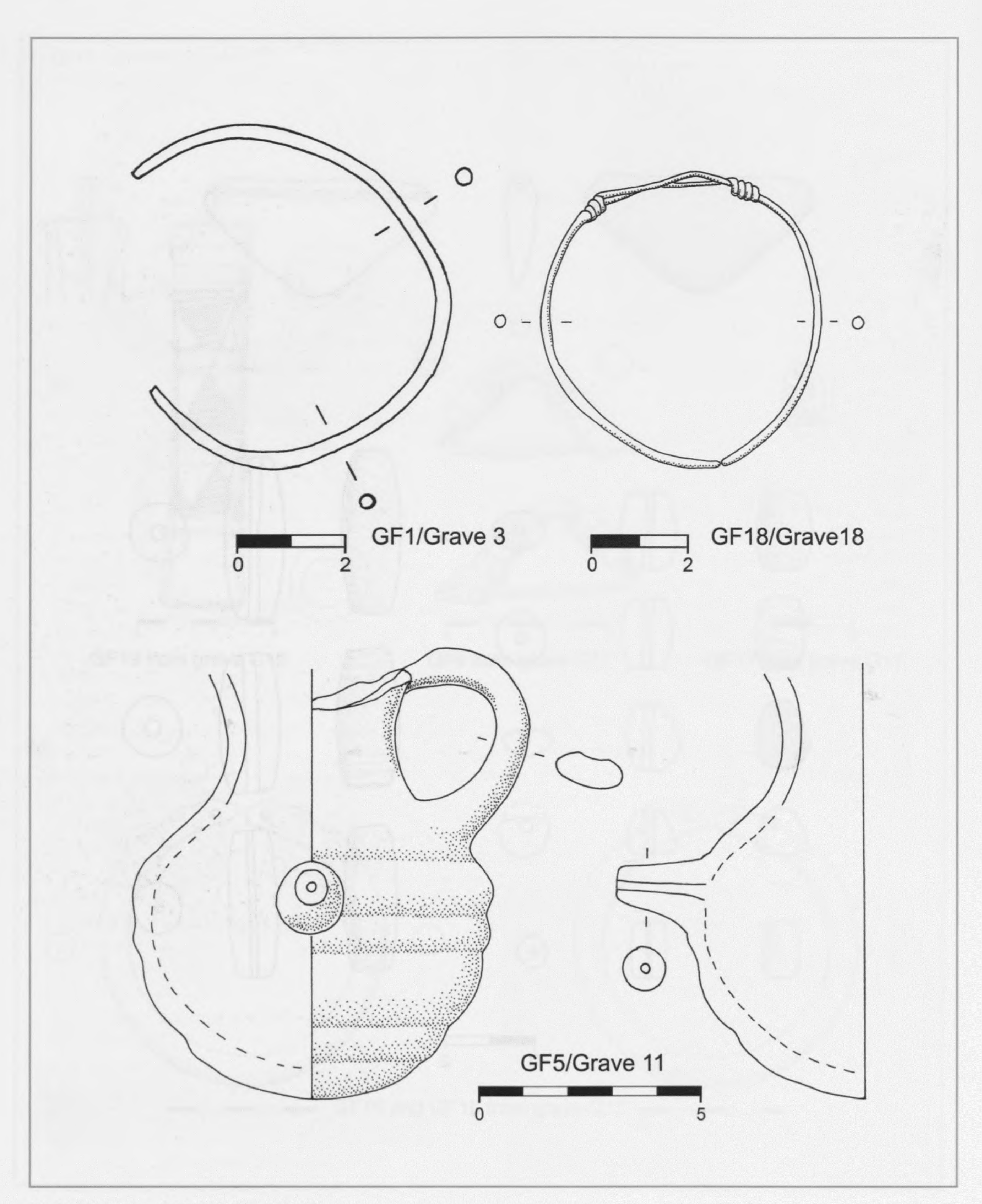
Fig. 65 - Bone tube GF 24.



Pl. 11 - Grave goods GF8, 15-17 and 19.



Pl. 12 - Beads from grave G17 (GF6).



Pl. 13 - Grave goods GF1, GF5 und GF18.t

5. Activities and functions at the east-slope

[M. HEINZ]

5.1 Activities

5.1.1 From Iron Age I to Iron Age III – living and burial activities at the east-slope (1200-330 B.C.)

As far as we know today the western area of the east-slope was used for living and domestic activities in the Early Iron Age, **Iron Age I**, verified by house 1, its installations and finds. This utilisation was basically stopped by a fire. No new residential buildings have been erected until the Roman occupation, the east-slope, however, has not been given up totally. The subsequent utilisation in the Iron Age I/beginning **IA II(?)**, especially the domestic activities, were continued, if only ephemerally. From the burnt layer of the Iron Age I/II building level the above mentioned incense burner could be recovered as an unique find in Kamid el-Loz. In its eastern part the east-slope was used as burial site in the Iron **Age III**. The construction of this burial place might have been the reason why no new residential buildings were erected on the east-slope. The burials and at the same time the living might have been eliminating to each other. Furthermore no Iron Age burial could be definitely verified for the western part of the east-slope. The explanation could be the postulated as elimination of dwelling and burying in the same area.

5.1.2 The Late Bronze Age – living and representing (?) at the east-slope (1400-1200 B.C.)

Already during the Late Bronze Age (LBA II) the east-slope was used as a residential area verifiable by house 2 and the pottery as well as the installation (oven) in the deep sections. The occurrence of painted pottery, corresponding with those of palace 4, should imply that besides the domestic activities where pottery might have been used, also the idea of representation and demonstration of ranks via the possession of import goods is to be considered.

5.2 Functions

5.2.1 The east-slope during the Iron Age: from a place of residence to a last resting-place of the dead

The east-slope experienced a clear change of function during the Iron Age. The former residential area of **Iron Age I** (western area at the slope) is left and only used for domestic activities sporadically **(IA I/beginning II?)**. On the eastern part of the east-slope the cemetery is constructed **(IA III)**. It cannot be excluded that the cultural situations of the time did not allow the direct spatial coexistence of both functions – living and burying. How, and if, the change of functions of living and burying can be causally connected to the event history of the time is still to be clarified – the Iron Age I is the golden age of Phoenician trade, during Iron Age III the Achaemid hegemony dominated political life in the Levant.

5.2.2 The east-slope during the Late Bronze Age – living, trade, representation

During the Late Bronze Age the inhabitant at the east-slope disposed of resources that allowed importing. Imports were costly in their acquisition and the imported pottery at the east-slope corresponded with the inventory of the Late Bronze Age palace – owning them might have been considered as prestigious. References to the functional context that might have made the «material» vicinity of the inhabitant of the east-slope and the representatives of the palace possible or required, will be gathered by the upcoming areal excavations. It can already be said that the east-slope was functionally independent enough from the events in the palace for outliving the significant change Kamid el-Loz had to cope with during the second half of the Late Bronze Age **(LBA II)**. The palace – thusly its functions for the town and the surrounding area – was abandoned, such as the temple of Kamid el-Loz, during the political transformation at the end of the Late Bronze Age, while the settlement of the east-slope continued, in contrast.

5.3 Conclusion

According to the current level of knowledge the east-slope probably shows a continuity of utilisation from the Late Bronze Age **(LBA II)** to the end of the Iron Age **(IA III)**[110] (and beyond)[111] and it is at the same time marked by the change of functions. From the prestigious residential area in the Late Bronze Age **(LBA II)** the settlement area developed during the Early Iron Age **(IA I)** to a residential area without any significant rank markers (so the current knowledge), but became a cemetery in its eastern area during Iron Age **(IA III)** and was used so up to the Hellenistic period when the occupation of the cemetery was also reaching the western part, the former Iron Age residential area. By the time of the Roman settlement of Kamid el-Loz the east-slope was for the first time reused as residential area and cemetery at the same time.

IV. The Temple Area



IV. The Temple Area



The Temple Area

1. Introduction

[M. Heinz]

The main goals of the investigations in the temple area **(Fig. 66)** were to research the Middle and Late Bronze Age temple of Kamid el-Loz, to make a stratigraphic connection between this area and the older excavation results from the University of the Saarland[112] and then to describe the functions which took place there. Particular attention has to be paid to the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age, which has only been sporadically researched.

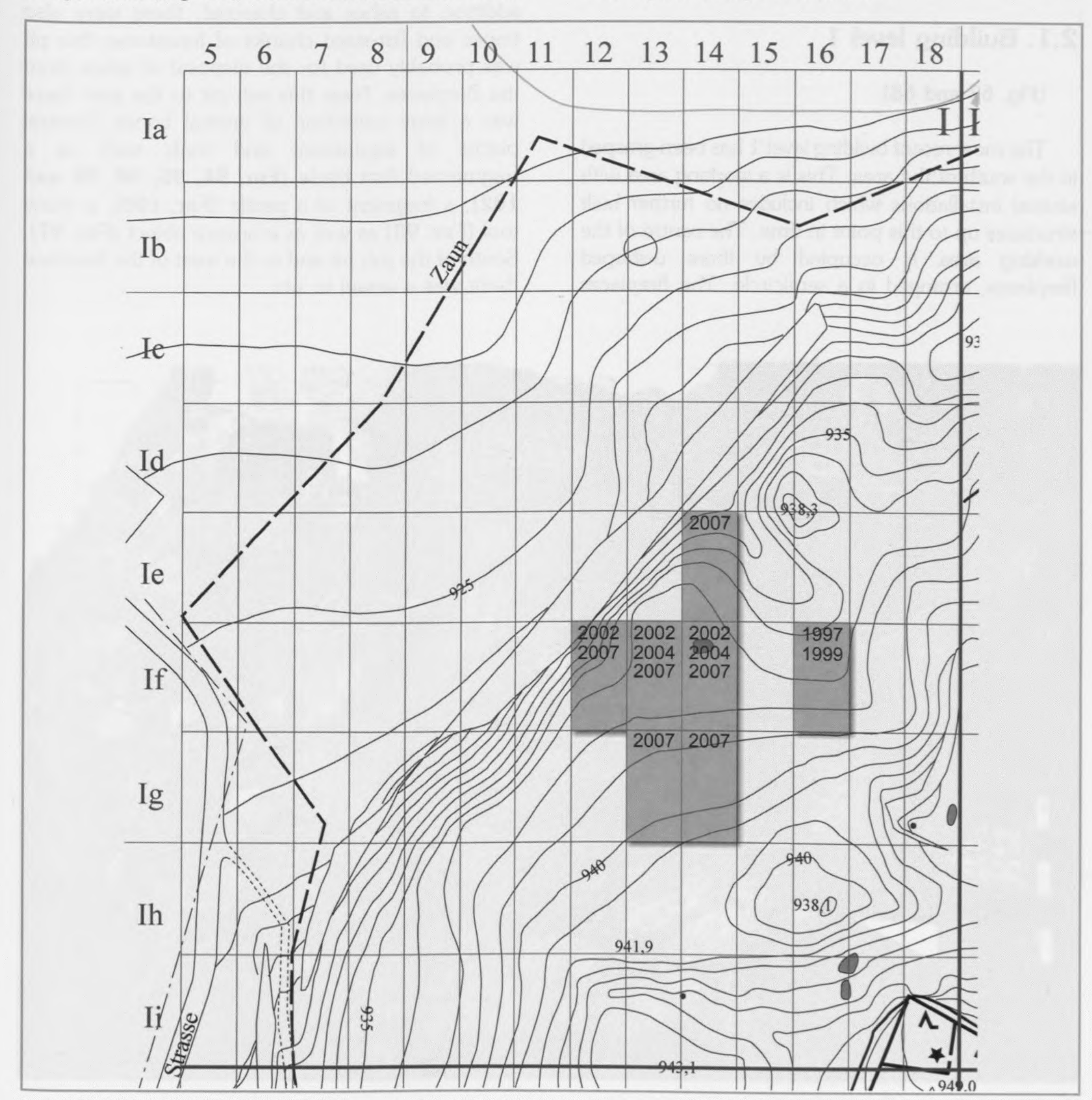


Fig. 66 - Excavated areas in the so called temple vicinity: 1997, 1999, 2002, 2004, 2007.

2. Stratigraphy and architecture in area I-f-16

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

The excavations in area I-f-16 were undertaken by Michael Kaiser in 1997 and continued by Christopher Alves and Judith Kirchhofer in 1999.

2.1. Building level 1

(Fig. 67 and 68)

The most recent building level 1 has been grasped in the south of the area. This is a working area with several installations which includes no further built structures up to this point in time. The centre of the working area is occupied by three u-shaped fireplaces, arranged in a semicircle. The fireplaces were formed from 10 cm thick clay coils, coloured black on the inner side. The flooring in front of the fireplaces was coated with grey clay. The most eastern of the three installations was covered with stones **(See Fig. 67)**.

To the northwest of the fireplaces there was an ash pit, dug in the floor FB1 (935.00 m). In addition to ashes and charcoal, there were also bones and fist-sized chunks of limestone; this pit was probably used for the disposal of ashes from the fireplaces. Near this ash pit to the east there was a large collection of animal bones. Several pieces of equipment and tools such as a fragmented flint blade **(Fnr. 94, 95, 98, 99 and 102)**, a fragment of a pestle **(Fnr. 100)**, a stone tool **(Fnr. 93)** as well as a bronze object **(Fnr. 97)**. South of the ash pit and to the west of the fireplace there was a vessel in situ.



Fig. 67 - Working surfaces with three u-shaped fireplaces.

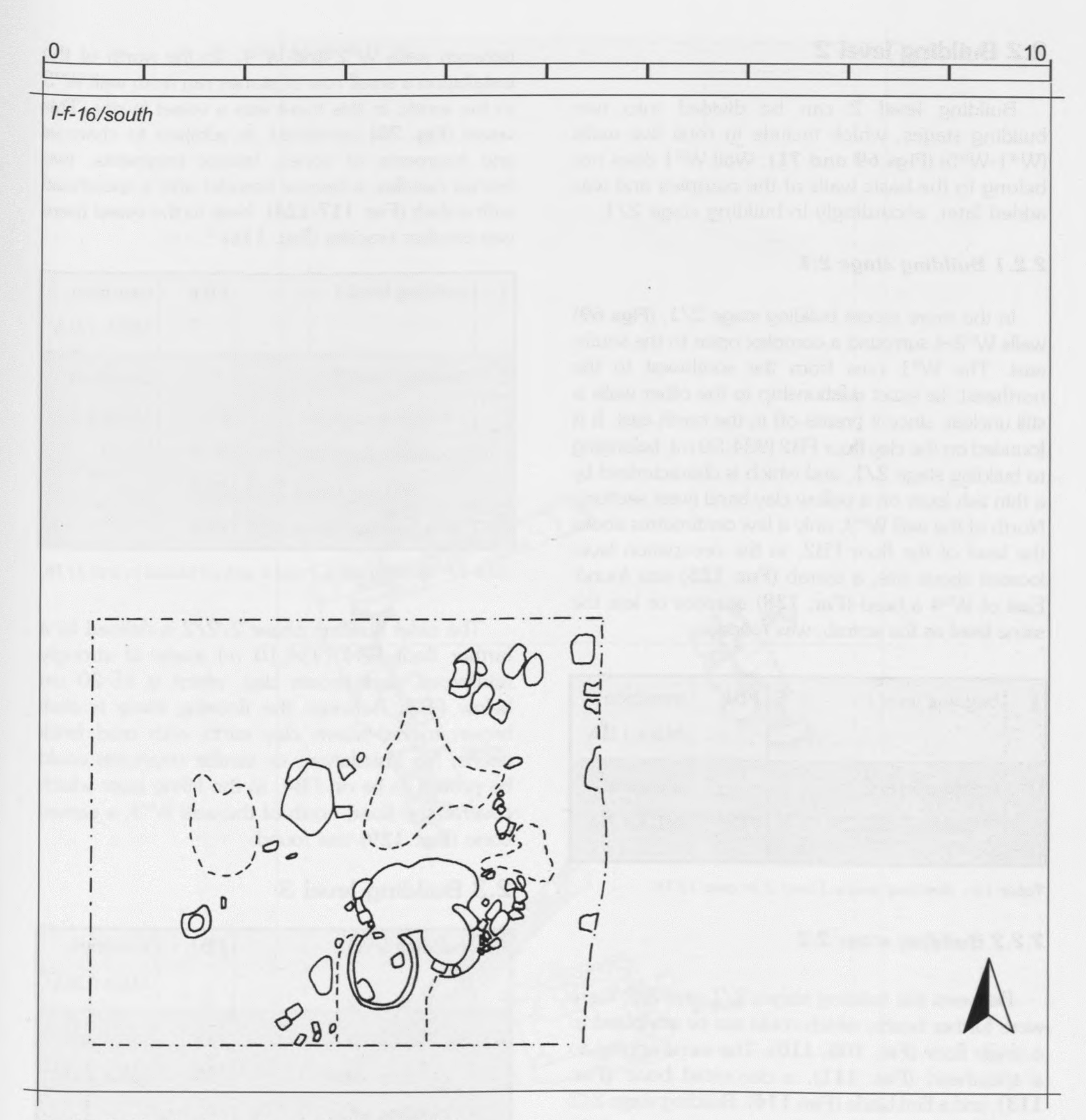


Fig. 68 - Building level 1: southern half of the area I-f-16.

2.2 Building level 2

Building level 2 can be divided into two building stages, which include in total five walls ($W^{t2}1$-$W^{t2}5$) (**Figs 69 and 71**). Wall $W^{t2}1$ does not belong to the basic walls of the complex and was added later, accordingly in building stage 2/1.

2.2.1 Building stage 2/1

In the more recent building stage 2/1, (**Figs 69**) walls $W^{t2}2$-4 surround a complex open to the south-east. The $W^{t2}1$ runs from the southwest to the northeast. Its exact relationship to the other walls is still unclear, since it breaks off in the north east. It is founded on the clay floor FB2 (934.50 m), belonging to building stage 2/1, and which is characterized by a thin ash layer on a yellow clay band (west section). North of the wall $W^{t2}3$, only a few centimetres above the level of the floor FB2, in the occupation layer located above this, a scarab (**Fnr. 125**) was found. East of $W^{t2}4$ a bead (**Fnr. 128**) at more or less the same level as the scarab, was found.

1	building level 1	FB1	transition MBA-LBA
2	building level 2 building stage 2/1	 FB2	transition MBA-LBA

Table 16 - Building levels 1 and 2 in area I-f-16.

2.2.2 Building stage 2/2

Between the building stages 2/1 and 2/2 there were further beads, which could not be attributed to a single floor (**Fnr. 105, 110**). The same applies to a spearhead (**Fnr. 111**), a decorated bone (**Fnr. 113**), and a flint blade (**Fnr. 114**). Building stage 2/2 (**Fig. 71**) has two phases. In the more recent phase 2/2/1 there were two u-shaped fireplaces on the clay floor FB3 (934.25 m) between the walls $W^{t2}2$ and $W^{t2}4$. The flooring encompasses an area of 2 x 1 metres around the fireplaces. Both fireplaces were positioned near wall $W^{t2}2$ and open to this structure, that is, to the west. To the south of the fireplaces there were many stones placed close to each other between walls $W^{t2}2$ and $W^{t2}4$. To the north of the installation a small row of stones ran from wall $W^{t2}3$ to the south. In this there was a vessel *in situ*. This vessel (**Fig. 70**) contained, in addition to charcoal and fragments of bones, bronze fragments, two bronze needles, a bronze bracelet and a spearhead with a shaft (**Fnr. 117-124**). Near to the vessel there was another bracelet (**Fnr. 116**)[113].

1	building level 1	FB1	transition MBA-LBA
2	building level 2 building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2 building phase 2/2/1 building phase 2/2/2	 FB2 FB3 FB4	transition MBA-LBA

Table 17 - Building levels 1 and 2 with all phases in area I-f-16.

The older building phase 2/2/2 is defined by a further floor FB4 (934.10 m) made of strongly reinforced, dark brown clay, which is 15-20 cm below FB3. Between the flooring there is dark brown to red-brown clay earth with mud brick debris. No installations or similar structures could be proved to be on FB4. In the filling layer which covered the floor, north of the wall $W^{t2}3$, a carved bone (**Fnr. 129**) was found.

2.3 Building level 3

1	building level 1	FB1	transition MBA-LBA
2	building level 2 building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2 building phase 2/2/1 building phase 2/2/2	 FB2 FB3 FB4	transition MBA-LBA
3	building level 3	-	Late MBA

Table 18 - Building levels 1-3 in area I-f-16.

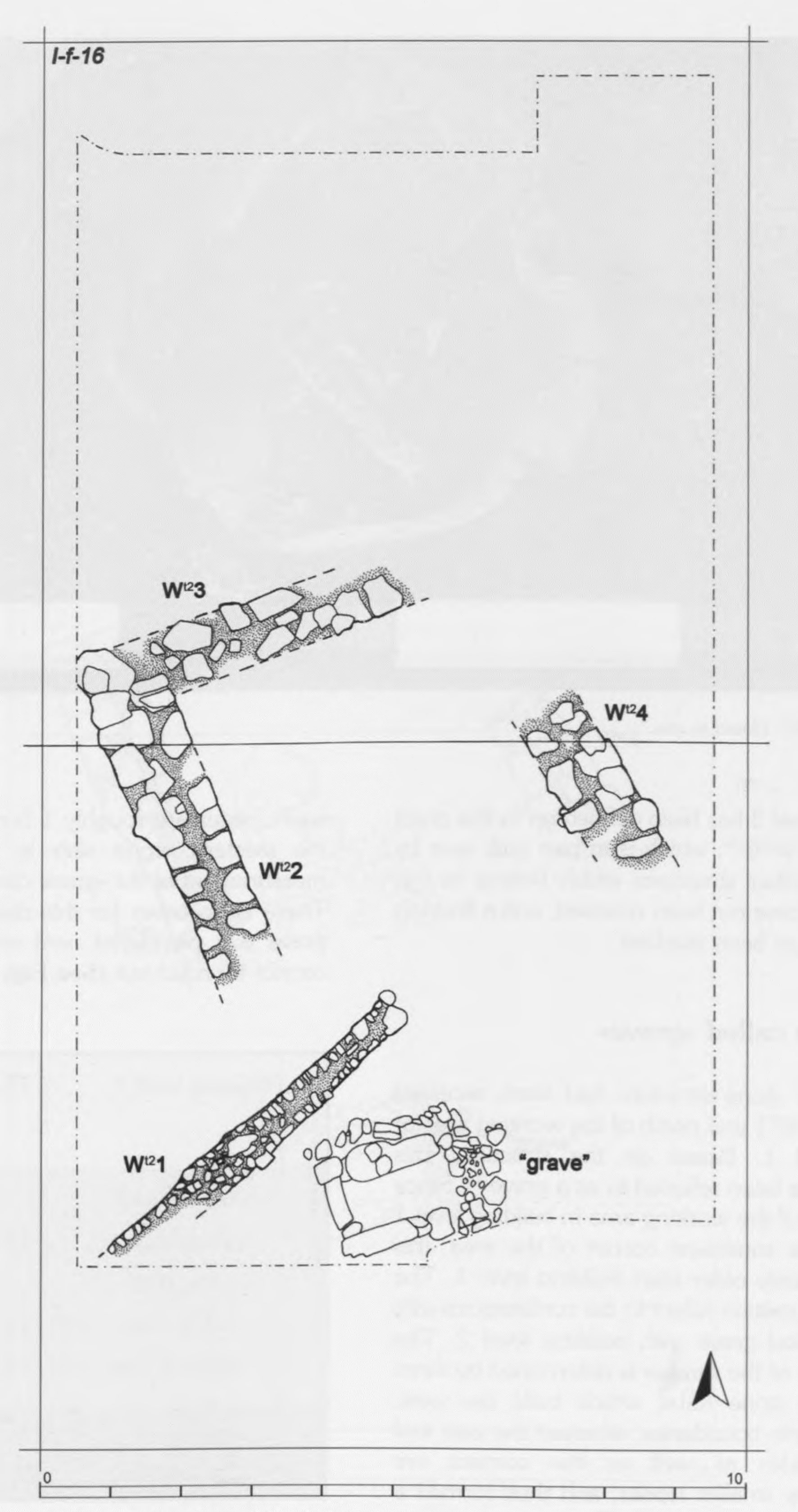


Fig. 69 - Building stage 2/1 in I-f-16.



Fig. 70 - Hoard in situ.

Building level 3 has been defined up to this point solely by wall $W^{t2}6$[114], which is in part built over by wall $W^{t2}5$. Further structures which belong to this building level have not been revealed, and a flooring level has not yet been reached.

2.4 The so called «grave»

A massive stone structure had been recessed south of wall $W^{t2}1$ and north of the working area of building level 1. Based on the structure, this installation has been referred to as a grave[115]. Since the clay floor of the working area in building level 1 extends to the southwest corner of the area, this must be certainly older than building level 1. The stratigraphic position refers to the contemporaneity of the so called grave with building level 2. The external form of the «grave» is determined by three large, square stone slabs, which build the west, south and north boundaries, whereas the east and the north sides as well as the corners are demarcated by smaller stones, and thus formed a closed and massive structure. The large north and south plates are roughly 1.5 m long; the length of the western stone slab is 75 cm. The inner measurement of the «grave chamber» is 1.5 m long. There is no cover for this chamber. The so called grave was plundered, and an antique plundering cannot be ruled out **(See Figs 71 and 72)**.

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>building level 1</td><td>FB1</td><td>transition
MBA-
LBA</td><td rowspan="2">grave</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>building level 2
building stage 2/1
building stage 2/2
building phase 2/2/1
building phase 2/2/2</td><td>
FB2

FB3
FB4</td><td>transition
MBA-
LBA</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>building level 3</td><td>-</td><td>Late
MBA</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Table 19 - Building levels 1- 3 and the «grave» in area I-f-16.

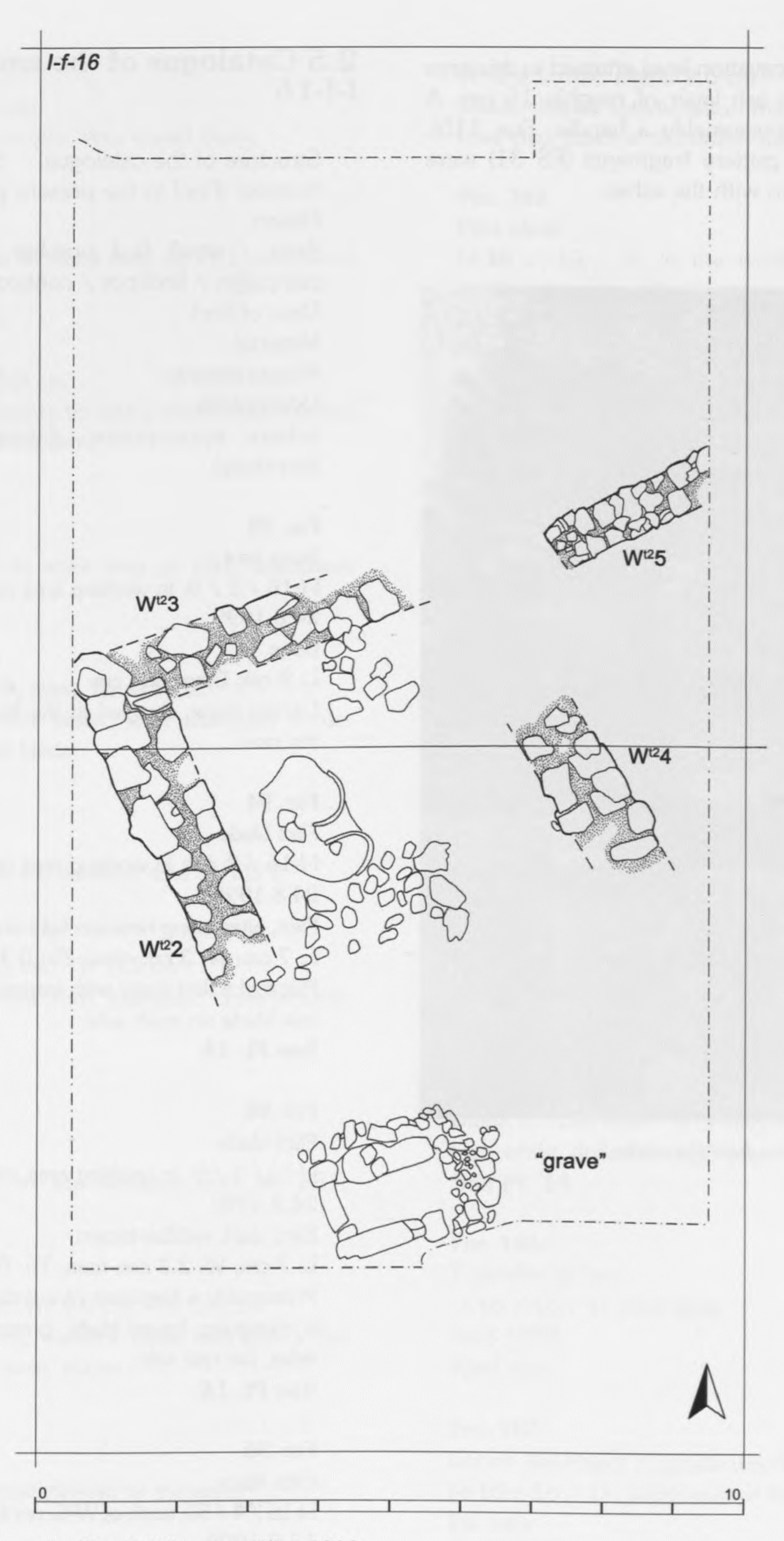


Fig. 71 - Building stage 2/2 in I-f-16.

The deepest excavation level attained in this area is covered with an ash layer of roughly 15 cm. A bronze fragment (presumably a handle, Fnr. 115), bones, and some pottery fragments (FS 31) were found in connection with the ashes.



Fig. 72 - Area I-f-16: view from the south.

2.5 Catalogue of the small finds: area I-f-16

Structure of the catalogue:
Number (Fnr.) in the present publication
Object
Area / small find number of the respective campaign / findspot / context
Date of find
Material
Measurements
Description
(where appropriate: dating, comparison / literature)

Fnr. 93
Bone tool
I-f-16 / 1 / 9: in working area on FB1
24.8.1999
Bone
L: 9 cm; Diam: 2.1 cm
Carved bone, stepped at the front and narrowed to the rear

Fnr. 94
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 2 / 9: in working area on FB1
24.8.1999
Flint, alternating between light and dark reddish-brown
L: 7 cm; W: 3 cm; max. Th: 0.7 cm
Piece of a flint blade with trapezoid cross section and one blade on each side
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 95
Flint blade
I-f-16/ 3 / 9: in working area on FB1
24.8.1999
Flint, dark reddish-brown
L: 7 cm; W: 2.2 cm; max. Th: 0.7 cm
Presumably a fragment of a knife blade, cross-section is triangular, frayed blade, presumably blade on both sides, flat rear side
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 96
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 4 / 50: north of W[t2]5, northeast corner of the area
13.9.1999

Flint
L: 2.8 cm; W: 2 cm
Trapezoid cross-section, very frayed blade

Fnr. 97
Bronze tip
I-f-16 / 5 / 9: in working area on FB1, southwest corner
25.08.1999
Bronze
L: 2 cm; Diam: 0.9 cm
Pointed, hollow bronze tip with a round cross-section and fragments of the same

Fnr. 98
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 6 / 15: in work area on FB1, southwest corner
26.08.1999
Flint, dark brown
L: 3.5 cm; W: 1.9, max. Th: 0.5 cm
Fragment of a flint blade, with triangular cross-section and frayed blade

Fnr. 99
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 7 / 10: in the working area on FB 1
26.8.1999
Flint, dark brown
L: 5.5 cm; W: 1.5 cm; Th: 0.5 cm
Flint blade fragment with triangular cross-section, frayed blade
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 100
Tool fragment
I-f-16 / 8 /15: in the working area on FB1, southwest corner
26.8.1999
Stone
Preserved L: 6 cm; W: 4.6 cm; Th: 1.5 cm
Fragment of a long, massive stone tool with a flat body and an oval basic shape

Fnr. 101
Spindle whorl
I-f-16 / 9 / 18: middle (west) of the area
27.8.1999
Fired clay
H: 2 cm; max. Diam: 2.6 cm
Onion shaped spindle whorl from coarse tempered, fired clay, crack at the drilled hole

Fnr. 102
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 10 / 9: in the working area on FB1, southwest corner
24.8.1999
Flint
L: 2.3 cm; W: 2 cm; Th: 0.8 cm
Fragment of a flint blade with trapezoid cross-section

Fnr. 103
Clay with an impression
I-f-16 / 12 / 21: north of the $W^{t2}1$
30.8.1999
Clay
Imprint of a pattern, presumably basket weave

Fnr. 104
Bead
I-f-16 / 13 / 19: south of the $W^{t2}1$
30.8.1999
Bone
Diam: 0.4, Diam. of drilling: 0.3 cm; Th: 0.15 cm
Flat, white, drilled bead

Fnr. 105
Bead
I-f-16 / 14 / 23: in the occupation layer between building levels 2/1 and 2/2 west of the $W^{t2}2$
31.8.1999
Bone
Diam: 0.7 cm; Diam. of drilling: 0.3 cm; Th: 0.2 cm
Flat, white, drilled-through bead
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 106
2 spindle whorls
I-f-16 / 15 / 1: stray finds
16.8.1999
Fired clay

Fnr. 107
Button like object / spindle whorl (?)
I-f-16 / 16 / 17: south-east of the northern part of the area
28.08.1999

Stone, red
Diam: 1.5 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
Red button like object, external edge convex, drilled inside

Fnr. 108
Ceramic object
I-f-16 / 17 / 1: stray find
20.08.1999
Ceramic
H: 14 cm; W. below: 9 cm; W. cylinder: 4.5 cm; wall thickness: 1 cm
Cylindrical ceramic fragment, broader at the base, closed there with a ceramic plate

Fnr. 109
Needle
I-f-16 / 19 / 1: stray find
18.8.1999
Iron
L: 6.7 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Needle with an eye roughly in the middle, presumably modern

Fnr. 110
Bead
I-f-16 / 20 / 26: in the occupation layer between building stages 2/1 and 2/2; north of $W^{t2}2$
1.9.1999
Stone, grey-black
Diam: 0.8 cm; Diam. drilling: 0.3 cm; Th: 0.15 cm
Flat stone bead
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 111
Spearhead
I-f-16 / 21 / 26: in the occupation layer between building stages 2/1 and 2/2; north of $W^{t2}2$
1.9.1999
Bronze (?)
L: 10.8 cm; max. W: 2.5 cm; max. Th: 0.7 cm
Spearhead with shaft
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 112
Bronze fragment
I-f-16 / 26 / 26: north of $W^{t2}2$
2.9.1999
Bronze
L: 3.2 cm; max. W: 1.2 cm
Corroded bronze fragment with rounded ends

Fnr. 113
Decorated bone
I-f-16 / 27 / 26: in the occupation layer between building stages 2/1 and 2/2, north of $W^{t2}2$
2.9.1999
Bone
L: 5 cm; W: 1.5 cm
Worked bone with drilled holes

Fnr. 114
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 29 / 26: in the occupation layer between the building stages 2/1 and 2/2, north of $W^{t2}2$
3.9.1999
Flint
L: 3.2 cm; W: 1.8 cm; Th: 0.4 cm
Fragment of a flint blade
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 115
Handle
I-f-16 / 30 / 31: in the occupation layer of building level 3; from stone setting
03.09.1999
Burnt clay
Max. L: 3.8 cm; max. W: 1.4 cm
Pottery handle

Fnr. 116
Bracelet
I-f-16 / 32 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
Diam. in total: 6.5 cm; Diam: 0.8 cm
Well-preserved bracelet made of bronze, found directly near the vessel (hoard), shows traces of oxidation
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 117
Finger ring
I-f-16 / 33 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
Diam. in total: 3.8 cm; Diam: 0.5 cm
Well preserved ring, from the hoard
See fig. 73



Fig. 73 - Hoard: vessel with its contents.

Fnr. 118
Finger ring
I-f-16 / 34 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
Diam. in total: 3 cm; Diam: 0.4 cm
Finger ring, placed around a needle, from the hoard
See Heinz, M. 2001, fig. 25

Fnr. 119
Needle (so called «Kolbenkopfnadel»)
I-f-16 / 35 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9. 1999
Bronze
L: 7.5 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
Needle made of bronze, eye in the upper third, from the hoard

Fnr. 120
Spearhead
I-f-16 / 36 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
L: 13 cm; W: 2.8 cm; Th: ca. 1 cm
Spearhead without shaft, from the hoard
See Fig. 73

Fnr. 121
Pipe-like object
I-f-16 / 37 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
L: 7.9 cm; Diam: 1.3 cm
Hollow bronze pipe, from the hoard, probably shaft from the spearhead
See Fig. 73

Fnr. 122
Bronze fragment
I-f-16 / 38 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
L: 5.2 cm; W: 0.8 cm
See Fig. 73

Fnr. 123
Bracelet
I-f-16 / 40 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
Diam. of complete object reconstructed: 7 cm; cross section: 0.4 cm
Fragments of bracelet from the hoard
See Fig. 73

Fnr. 124
Needle
I-f-16 / 41 / 37: hoard near $W^{t2}3$
6.9.1999
Bronze
L: 4 cm; W: 0.3 cm
Fragment of a bronze needle from the hoard
See Fig. 73

Fnr. 125
Scarab
I-f-16 / 43 / 34: north of $W^{t2}3$ in the filling layer above FB2
7.9.1999
L: 2.1 cm; W: 1.4 cm; H: 1.2 cm
Scaraboid, motif: two figures
Cf. Ben-Tor 1997[116]:'Atlit Nr. 43
Dating: MBA II
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 126
Flint blade
I-f-16 / 45 / 41: west of $W^{t2}4$
9.9.1999
Flint
L: 4.4 cm; W: 1.9 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
Flint blade
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 127
Bronze fragment
I-f-16 / 46 / 45: east of $W^{t2}4$
10.9.1999
Bronze
L: 2.1 cm; max. W: 0.7 cm
Fragment, broader towards the top

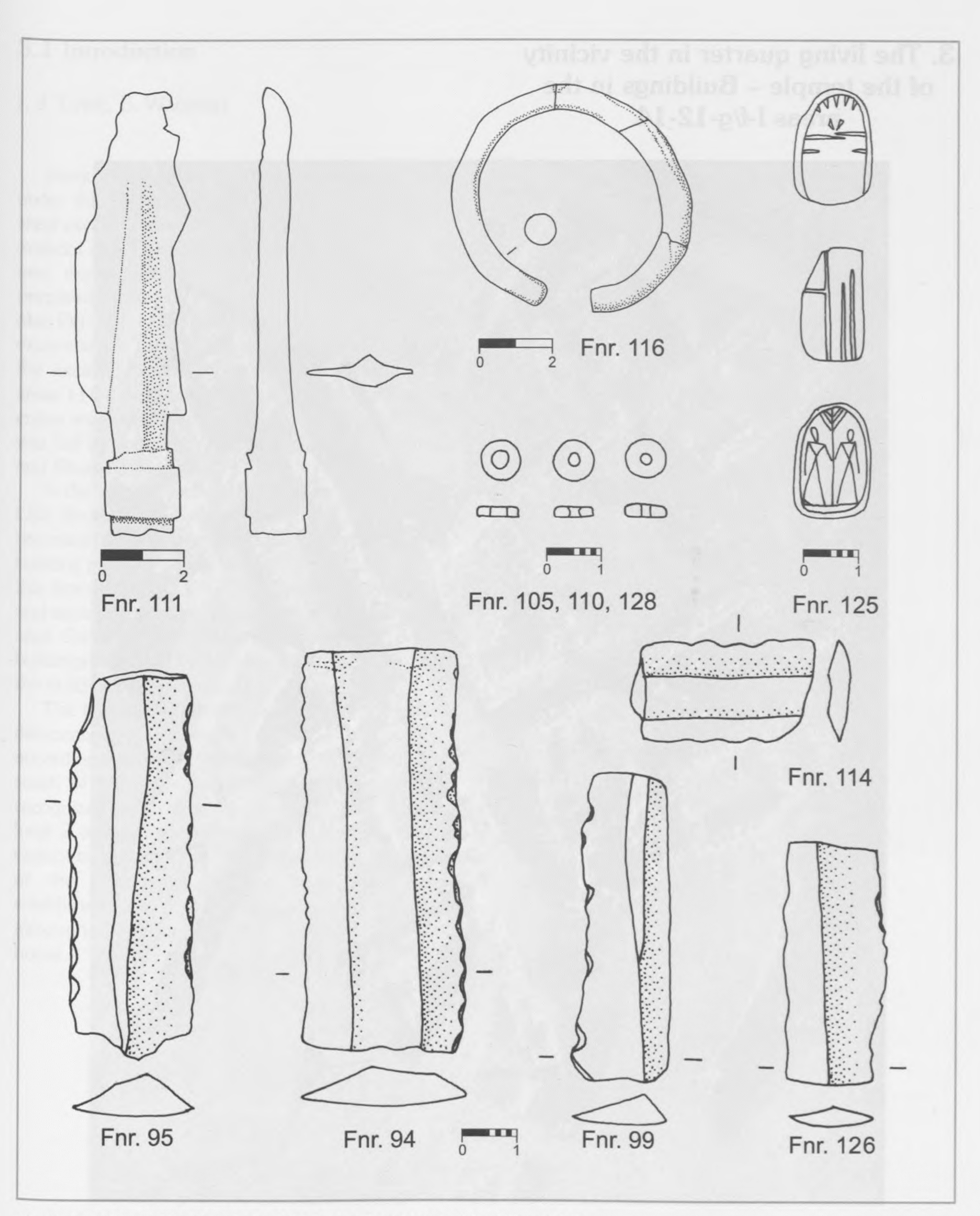
Fnr. 128
Bead
I-f-16 / 47 / 46: east of $W^{t2}4$ in the filling layer above FB2
11.9.1999
Diam: 0.6 cm
Drilled bead
See Pl. 14

Fnr. 129
Worked bone
I-f-16 / 48 / 44: north of $W^{t2}3$ in the filling layer above FB4
11.09.1999
Bone
L: 7.5 cm; W: 1.9 cm; Diam: 12 cm
Worked bone tip

Fnr. 130
Bronze fragment, rolled upwards
I-f-16 / 49 / 47
11.9.1999
Bronze
L: 3.5 cm; W: 0.3 cm
Bow of a fibula

Fnr. 131
Needle (so called «Rollenkopfnadel»)
I-f-16 / 50 / 50: eastern area
15.9.1999
Bronze
L: ca. 7 cm; B: 0.2 cm
Bronze needle, curved at head
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001 Tf. 9, Nr. 4

Fnr. 132
Bronze fragment
I-f-16 / 44 / 38: east of $W^{t2}4$
07.09.1999
Bronze



Pl. 14 - Small Finds Fnr. 94, 95, 99, 105, 110, 111, 114, 116, 125, 126 and 128.

3. The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple – Buildings in the areas I-f/g-12-14



Fig. 74 - Aerial view of the temple area.

3.1 Introduction

[, J. Linke, E. Wagner]

Work in the areas I-f-12 – 14 began in 2002 under the direction of Elisabeth Kirsch. When the areal excavation in the temple vicinity began, first an artificial «planum» was established, from which the new excavations were carried out. The planum prepared in this way had an area of 450 m² **(See also Fig. 75)**. In 2004 Elisabeth Kirsch enlarged the excavation to the south. Three years later, in 2007, the excavation was again enlarged to include the areas I-f-12 – 14 as well as I-g-13-14, so that the entire area was roughly 700 m². The work in 2007 was led by Johannes Jungfleisch, Michael Melchior and Elisabeth Kirsch.

In the areas described, in the direct vicinity of the Late Bronze Age temple, which had already been recorded by the University of the Saarland in several building phases[117], there was a living quarter with, to this point in time (2007), nine recognized buildings and several streets or alleys, which cross this dwelling area. South of what has been called the «Main» street, buildings A, B, F, H and G are situated, to the north the buildings I, C, D, and E[118].

The buildings south and north of the street each demonstrate a different building development, according to present knowledge. For the buildings south of the street two building levels have been recognized up to now, whereas the older building level 2 includes several stages and building level 1 cannot be proven for all the houses. In the area north of the street, five building levels have been established with the help of a deep sondage, although all five levels cannot be recorded for each house.

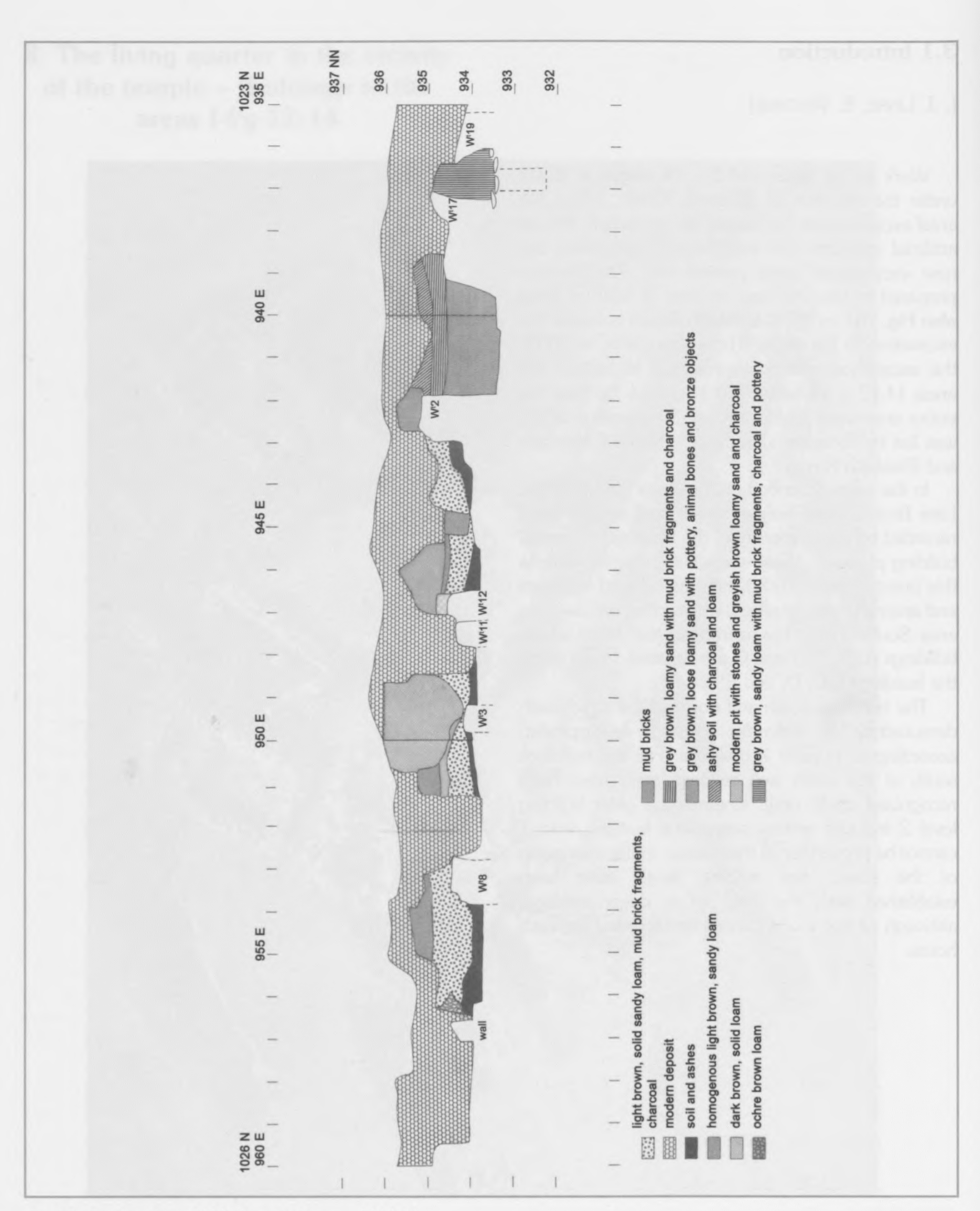


Fig. 75 - South section (2002) through the areas I-f-12-14.

3.2 Stratigraphy and architecture of the buildings south of the «Main» street: buildings A, B, F, G, H

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

3.2.1 Building A (Fig.85)

Building A contains three rooms and a courtyard: $R^{t}1$ (1/1 and 1/2), courtyard $C^{t}4$ (with room $R^{t}3$) and room $R^{t}2$. The youngest building level 1 could not be proven for building A, ergo the use of this house south of the «Main» street ends earlier than the use of the neighbouring building B.

Building level 2: building stage 2/1

In the earliest stage of building level 2, building stage 2/1 there is a floor FB1 (934.9 m) made of middle-grey to brown, firm, sandy clay, which is covered with a thin layer of ashes. In this younger stage room $R^{t}1$ is divided into two parts ($R^{t}1/1$ and $R^{t}1/2$) by the wall $W^{t}10$. On the floor, along the wall $W^{t}8$ in room $R^{t}1/1$ there is a setting of highly polished stones. In addition there is a further, larger stone, placed parallel to wall $W^{t}1$. The room $R^{t}1/2$ can be reached via an entrance between the walls $W^{t}4$ and $W^{t}10$. Access to Room 1/1 cannot be completely explained. Presumably, there was an entry in wall $W^{t}8$, indicated by a regular break-off in the wall.

1	building level 1	not detected in A	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building A building stage 2/1	 FB1	LBA I

Table 20 - Building stage 2/1 in building A.

In this building stage courtyard $C^{t}4$ could be accessed via an entry from the street. The level of the flooring of courtyard $C^{t}4$ was roughly 50 cm higher than that of the street to the north, so that perhaps there was at one time a heightened threshold (possibly made of wood), which made entry into this house easier. In the northwest area of courtyard $C^{t}4$ a Tannour $Ta^{t}8$ had been installed on FB1, and near the wall $W^{t}3$ as well as in the wall corner between $W^{t}3$ and $W^{t}5$ there was a storage vessel in each case. In $C^{t}4$ along the northern side of wall $W^{t}8$ a stone axe **(Fnr. 84)** was recovered at the level of the flooring. The clearly smaller room $R^{t}2$ could be accessed from courtyard $C^{t}4$ via an entrance between walls $W^{t}8$ and $W^{t}7$. A bronze bracelet **(Fnr. 42)** lay on the floor FB1 in the north of $C^{t}4$.

Building level 2: building stage 2/2

In the older building stage 2/2 courtyard $C^{t}4$ was separated by a dividing wall $W^{t}6$ from room $R^{t}3$ in which also a door hinge stone was found. The remains of a stone flooring FB2 and the remains of a clay flooring were found in courtyard $C^{t}4$. In room $R^{t}1$, which was not yet divided at this stage of the building, the remains of several vessels as well as animal bones were found in the filling level above the floor FB2 (934.7 m). Between the rooms $R^{t}1$ and $R^{t}2$ there was an entrance in the area of $W^{t}9$, which was then later closed with stones.

1	building level 1	not detected in A	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building A building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2	 FB1 FB2	LBA I

Table 21 - Building stages 2/1 and 2/2 in building A.

The deep trench in building A

In courtyard $C^{t}4$ a deep trench was opened in 2007. The deepest level attained was composed of red and slightly sandy clay and limestone gravel and is at the currently attained depth of 933.9 m. On top of this there are several layers of clay (dark grey to middle-grey brown).The flooring, FB3, is at the level of 934.5 - 934.3 m. At this point in time there is no proven connection to building A and it probably belongs to an earlier building. At this level there was a tool made of horn **(Fnr. 83)**.

1	building level 1	not detected in A	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building A building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2	 FB1 FB2	LBA I
(3)	deep trench in court C'4	FB3	LBA I (?) (MBA II)

Table 22 - Building level 2 and the deep trench in building A.

Below the flooring FB2 (building level 2/2), the deep trench revealed a pit containing three graves, in courtyard C'4. The individual pits belonging to each grave could not be differentiated from each other. As far as the stratigraphic evidence shows, the graves were dug prior to the installation of floor FB2 and thus also prior to the establishment of building A. This is proven by, among other things, the fact that walls W'5 and W'3 were built on top of the graves. First grave G'2 was established, followed by graves G'3 and grave G'1, although it is not impossible that all the dead were interred at the same time.

Grave G'1
(Double internment, a: adult, b: infans)
(Fig. 76)
Orientation: Cannot be reconstructed
Line of sight: Cannot be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 934.4 m
Preserved size of the skeleton : -
Burial rite: -
Grave goods: Jug (GF'1)
Notes: Parts of the skeleton are to be found below wallsW'3 and W'5 of building A, and thus could not be recovered. The skull of the child (b) was under the adult (a). In the skullcap of the adult (a) there were three holes, which indicate a violent death. The jug (GF'1) lay directly near the right, extended hand of the adult G'1a.

GF'1
Jug
I f 14 / 5 / 12
15.08. 2007
Pottery
H: 24.5 cm; max. Diam: 12 cm

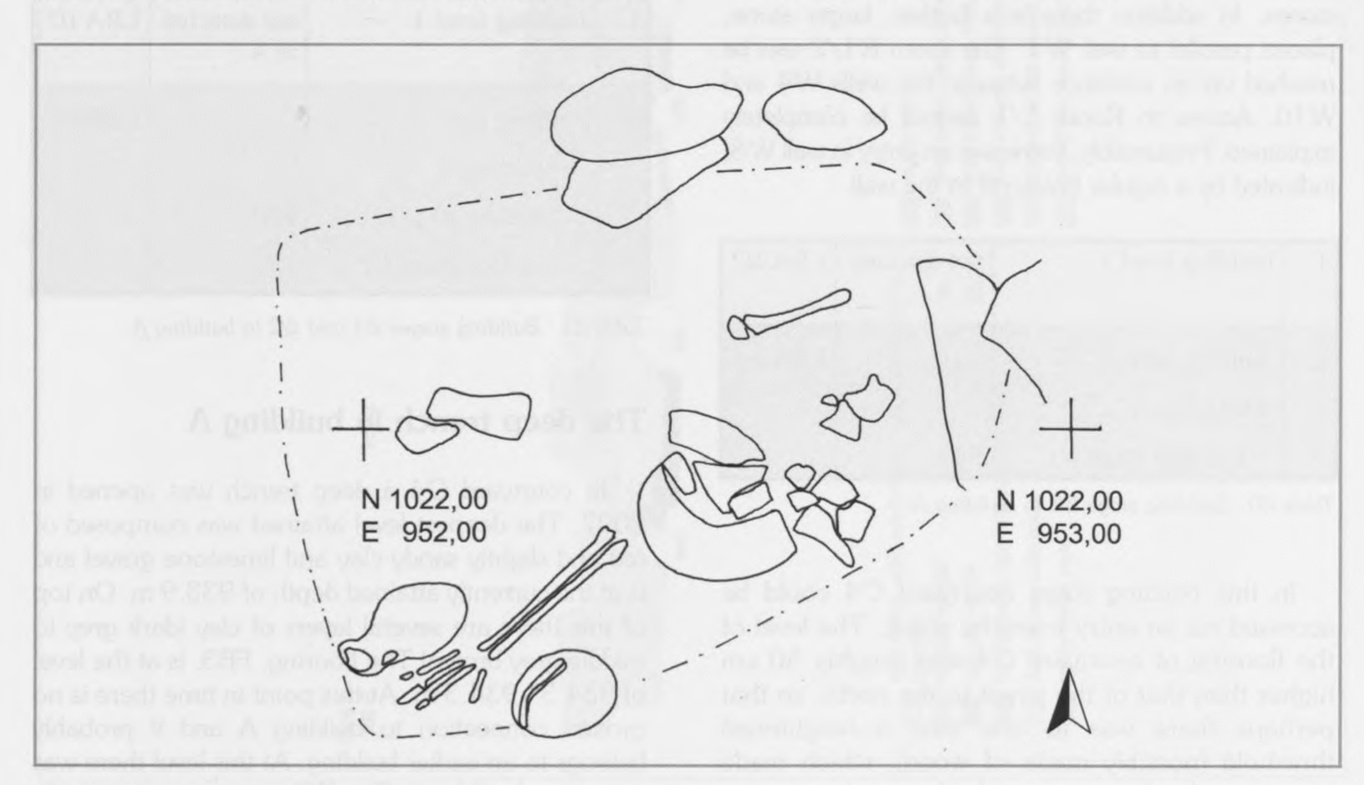


Fig. 76 - Grave G'1: upper level.

Small jug with a red, horizontal striped painting (paint colour 2.5YR5/4) on the unslipped outer surface (5YR7/3), with handle

See Figs 77 and 131

Grave G'2

(Multiple burial, at least three individuals a-c, juvenile)

Orientation: Cannot be reconstructed

Line of sight: Cannot be reconstructed

Bottom of the Grave: 933.65 m

Preserved size of skeletons: -

Burial rite: Cannot be reconstructed

Grave goods/finds: Animal bones, bronze spearhead (GF'2)

Notes: Between the ribs of individual (a) there was a bronze spearhead (GF'2). The bones of the three individuals lay in part on top of each other and were in part below wall W'5. In this case it is questionable whether this is a regular burial or rather a «bone deposit» without grave context. As was the case for grave G'1, the death of at least one of the individuals was a violent one.

See Fig. 78.

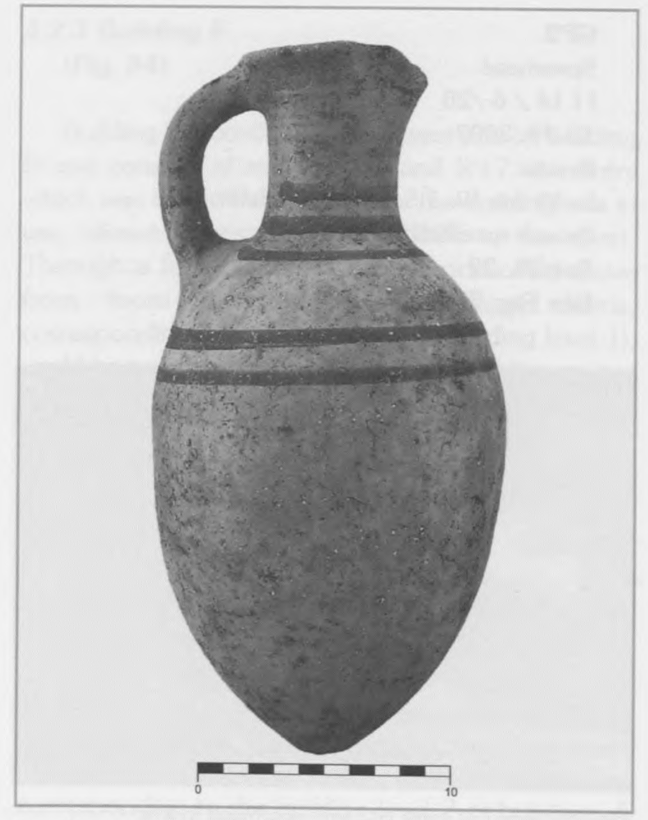


Fig. 77 - Jug GFt1.

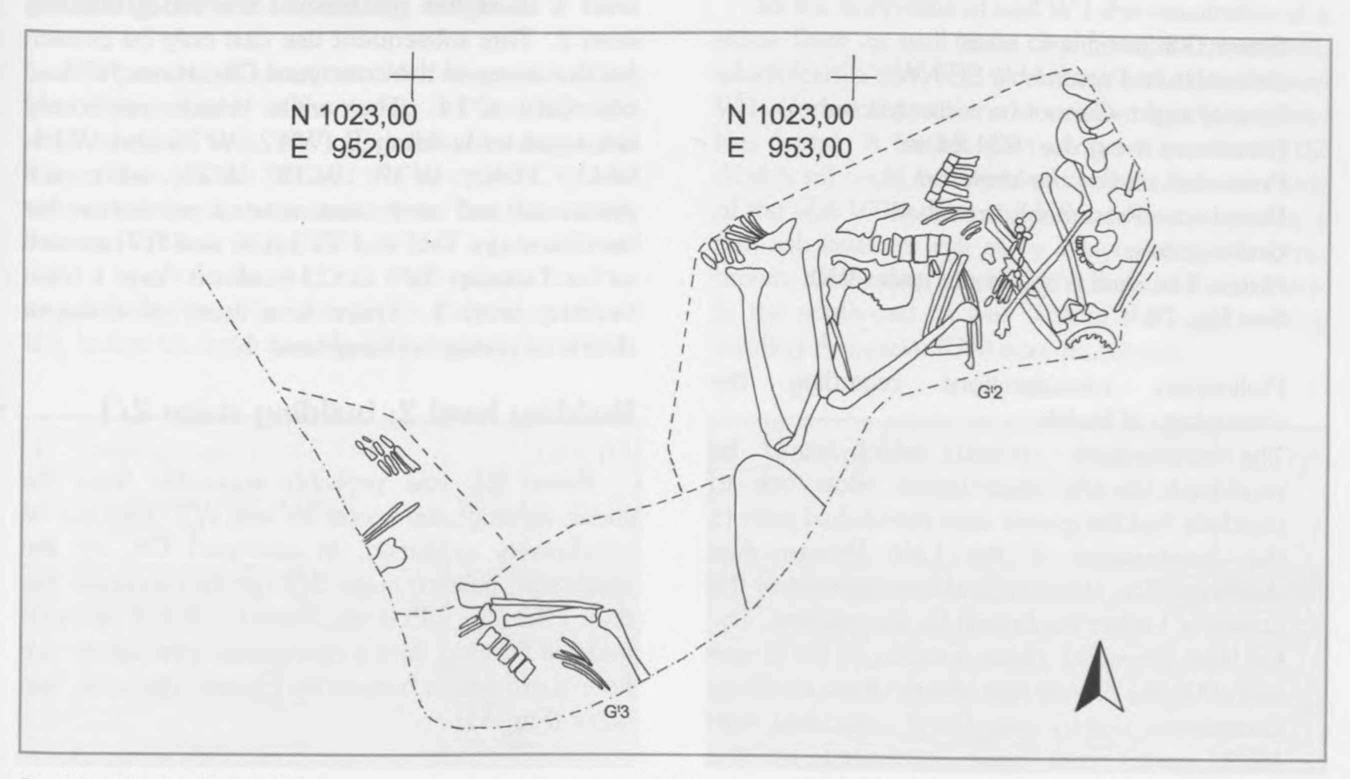


Fig. 78 - Graves Gt2 and Gt3.

GF^{t}2
Spearhead
I f 14 / 6 /20
13.09. 2007
Bronze
L: 13 cm; W: 1.5 cm; Diam. shaft: 1 cm
Bronze spearhead with shaft
See Pl. 22
See Fig. 79



Fig. 79 - Detail of grave Gt2 with spearhead in situ.

Grave G^{t}3 (juvenile to adult)
Orientation: Presumably SE-NW
Line of sight: Cannot be reconstructed
Bottom of the grave: 934.24 m
Preserved size of the skeleton: -
Burial rite: Presumably crouched
Grave goods: -
Notes: The skull is still *in situ* under W^{t}3.
See Fig. 78

Preliminary considerations regarding the chronology of burials
The stratigraphic context, which could be recovered via the deep trench allow one to conclude that the graves were established prior to the construction of the Late Bronze Age dwellings. The chronological arrangement of the graves is further confirmed by the pottery. The jug from grave G^{t}1 allows a dating of the graves to the Middle Bronze Age. North of the dwellings comparable pottery was found associated with MBA graves that were excavated by the University of the Saarland (1971-1974)[119].

3.2.2 Building B
(Fig. 84 and 85)

Building B consists of five room- and courtyard-units.

Building level 1

Building level 1 represents a kind of «squatter»-subsequent use of building B.

1	building level 1 = squatter occupation of building B	FB1	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building B		LBA I

Table 23 - Building levels 1and 2 in building B.

After building B was abandoned, parts of the «ruin» were reused, that is, the youngest building level 1 used the remains of the older building level 2. This subsequent use can only be proven for the areas of the courtyard C^{t}6, room R^{t}7 and courtyard C^{t}14. The walls which previously belonged to building B (W^{t}12, W^{t}13 and W^{t}14, W^{t}41, W^{t}40, W^{t}39, W^{t}38, W^{t}35) were still preserved and were used as wind protection for the Tannours Ta^{t}2 and Ta^{t}3 (C^{t}6 and R^{t}7) as well as for Tannour Ta^{t}9 in C^{t}14, all on floor 1 from building level 1. There is a layer of collapse debris covering building level 1.

Building level 2: building stage 2/1

Room R^{t}5 was probably accessible from the street, although the access for wall W^{t}2 could not be conclusively explained. In courtyard C^{t}6, on the south side, building stage 2/1 can be proven by the floor FB2 (ca. 935.0 m). Tannour Ta^{t}1 is recessed into the flooring. In the occupation layer above the floor there was a button-like ceramic disc with two holes **(Fnr. 81)**.

1	building level 1 = squatter occupation of building B	FB1	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building B building stage 2/1	FB2	LBA I

Table 24 - Building levels 1 and 2 (2/1) in building B.

Room R^t7 was accessible through an entry between the walls W^t14 and W^t15 from C^t6. A cooking pot was found on the floor FB2. Two mud brick blocks branch off the wall W^t2 into the room **(Fig. 85)**: their function is yet unexplained. A layer of rubble with many mud bricks and mud brick fragments covered the floor.

South of C^t6 the wall W^t38 divides the area into two room or courtyard spaces, R^t15 and C^t14. From C^t14 one could probably reach, via an opening in W^t35, complex H. In this area there is a disturbance, due to which the course of W^t35 can no longer be reconstructed. From room R^t15 one has access, via a small entry, to room R^t17 in building F.

Building level 2: building stage 2/2

It is possible to prove an older usage of building level 2 in house N in the rooms R^t7 and R^t5. The small partition wall, W^t11, did not yet exist at this stage. Thus, rooms R^t5 and the courtyard C^t6 were connected directly with each other. The floor which belongs to these units, FB3 (934.7 m), is covered with a layer of ashes. In this older phase one has access through another entry from the street to room R^t7, before the latter was closed in building level 2/1.

1	building level 1 = squatter occupation of building B	FB1	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building B building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2	 FB2 FB3	LBA I

Table 25 - Building levels 1 and 2 (2/1 and 2/2) in building B.

3.2.3 Building F (Fig. 84)

Building F is bordered on the west side by building B and consists of rooms R^t16 and R^t17. An entry which was closed during the time the building was in use, allowed access from room R^t16 to the street. Through a further, angled access, one could move from room R^t16 to R^t17. Collapse debris, corresponding to that in building B (building level 1), could be proven. Until now no floor in this area has been attained, so that it is not possible to determine exactly to which building level this structure belongs.

3.2.4 «Building»/area G (Fig. 85)

East of building A, wall W^t16 has been revealed. The architectural relation of W^t16 to building A is still unclear, so that this area east of building A has been preliminary called area G. It needs to be determined whether here an open space or another house adjoined. A building level with two phases corresponding to the building level 2 of buildings A and B could be identified.

To the north-east of wall W^t1 the remainders of a stone floor as well as a clay floor are preserved, which form a unit, FB1 (934.9 m), and extend to wall W^t1. Connected with the stone floor a storage vessel was found. A further part of the stone floor FB2 (934.5 m) could be revealed on the north-west side of the wall W^t16. The stone floor was covered by a thin ash layer as well as by a layer of middle-grey, brown, sandy clay, mixed with charcoal and pottery. In the south-east of wall W^t4 of the neighbouring building A a grave (G^t4) was uncovered.

1	building level 1	not detected in G	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = area G building phase 2/1/1 building phase 2/1/2	 FB1 FB2	LBA I

Table 26 - Building level 2 in area G.

Grave G'4 (juvenile)
Orientation: W-E
Line of sight: S
Preserved size of the skeleton: -
Burial rite: Stretched on the side with angled arms
Grave goods: -
Notes: The skeleton was covered with stone rubble, only the torso and cranium are preserved.

3.2.5 Building H
(Fig. 85)

Building structure H borders building A in the south and is flanked by building B in the east. Building A is separated from structure H by the wall W'5. Building H shares with the neighbouring building B the wall W'35. Further outer walls of building H are W'36, W'33 and presumably also the wall W'36-2. Building H comprises two rooms, R'18 und R'19. A charred wooden plank (935.2 m) **(Fig. 80)** was revealed in the planum and can most certainly be attributed to the destruction of building level 1. The floor level of building level 2 has not yet been reached.



Fig. 80 - Remains of a charred wooden plank in building H.

3.3 Conclusions: the dwelling area south of the «Main»-street

[M. HEINZ]

The buildings in the vicinity of the temple of Kamid el-Loz show individually - and depending on the needs of the users - one or more construction levels. Not all of the buildings show the same need for changes and modifications - only isolated areas were used after the abandonment in the manner of «squatters». The Late Bronze Age use of the area as a dwelling was partly preceded by use as a burial site during the Middle Bronze Age. In the Late Bronze Age this did not contradict the rules of social interaction to have the dead in the immediate surrounding of the living, that is, burials could take place in dwelling areas, as grave G'4 in area G proves. The parallel arrangement of the front of the buildings to the street allows the impression that they were built according to plan. All of the houses are built of stone, likely with mud brick superstructures. In several houses the users constructed elaborate floors and covered these with polished stone slabs. Formal differences in the construction effort of the buildings, their location within the settlement or the precise size of the buildings have not yet been determined with certainty. It is possible that building B was a structure that was bigger than the neighbouring houses.

3.4 Stratigraphy and architecture of the buildings north of the «Main»-street: buildings I, C, D und E

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

3.4.1 Building I
(Fig. 85)

Building I is located on the western edge of the explored area in the temple surrounding. It has two rooms, R^{t}10 and R^{t}23, and a courtyard, C^{t}20. Building level 1 cannot be proven in this area.

1	building level 1	not detected in I	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building I building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2	 FB1 FB2	LBA I

Table 27 - Building level 2 in house I.

Building level 2: building stage 2/1

A Tannour Ta^{t}10 **(Fig. 81)** in courtyard C^{t}20, which was covered by the collapse of wall W^{t}17,



Fig. 81 - Building I: Tannour with stone collapse debris.

indicates in house I a floor level FB1 (934, 7 m). In room R^{t}10, to which the access has not yet been revealed by excavation, floor FB1, here constructed with mud bricks, can certainly be proven. In the filling layer above the floor FB1 a bronze needle **(Fnr. 73)** was found in the area between room R^{t}10 and the courtyard C^{t}20.

Building level 2: building stage 2/2

Building stage 2/2 is proven by floor FB2 (934.45 m) which is constructed of stone slabs (room R^{t}10). In room R^{t}23 a bead has been retrieved from this level **(Fnr. 60)**. Further, an anthropomorphic clay figure **(Fnr. 58)** was found on the floor FB 2 in R^{t}10. In the filling between the two floors FB1 and FB2 a drilled hammer stone **(Fnr. 56)** was found.

The deep trench in the area of building I (Fig. 82)

In 2007 and 2002 two deep trenches were cut in R^{t}10 (2002) and R^{t}23 (2007). The deep trench in room R^{t}10 allowed recognition of three older building levels in this area. A bond of layers consisting of light grey, sandy clay with ashes, charcoal remains and dark grey, ashy sand on the floor FB3 (934.1 m) of bricked clay constitutes building level 3. Underneath, a bond of layers (building level 4) of middle-brown, grey, loamy sand with charcoal and mud brick fragments is situated, and followed by a thin «burnt level» of sand with high ash content, and charcoal on the floor FB4 (933.65 m). The oldest building level 5 discovered so far is composed of sandy and ashy loam, sand clumps as well as burnt mud brick remains, charcoal and pottery. Building level 5 is completed in the south by a stone layer of small stones, which are presumably the floor FB5 (ca. 932.6 m). A homogenous, ochre-yellow to ochre-brown, firm, clay layer is the oldest feature in the deep trench so far.

The deep trench in room R^{t}23 revealed a part of the walling of W^{t}51 with an upper edge height of 933.32 m. The wall is, according to current knowledge, to be attributed to building level 5.

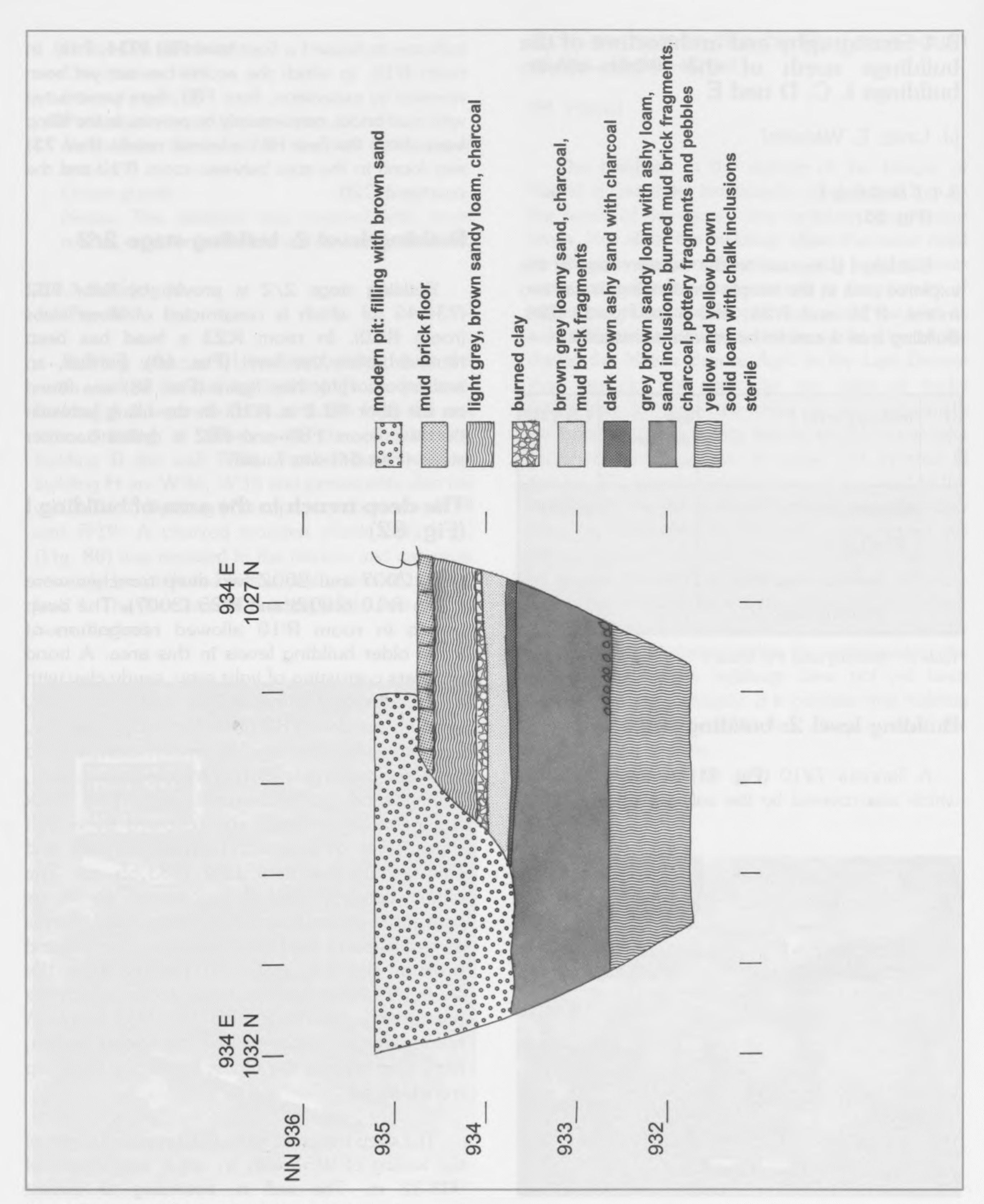


Fig. 82 - Section of the deep trench from 2002.

1	building level 1	not detected in I	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building I building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2	 FB1 FB2	LBA I
3	building level 3	FB3	LBA - MBA
4	building level 4	FB4	LBA - MBA
5	building level 5 = wall W'51	FB5	MBA II

Table 28 - Building levels 2 to 5 in building I.

3.4.2 Building C
(Fig. 85)

Building C consists of rooms R'8 (8/1 and 8/2) and the courtyards C'9 and C'11, which merge into each other without recognizable dividers. Two building levels could be proven for building C.

Building level 1

In building C as well, building level 1 represents the «squatter» subsequent use of the already ruined or decaying structure from building level 2. At this time the walls W'24, W'17 and W'20 were still intact. In the ruins of the house, a floor FB1 made of vitrified clay (935.2 m) could be found in the courtyard C'11. A destruction layer covered the remains of building level 1.

Building level 2: building stage 2/1

1	building level 1 = squatter occupation of building C	 FB1	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building C building stage 2/1	 FB2	LBA I

Table 29 - Building levels 1 and 2 (2/1) in building C.

Building level 2 can be proven for room R'8 as well as for the courtyards C'9 and C'11. This building level can be divided into two stages and into two phases. In the younger stage 2/1 the building included the walls W'17, W'18, W'19, W'20, W'21, W'22 and W'24. In the larger courtyard C'8 a trodden clay floor FB2 (934.75 m) with a Tannour Ta'4 has been excavated. They both were covered by a destruction layer. Courtyard C'8 was used as a working area, and could be reached over a stone threshold from courtyard C'11. The floors in the courtyards C'9 and C'11 evolved into firm clay areas, while the floor of courtyard C'11 was vitrified by means of heat. In courtyard C'9 an ash layer covered the clay floor FB2. In courtyard C'11 a bronze needle was found near wall W'24 **(Fnr. 54)** in the filling layer above FB2.

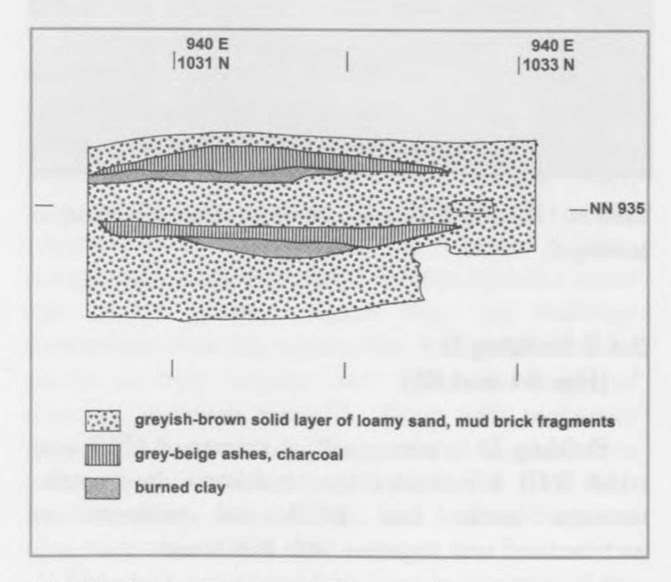


Fig. 83 - Western section in Ct11.

Building level 2: building stage 2/2

The older building stage 2/2 can be divided into two phases, although the younger (2/2/1) could only be proven in room R'8.

The room was at this time divided by wall W'23 into two units (room unit 8/1 and room unit 8/2). The younger phase 1 of the building stage 2/2 is visible in both room units with help of the floors, a clay floor FB3/1 in room unit 8/1 and a stone floor FB3/2 in room unit 8/2 (934.6 m). Below the stone

floor an older stone flooring FB4 (934.5 m) was recovered, attributable to phase 2 of the building stage 2/2. This older phase of building stage 2/2 could also be proven in courtyard C^{t}11 by a stone floor. On this floor a painted vessel fragment **(Fnr. 43)** was found. In courtyard C^{t}9 a well had been dug and covered with a stone lid.

1	building level 1 = squatter occupation of building C	FB1	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building C building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2 building phase 2/2/1 building phase 2/2/2	 FB2 FB3/ 1-2 FB4	LBA I

Table 30 - Building levels 1 and 2 with all stages and phases in building C.

3.4.3 Building D
(Figs 84 and 85)

Building D is composed of courtyard C^{t}12 and room R^{t}13. It is divided from building C by a south-western border wall W^{t}24 and presents an architectural unit together with this house.

Building level 1

Building D was also used in several areas after its decay. Corresponding activities (building level 1) could be proven for courtyard C^{t}12 by a floor FB1 (935.1 m).

Building level 2: building stage 2/2

Unlike in building C, building D shows no indication for building stage 2/1. Thus no structural changes can be determined in building D in contrast to building C, and thus only one stage of building level 2 can be proven, that is building stage 2/2 which can also be subdivided into two building phases based on two floors.

Room R^{t}13 shows a massive layer of stone debris, which has not yet been removed. The younger phase 2/2/1 in courtyard C^{t}12, an intensively used work area, is indicated by a trodden floor FB 2 (934.2 m). In addition two Tannours, Ta^{t}5 und Ta^{t}6, also belong to this phase. In the older phase 2/2/2 the courtyard was also used as a working space. Another Tannour Ta^{t}7 was erected on the clay floor FB 3 (934.35 m).

1	building level 1 = squatter occupation of building D	FB1	LBA II?
2	building level 2 = building D building stage 2/1 building stage 2/2 building phase 2/2/1 building phase 2/2/2	 not detected FB2 FB3	LBA I

Table 31 - Building levels 1 and 2 in building D.

3.4.4 Building E
(Figs 84 and 85)

Up to this point in time this house has only one recognized room, R^{t}22. It would appear that the street in the area of building E continued on its south-eastern side. A further alley separates buildings D and E from each other. Floors or the interior of building E has not yet been excavated. Thus the level of building level 2 has not yet been attained. The walls of the house were present during building level 1, but whether they were already used at this time cannot be proven. It is to assume that with further excavation building level 2 will be reached.

North of room R^{t}22 at the height of 935.00 m a rhyton was uncovered **(Fnr. 49)**. This vessel lay in the filling rubble. A floor has not yet been excavated.

3.5 Conclusions: the settlement north of the «Main»-street

[M. HEINZ]

The buildings north of the so called «Main» street also give evidence of various uses and building phases. The decayed buildings north of the street sporadically served, as did those south of the street, for so called subsequent «squatter» use. As the sondage in building I has shown, the Late Bronze Age settlement is preceded by an older settlement, which so far contains at least three building levels.

3.6 The so called «Main»-street

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

The street runs straight between the two complexes of buildings A, B, F, G on the southern side and buildings C, D, E and I on the northern side. The street has a branch off in the north east, which separates houses D and E. The street construction indicates two building levels.

The younger building level comprises two clay floors FB1 (935.9 m) and FB2 (935.7 m), built between the already decayed buildings. Both floors follow each other closely, separated by a thin layer of ash and a thin occupation layer of sand.

Above building level 1 a destruction layer is situated consisting of loamy sand with charcoal pieces, mud brick fragments, interspersed with ashes.

Between these younger floors and the older, considerably deeper floor FB3 (934.3 m) there is a thick, homogenous filling layer of clay, charcoal, ashes, loose sand, considerable amounts of pottery, animal bones, and various bronze objects, which came together in a single time period. FB3 surely corresponds to the usage of the adjacent building complexes in building level 2. At this time the street was always situated deeper than the buildings themselves. One can assume that the inhabitants had access to their houses over thresholds made of transient materials (wood?). Along with numerous bronze finds from the filling, other, singular items could also be recovered, such as mortar **(Fnr. 61)**, jewellery **(Fnrs. 63 and 64)**, and a stone fragment of a duck's head **(Fnr. 66)**.

The most recent building level in the area of the street is, however, higher than the building level 1 in the ruined houses. It cannot be proven that these levels correlate, but the assumption is obvious.

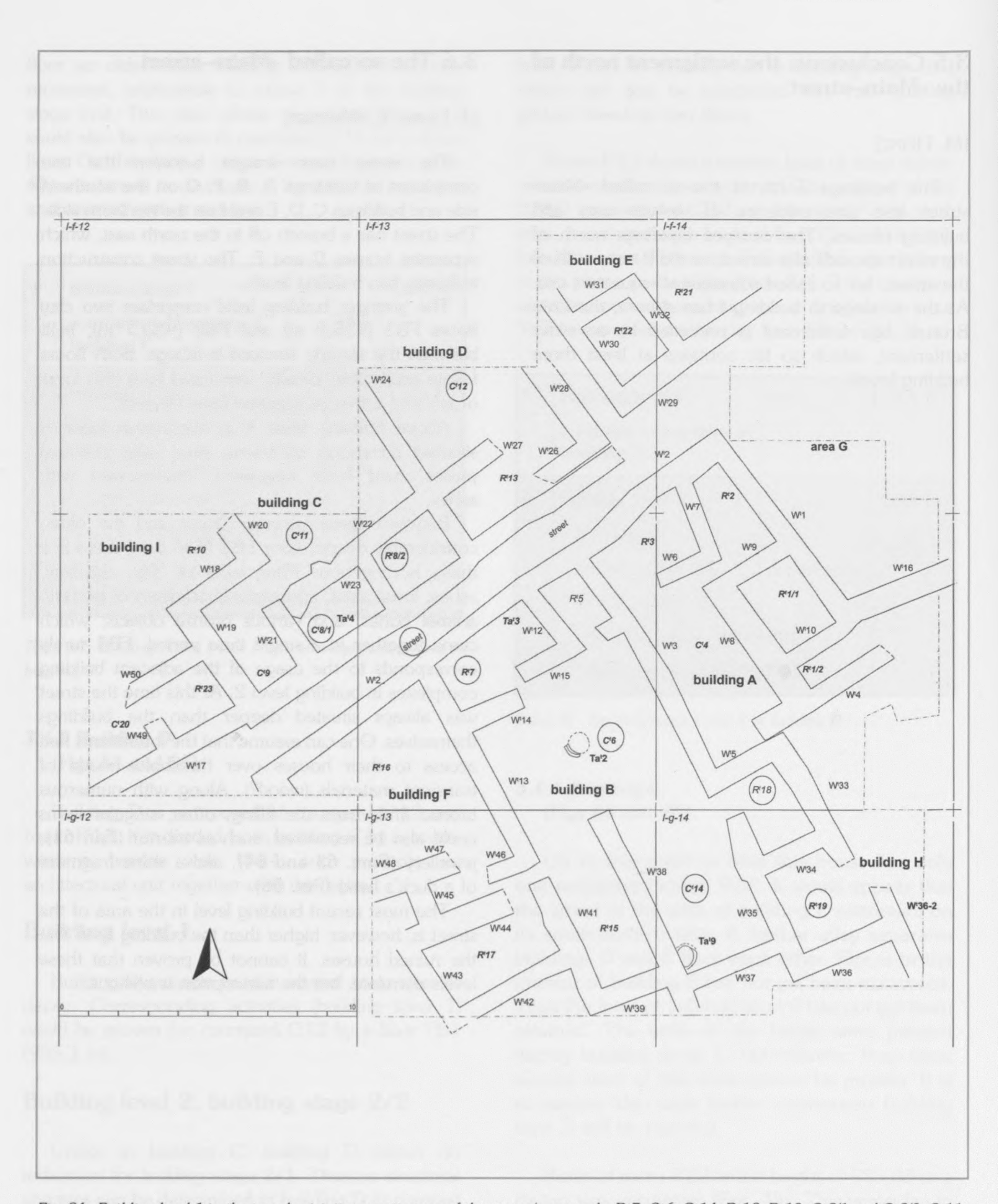


Fig. 84 - Building level 1 in the temple vicinity: squatter use of the rooms/courtyards: Rt7, Ct6, Ct14, Rt18, Rt19, Ct8/1 and Ct8/2, Ct11, Ct12 and the street».

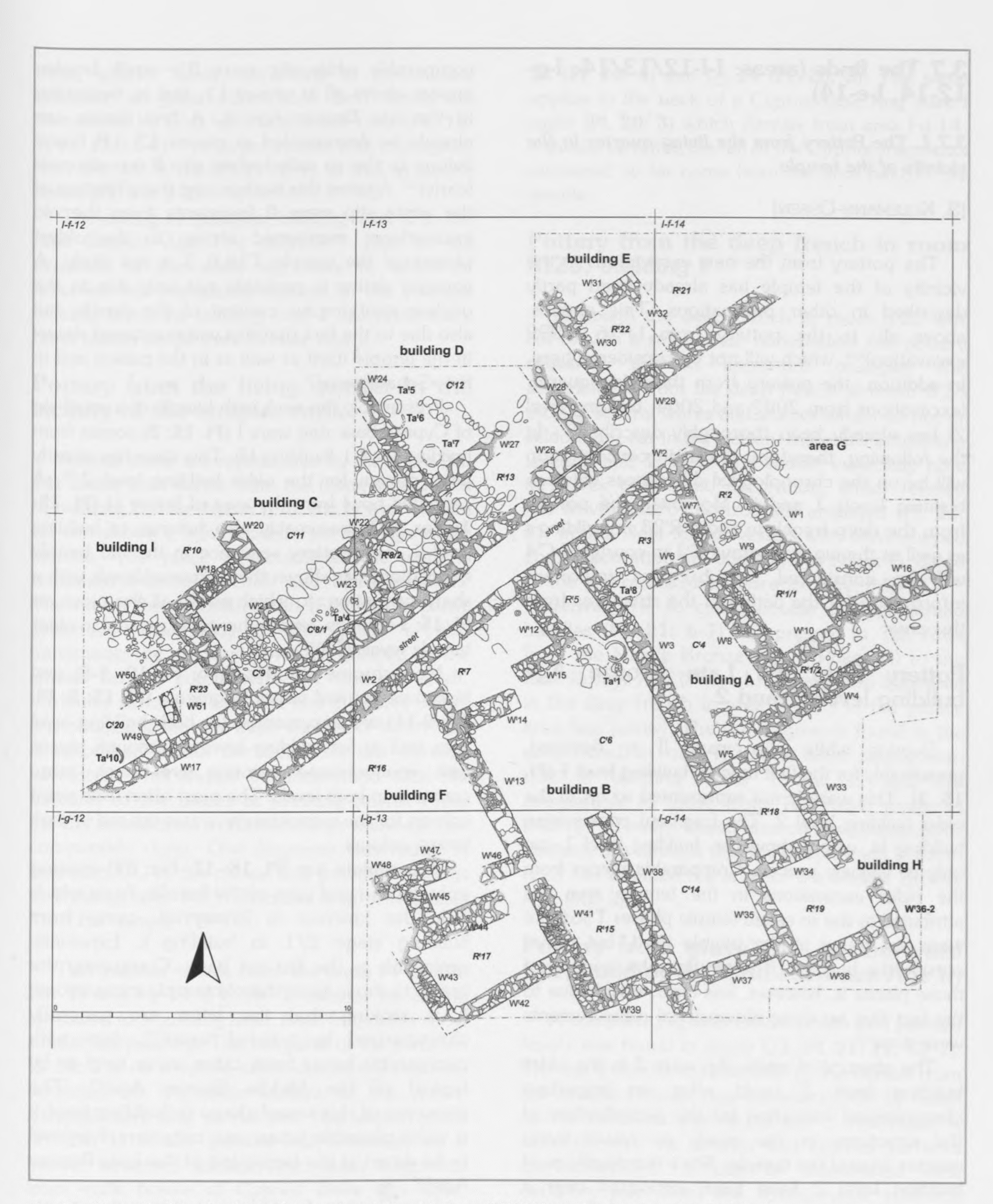


Fig. 85 - Plan of building level 2 in the temple vicinity with the wall Wt51from the deep trench in building I.

3.7 The finds (areas: I-f-12/13/14; I-g-12-14, I-e-14)

3.7.1. The Pottery from the living quarter in the vicinity of the temple

[S. KULEMANN-OSSEN]

The pottery from the new excavations in the vicinity of the temple has already been partly described in other publications. This applies, above all, to the pottery from I-f-16 (1999 excavation)[120], which will not be considered here. In addition, the pottery from the living quarter (excavations from 2002 and 2004, building level 2) has already been thoroughly described[121]. In the following, therefore, the main concentration will be on the chronological differences between building levels 1 and 2. Moreover, the pottery from the deep trench in room R'23 in building I as well as the jug from grave G'1 in courtyard C'4 will be considered, which gives important information for the dating of the structures from this area.

Pottery from the Late Bronze Age building levels 1 and 2

Cypriot white slip ware II is detected, presumably for the first time, in building level 1 **(Pl. 15: 3)**. This ware is not represented so far in the older building level 2. The fragment comes from building H, where, however, building level 1 can only be vaguely proven. Comparable pieces from the older excavations in the temple area are attributed to the so called temple phases T3cd, but were not found in the temple itself, but rather outside the building. The stratigraphic context of those pieces is, however, less clear, mainly due to the fact that no three dimensional measurements were done[122].

The absence of white slip ware II in the older building level 2 could offer an important chronological indication for the periodisation of the structures in the newly excavated living quarter around the temple. Since the dwellings of building level 2 have been excavated over a comparably large area, the absence of the ware in this context is not coincidental. In Tell Arqa, comparable white slip ware II – «milk bowls», appear above all at niveau 11, that is, beginning in the late Bronze Age II. A few pieces can already be documented at niveau 12 (LB I) and belong to the so called white slip II transitionnel (early)[123]. Against this background the affiliation of the white slip ware II fragments from the old excavations, mentioned above, to the oldest phases of the temple T3(LB I) is not likely. A younger dating is probable not only due to the unclear stratigraphic context of the sherds, but also due to the fact that this ware occurred «later» in the temple itself as well as in the palace and in the «Schatzhaus»[124].

Presumably the neck with handle of a small jug of Cypriot base ring ware I **(Pl. 15: 2)** comes from building level 1 (building H). This ware has already been proven for the older building level 2[125]. A carinated bowl from the area of house H **(Pl. 15: 1; Fnr. 91)** presumably also belongs to building level 1. The pottery sequence in the old temple excavations has shown that carinated bowls with a sharp carination, to which above all the piece on **Pl. 15: 1** belongs, tend rather to be present in older temple levels (T3)[126].

Monochrome **(Pl. 15: 4, 6; Pl. 19: 1-8)** and bichrome painted vessel fragments **(Pl. 15: 5; Pl. 19: 9-11)** are documented for both building level 1 as well as for building level 2, although pieces with monochrome painting are much more common in both levels. The most often used paint colours for the monochrome wares are red or dark brown colours.

A complete jug **(Pl. 18: 12, Fnr. 59)** missing only the rim and pam of the handle, from which only the junction is preserved, came from building stage 2/1 in building I. Especially noticeable is the flat cut base. Comparing the vessel to those from the old temple excavations, it is striking that the latter are generally characterized by pointed bases[127]. Jugs with comparable bases from other areas tend to by typical of the Middle Bronze Age[128]. The presence of this vessel shape in building level 2 is quite plausible when one considers this level to be dated at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age[129].

In general it should be noted that the simple wares found in building levels 1 and 2 of the

living quarter show, according to preliminary analyses, no great differences. Both levels are dominated by pots with outturned rims (**Pl. 15: 7; Pl. 17: 1-4**)[130] or larger vessels with corrugated rims (**Pl. 15: 9, 10; Pl.17: 5-9**) as well as simple bowls (**Pl. 16: 1-2**).

The dating of the older building level 2 in the Late Bronze Age I is definite[131]. Due to the presence of the white slip ware II, which is, however, not completely assured in the younger building level, the building level 1 has preliminary been placed in the Late Bronze Age II.

Pottery from the living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: varia

Special items are represented by the rhyta (**Pl. 24**) which both derive from the filling layer north of building E. The rhyton (**Fnr. 82/1**) with broken off rim shows a light reddish, partly beige outer surface. The piece is handmade, the ware is tempered with lime, chaff and black minerals. The rim of the second rhyton (**Fnr. 49**) is partly preserved. The body of this piece is also handmade; the rim was, however, finished on the wheel. Temper components are lime and chaff, the outer surface is light red and in places beige. It is noticeable that the inner surface of both rhyta is smoothed, while the outer surface remains untreated. This should be understood with the function of the pieces as drinking horns. From the old excavations in Kamid el-Loz there are few comparable rhyta. One fragment was found in courtyard CC of the palace and probably belongs to building level P4[132]. Another fragment comes from the temple T2[133].

Two painted sherds from the areas I-f-14 (**Pl. 20: 1**) and I-g-14 (**Pl. 20: 2**) cannot be clearly attributed to a building level. Both fragments show similar rim painting. The red paint of the piece on **Pl. 20: 2** is on a yellow-white slip, which can also be found on the inner surface of the vessel, although here only on the rim. The second piece (**Pl. 20: 1**) is also painted red, although on a brown, unslipped surface. Two other fragments from «milk bowls» of Cypriot white slip ware, unfortunately without clear affiliation to a particular building level, also come from areas I-f-14 (**Pl. 20: 4**) and I-g-14 (**Pl. 20: 5**). The same applies to the neck of a Cypriot base ring ware I juglet (**Pl. 20: 3**) which derives from area I-g-14. It should be noted that all of the Cypriot fragments recovered so far come from the area next to the temple.

Pottery from the deep trench in room Rt23, building I

Although the deep trench in room R'23 was cut only in a small area, nonetheless the pottery sequence showed important changes: the assemblages from the deep trench in room R'23 include several wares and shapes which do not or seldom appear in the pottery materials in building levels 2 and 1. Here one should especially note all wares with comb decoration, either formed like waves and/or horizontally arranged (**Pl. 21: 8**). In Tell Nebi Mend, vessels with wave-shaped comb decoration are dominant in Phase G, dated to the end of the Middle Bronze Age, (MB IIC)[134]. Moreover, the so called double or triple-strand handles (**Pl. 21: 6-7**) are present in Tell Arqa from the Middle Bronze Age I (Phase N) to the Late Bronze Age (Phase L)[135], have also appeared in the deep trench in area III-a-15 in the palace area (see below). The rim fragments found in the deep trench in room R'23 also differ clearly from that of building levels 1 and 2, and are comparable to those from Tell Arqa, phase M (MB II)[136]. Finally, based also on the stratigraphic context, it is obvious that the deep trench in room R'23 has attained the level of the Middle Bronze Age (MB II).

Pottery from grave Gt1 in courtyard Ct4, building A (Middle Bronze Age II)

A complete jug with trefoil mouth and painted bands was found in grave G'1 (**Pl. 21: 11**, GF'1). The jug is closely comparable to the vessels from the Middle Bronze Age cemetery (MB II) found on the northern side of the tell[137]. The vessel is wheelthrown, the interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed. It can be established with certainty also from the stratigraphic evidence that this grave belongs to the Middle Bronze Age (MB II).

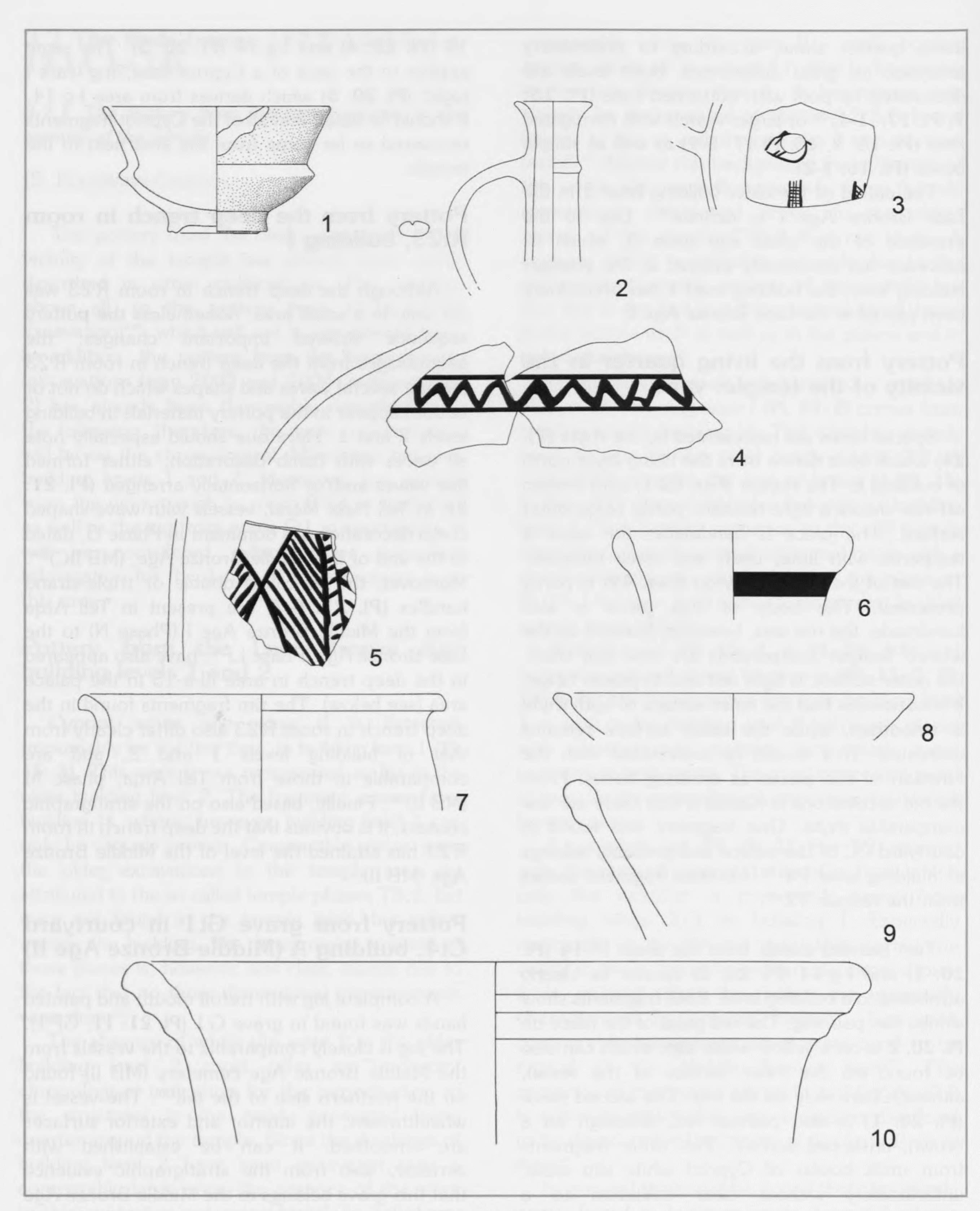


Plate 15 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 1; Scale 1:3.

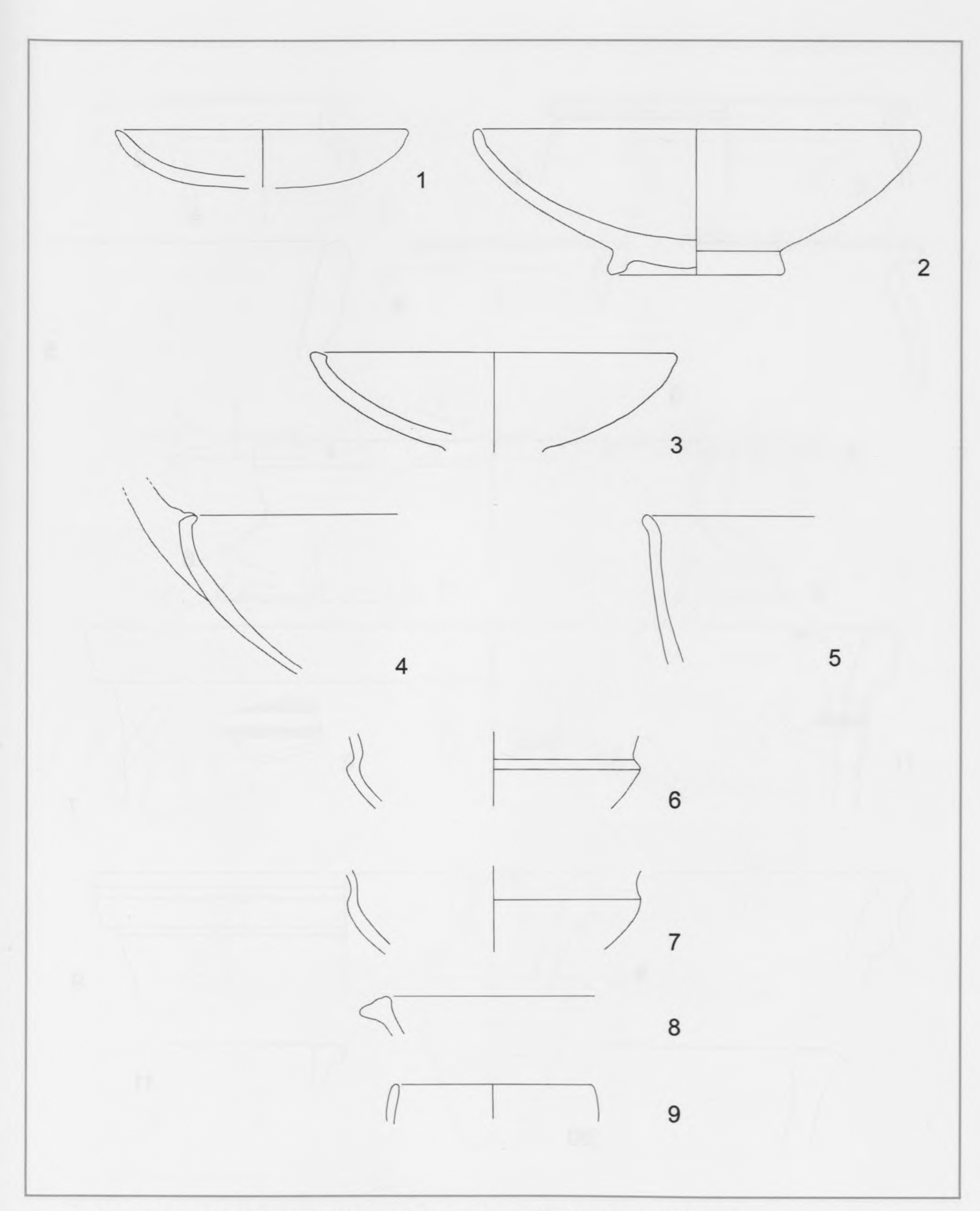


Plate 16 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

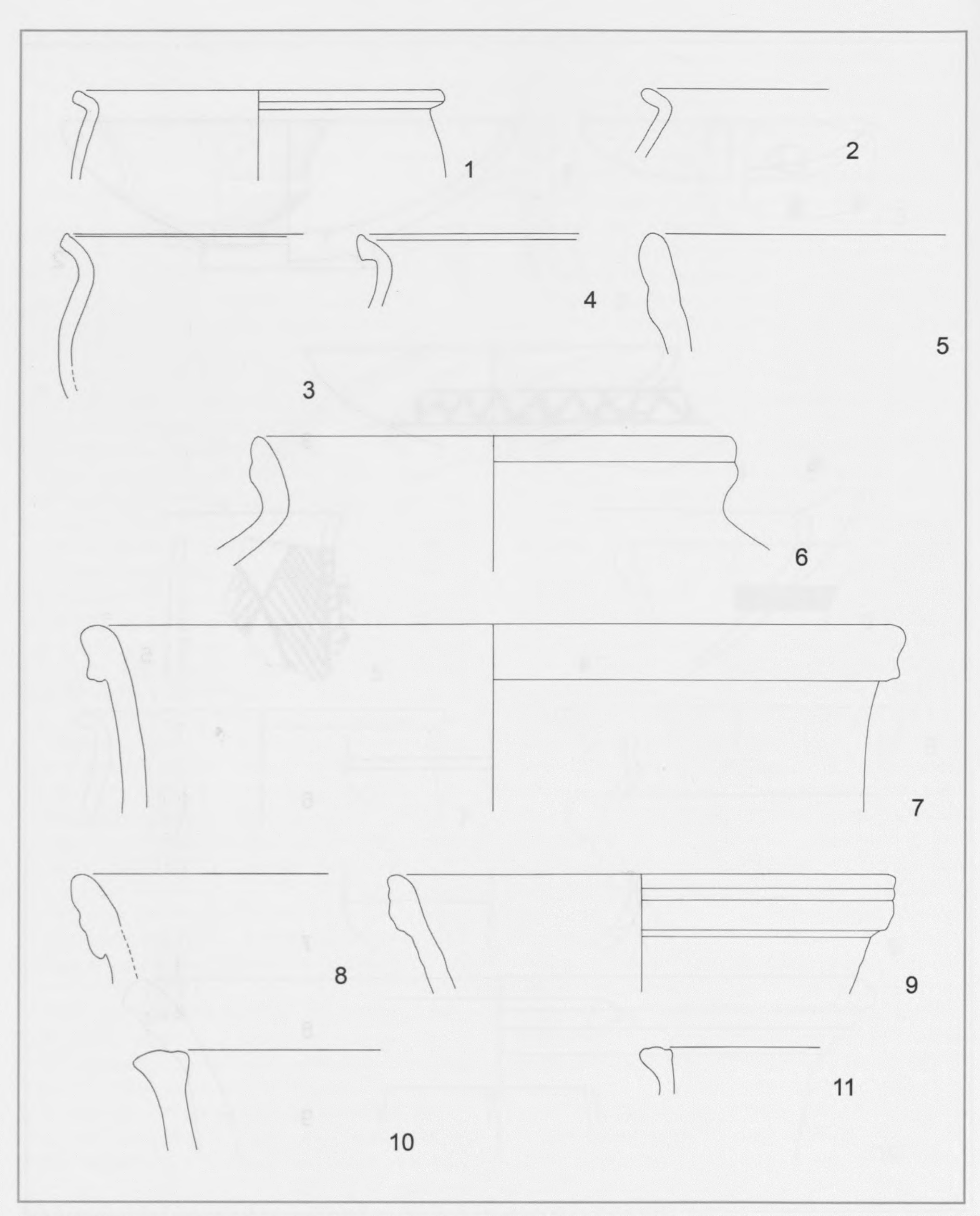


Plate 17 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

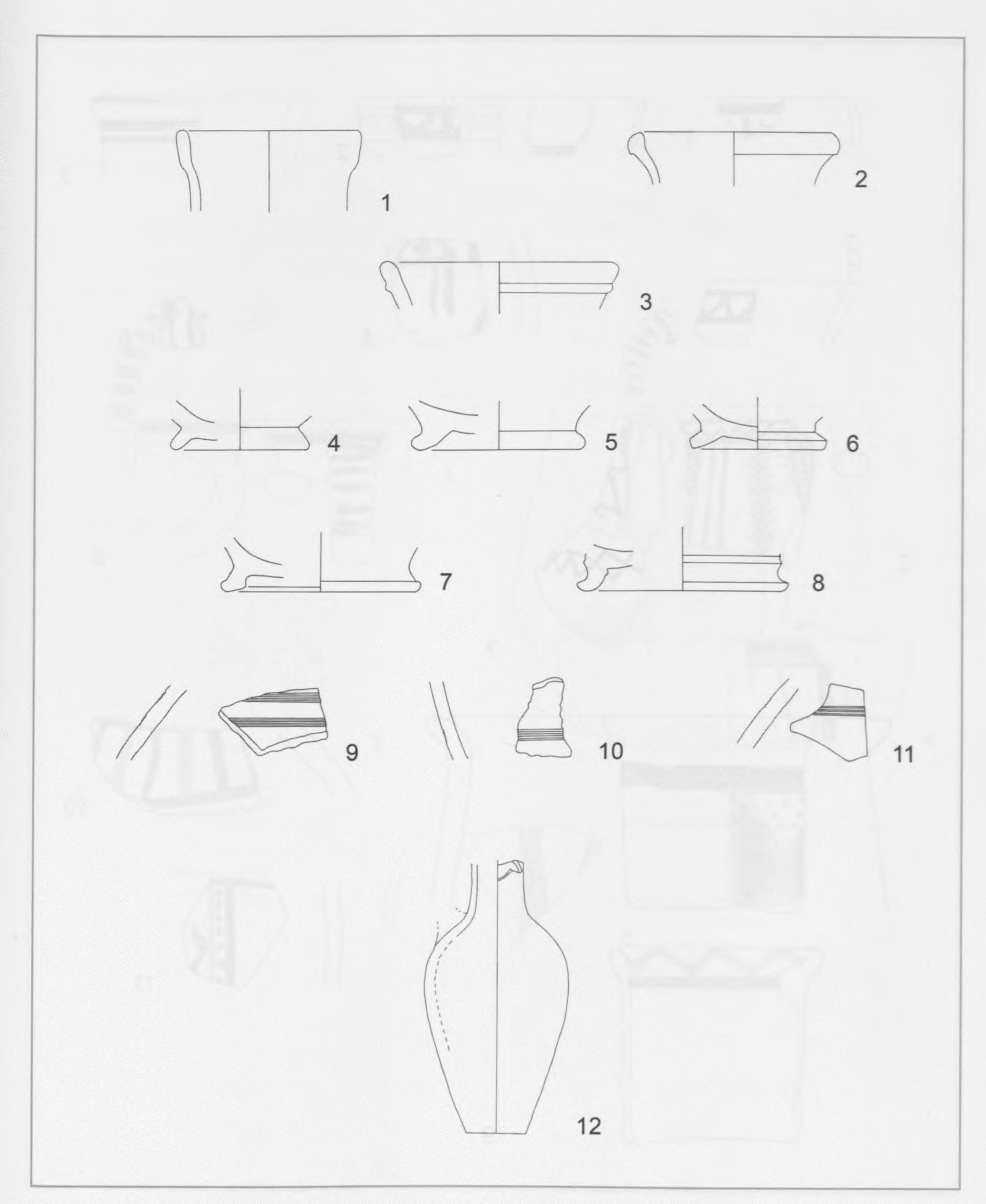


Plate 18 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

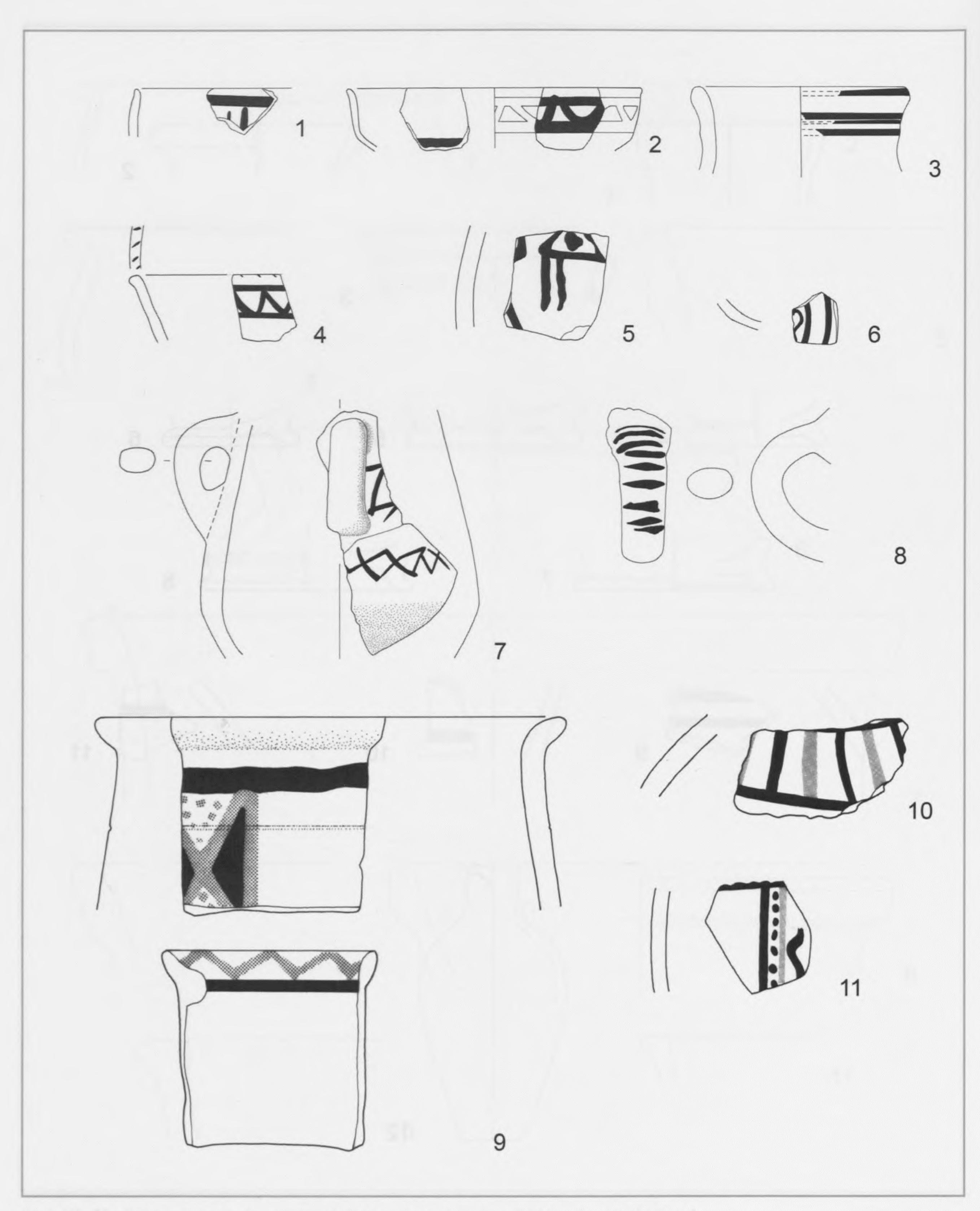


Plate 19 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

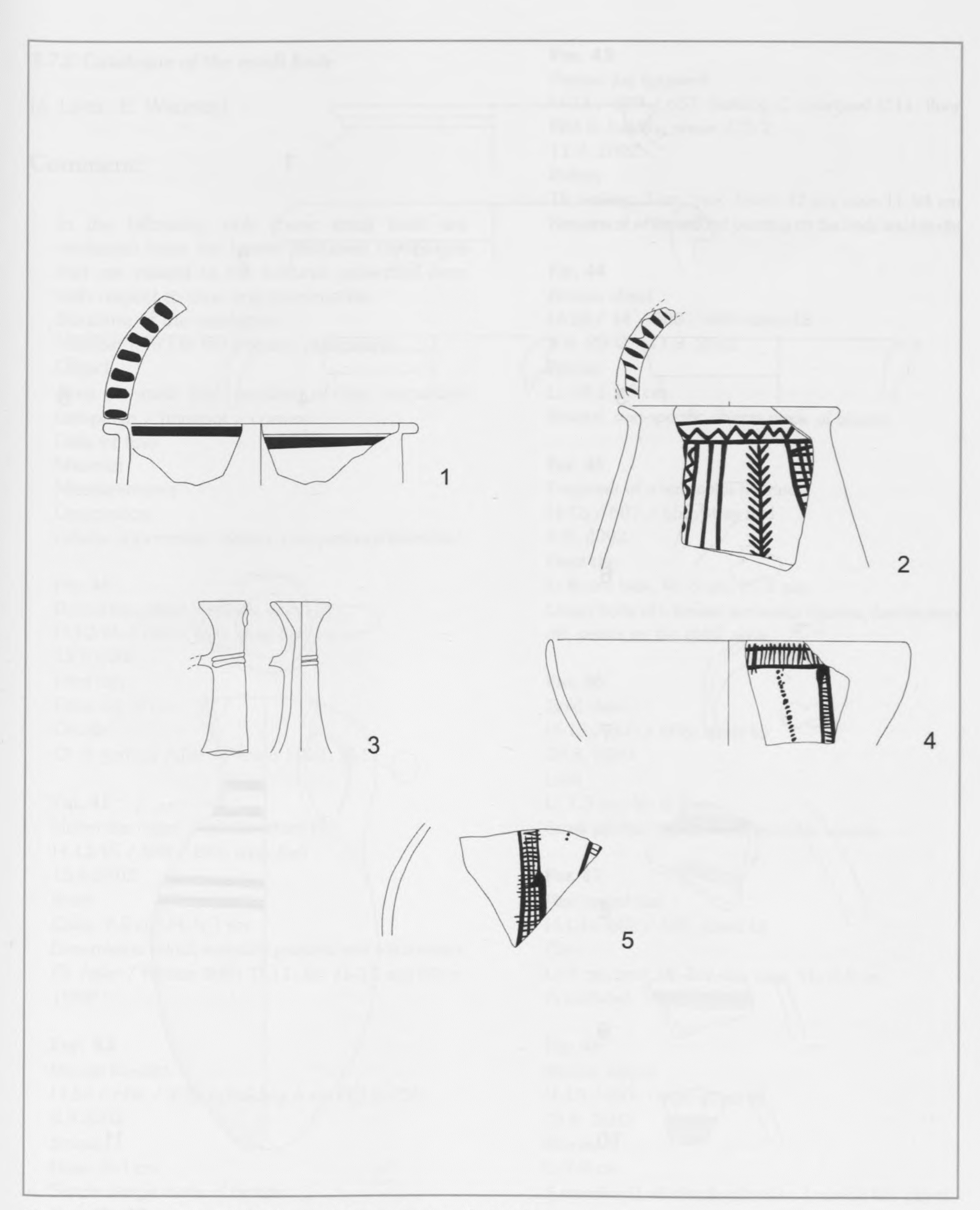


Plate 20 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: varia; Scale 1:3».

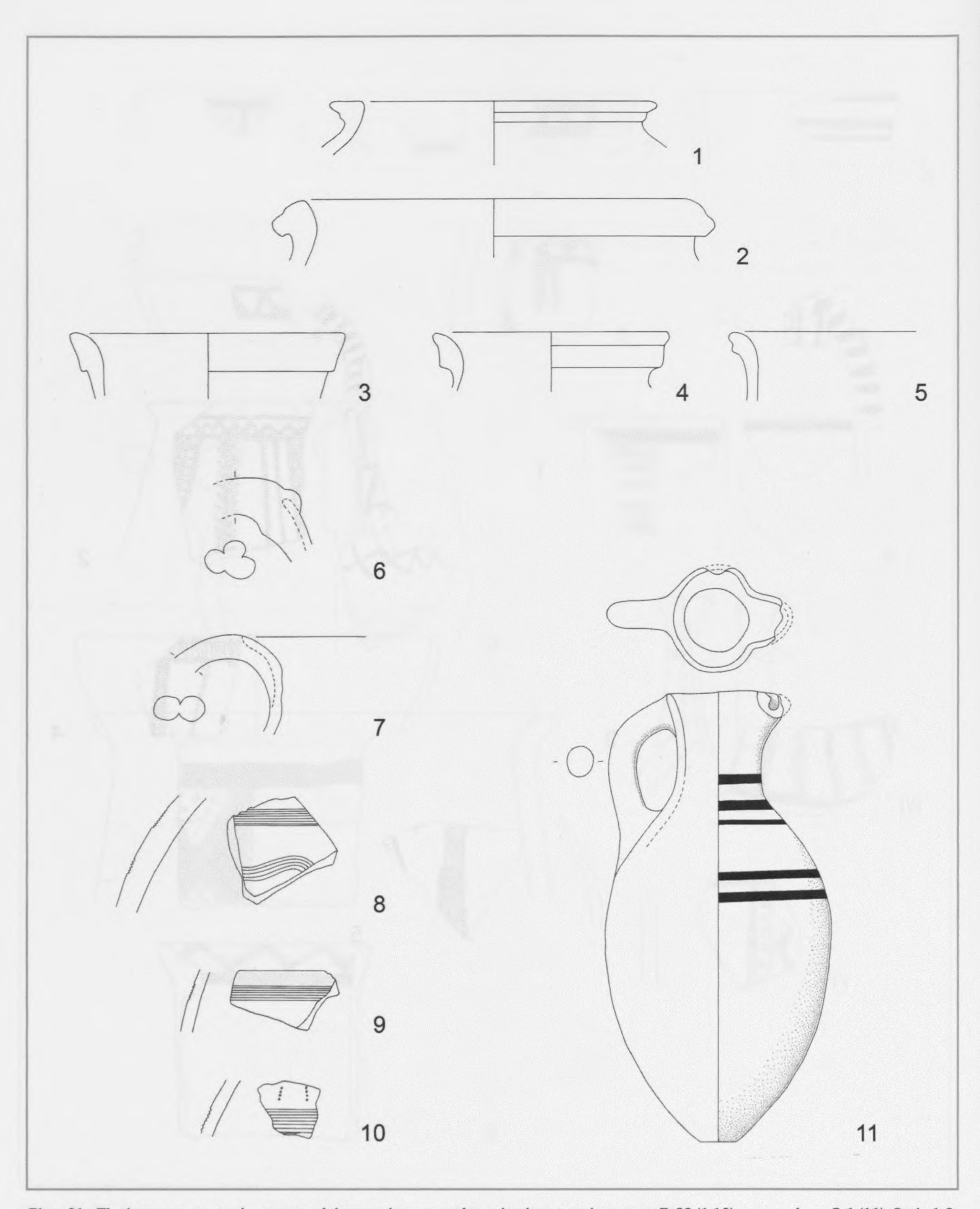


Plate 21 - The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from the deep trench in room Rt23 (1-10), pottery from Gt1 (11); Scale 1:3.

3.7.2 Catalogue of the small finds

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

Comment:

In the following, only those small finds are contained from the herein discussed campaigns that are related to the features presented here with respect to time and construction.
Structure of the catalogue:
Number (Fnr.) in the present publication
Object
Area / small find number of the respective campaign / findspot / context
Date of find
Material
Measurements
Description
(where appropriate: dating, comparison/literature)

Fnr. 40
Button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
I-f-12-15 / 600 / 600: stray find
13.8.2002
Fired clay
Diam: ca. 3 cm
Circular
Cf. in general Adler / Penner 2001, Tf.11

Fnr. 41
button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
I-f-12-15 / 600 / 600: stray find
13.8.2002
Bone
Diam: 2.5 cm; H: 0.7 cm
Brown-beige colour, smoothly polished with scrub marks
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001 Tf.11, Nr. 11-12 and Miron 1990[138].

Fnr. 42
Bronze bracelet
I-f-14 / 604 / 639: in building A on FB1 in C'4
2.9.2002
Bronze
Diam: 0.3 cm
Simple bangle made of bronze
See: Pl. 22

Fnr. 43
Painted jug fragment
I-f-13 / 609 / 657: building C, courtyard C'11, floor FB4 in building phase 2/2/2
11.9. 2002
Pottery
Th. walling: 3 cm; max. Diam: 42 cm; max. H: 54 cm
Remains of white and red painting on the body and handle

Fnr. 44
Bronze object
I-f-13 / 14 / 608 / 608: street fill
9.9. 2002 – 11.9. 2002
Bronze
L: 10.7-1.5 cm
Several, non-specific objects made of bronze

Fnr. 45
Fragment of a terracotta figurine
I-f-13 / 607 / 653: stray find
6.9. 2002
Fired clay
L: 6 cm; max. W: 5 cm; H: 2 cm
Lower body of a female terracotta figurine, feet broken off, points on the pubic area

Fnr. 46
Gold object
I-f-13 / 605 / 608: street fill
29.8. 2002
Gold
L: 1.3 cm; W: 0.2 cm
Small pin-like object, head probably massive

Fnr. 47
Flint arrowhead
I-f-13 / 602 / 608: street fill
Flint
L: 6 cm; max. W: 2.2 cm; max. Th: 0.5 cm
Arrowhead

Fnr. 48
Bronze objects
I-f-13 / 601 / 608: street fill
19.8. 2002
Bronze
L: 7-9 cm
3 «needles»:1 «Kolbenkopfnadel», 1 needle-like object, 1 pricker
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001: Tf.9/Nr.8

Fnr. 49
Rhyton
I-f-13 / 1 / 1: building E: filling layer north of room R'22
17.8. 2007
Pottery
H: ca. 21 cm; reconstructed Diam. of the mouth: 17 cm
See Pl. 24

Fnr. 50
Mortar
I-f-13 / 4 / 1: filling layer near wall W'31, building E
20.8. 2007
Stone
Mortar, bowl-shaped with a ring base
See Pl. 25

Fnr. 51
Loop needle
I-f-12 / 606 / deep trench
4.9. 2002
Bronze
L: ca. 10 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Well preserved
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001: Tf. 9, Nr. 5-6

Fnr. 52
Scattered finds
I-f-13 / 603 / 608: street fill
24.-28.8. 2002
Bronze and bone
L: 9.3-3.5 cm
Collection consisting of several bronze objects and a bone tool with unknown function

Fnr. 53
Pestle
I-f-12 / 2 / 12: in C'20, stray find
15.8. 2007
Stone
L: 7.5 cm; max. Diam: 4.9 cm
Broken, rounded, slightly trapezoid, polished

Fnr. 54
Needle
I-f-12 / 3 / 3: in C'11 in the filling layer above FB2 in building C
16.8. 2007
Bronze
L: 7 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Needle fragment, bent

Fnr. 55
Needle
I-f-12 / 4 / 3: in C'11 in building C, stray find
16.8. 2007
Bronze
L: 8 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Bent needle
See Pl. 22

Fnr. 56
Hammer stone
I-f-12 / 5 / 10: building I in the filling layer between FB1 and FB2 in room R'10
21.8. 2007
Stone
L: 4.5 cm; H: 2.5 cm; W: 2 cm; Diam. drill hole: 1.2 cm
Smoothly, drilled hammer stone, black
See Fig. 86



Fig. 86 - Fnr. 56: Hammer Stone.

Fnr. 57
Bowl
I-f-12 / 6 / 12: in C'20, building E, stray find
27.8. 2007
Stone
Reconstructed H: 4.7 cm; Th. walling: 1.5 cm; Diam: 22 cm

Fnr. 58
Figurine
I-f-12 / 7 / 10: building I: on FB2 in room R'10, building stage 2/2

22.8. 2007
Fired clay
H: 8.5 cm; max. W: 2.4 cm
Possibly ithyphallic, legs only implied, body undifferentiated, face only implied: nose and eyes are modelled, no other characteristics
See Pl. 25
See fig. 87



Fig. 87 - Figurine Fnr. 58.

Fnr. 59
Vessel
I-f-12 / 8 / 10: (building stage 2/1) building I, R'10
30.8. 2007
Pottery
H: 15 cm
Small jug with narrow neck.

Fnr. 60
Bead
I-f-12 / 9 / 15: building I: in room R'23, (building stage 2/2)
1.9.2007
Stone
Diam: 1.5 cm
White stone bead with brownish stripes, drilled
See Fig. 88



Fig. 88 - Bead Fnr. 60.

Fnr. 61
Mortar
I-f-12 / 10/ 17: in the filling layer above FB3 of the street
3.9.2007
Limestone
H: 7 cm; W: 10 cm L: 10 cm; Diam. grinding surface: 7 cm
Nearly cubic mortar with a circular grinding surface
See Pl. 25

Fnr. 62
Needle
I-f-12 / 11 / 17: stray find
3.9.2007
Bronze
L: ca. 9 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Bent needle, fragmented
See Pl. 23

Fnr. 63
Jewellery stone
I-f-12 / 12 / 17: in the filling layer above FB3 of the street
4.9.2007
Stone
L: 3 cm; W: 1.5 cm; H: 0.7 cm; Diam. of drilling hole: 0.4 cm
Drilled, eye-shaped jewellery stone
See Pl. 23

Fnr. 64
Button-like object
I-f-12 / 13 / 17: in the filling layer above FB 3 of the street

4.9.2007
Ivory
L: 2 cm; W: 2 cm; H: 0.5 cm; Diam. of the drilling hole: 0.6 cm
Ivory object drilled through the middle with a pyramid basic shape and flattened top
Cf. in general Adler / Penner 2001, Tf.11
See Pl. 23

Fnr. 65
Button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
I-f-12 / 14 / 17: street fill
4.9.2007
Bone
Diam: 2.6 cm; H: 1.1 cm; Diam. of drilling: 0.3 cm
Conically formed object

Fnr. 66
Duck's head
I-f-12 / 15 / 17: in the filling layer above FB3 of the street
4.9.2007
Stone
L: 3 cm; W: 0.5 cm; max. H: 0.8 cm
Broken duck's head with set-off beak and drilled holes as eyes
See Pl. 23
See Fig. 89

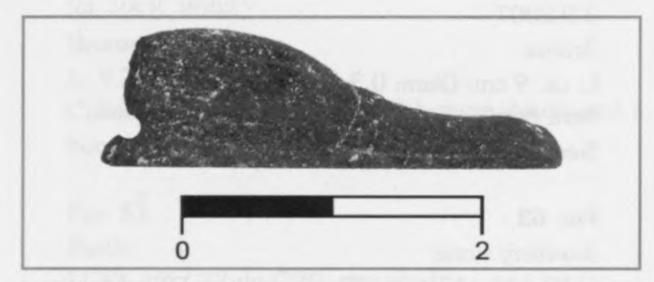


Fig. 89 - Duck's head Fnr. 66.

Fnr. 67
Needle
I-f-12 / 16 / 17: street fill
4.9.2007
Bronze
L: 8 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Slightly bent needle
See Pl. 22
See Fig. 132

Fnr. 68
Needle
I-f-12 / 17 / 17: street fill
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 10.5 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Slightly bent needle
See Pl. 22

Fnr. 69
Spatula
I-f-12 / 18 /17: street fill
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 3.5 cm; max. W: 0.6 cm
Spatula broken under the head
See Pl. 23

Fnr. 70
Fibula
I-f-12 / 19 / 17: street fill
5.9.2007
Bronze
L. of the needle: 4.5; L. of the bow: 6.5 cm; max. Diam: 0.4; H: 1.5 cm
Simple, corroded fibula, needle holder broken off, no spiral
See Pl. 23
See Fig. 90



Fig. 90 - Fibula Fnr. 70.

Fnr. 71
Needle
I-f-12 / 20 / 17: street fill
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 7.5 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Strongly bent needle
See Pl. 23

Fnr. 72
Needle
I-f-12 / 21 / 17: street fill
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 2.6 cm; Diam: 0.4 cm
So called «Kolbenkopfnadel», broken
See Pl. 23 and Fig. 132
See Fig. 91

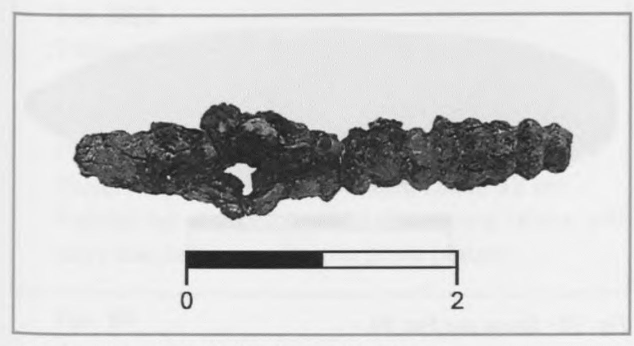


Fig. 91 - So called «Kolbenkopfnadel» Fnr. 72.

Fnr. 73
Needle
I-f-12 / 1 / 12: building I: in the filling layer above FB1 of room R'10/C'20
27.8.2007
Bronze
L: 11.6 cm; Diam: 0.2 cm
Slightly bent needle with a hole (so called «Ösennadel»)
See Pl. 22 and Fig. 132
See Fig. 92



Fig. 92 - Needle Fnr. 73.

Fnr. 74
Button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
I-f-13/1/6: filling layer between building E and building D
26.8.2004
Stone
Diam: 2.8 cm; H: 1.2 cm
Black, polished
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001: Tf. 11, Nr. 11-12

Fnr. 75
Bead
I-f-13 / 2 / 16: in building B in R'7 in the filling layer above FB1
31.8.2004
Frit (?)
Diam: 0.7 cm; H: 0.3 cm
White

Fnr. 76
Bracelet fragment
I-f-13 / 3 / 17: street fill
1.9.2004
Copper
L: ca. 9 cm
Half round bronze wire, probably part of a bracelet

Fnr. 77
Bronze needle fragments
I-f-13 / 4 / 17: street fill
2.9.2004
Bronze
7 fragments of bronze needles, among others a so called «Kolbenkopfnadel» and a so called «Ösennadel») (needle with a eyelet)
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001: Tf. 9, Nr. 2, 3, 5-6 (Eyelet), Nr. 7 («Kolbenkopf»)

Fnr. 78
Needles
I-f-13/14 / 5 /14: street fill
31.8.2004
Bronze
L: 11.5 cm and 8.5 cm
2 Bronze needles with an eyelet: so called «Ösennadeln»
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001:Tf. 9, Nr. 5-6

Fnr. 79
Bronze object
I-f-13 / 6 / 33: street fill
10.9.2007
Bronze
L: 6 cm
Function unknown, corroded, piston shaped
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001: Tf. 10, Nr. 14

Fnr. 80
Button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
I-f-14 / 1 / 24: presumably from the recent destruction south of building A
6.9.2004
Ivory
Diam: 3.2 cm; max. H: 1.1 cm
Upper surface polished
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001:Tf.11, Nr. 9, 10, 1-4
See Pl. 23

Fnr. 81
Button-like ceramic disc
I-f-13 / 2 / 30: in building B: in the occupation layer above FB2 in courtyard C'6
9.9.2004
Fired clay
Diam: 4.2 cm; H: 0.5 cm
Flat ceramic disc with two small holes in the middle

Fnr. 82/1
Rhyton
I-f-14 / 1 / 1: rubble debris north of building E
16.8.2007
Pottery
H: 16 cm; max. Diam: 10 cm
See also the chapter on pottery from the living quarter in the vicinity of the Temple: Varia
See Pl. 24

Fnr. 82/2
Needle
I-f-14 / 1 / 1: stray find
16.8.2007
Bronze
L: 2.4 cm; max. Diam: 0.7 cm
Needle with an eyelet, broken on both sides
See Pl. 22

Fnr. 83
Tool
I-f-14 / 3 / 11: in the deep trench C'4 in building A on FB3
4.9.2007
Horn
L: 11 cm; W: 2.9 cm; Diam. drilling: 1.8 cm
Tool made out of horn with a drilled hole in the upper third

Fnr. 84
Stone axe
I-f-14 / 4 / 11: in building A, FB1 in courtyard C'4
5.9.2007
Stone
L: 11 cm; max. W: 4 cm
See Fig. 93



Fig. 93 - Stone axe Fnr. 84.

Fnr. 85
Loom weight
I-g-13 / 1 / 5: in room R'15, building B, rubble debris
28.8.2007
Stone
L: 11cm; W: 10 cm; Diam. drilling: 1.7 cm
Loom weight in the shape of an anchor with a drilled hole in the upper third

Fnr. 86
Spindle whorl
I-g-13 / 2 / 11: stray find
10.9.2007
Bone
Diam: 4.5 cm. Diam. drilling hole: 0.3 cm
Half round spindle whorl
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 87
Arrowhead
I-g-14 / 1 / 3: above the structures of building B in the occupation layer
27.8.2007
Bronze
L: 8.5 cm; W: 1.3 cm; Diam. of the shaft: 0.4 cm
Corroded
See Pl. 22

Fnr. 88
Worked bone
I-g-14 / 3 / 6: filling layer west of building F
29.8.2007
Bone
L: 6.3 cm; W: 2 cm; Th: 0.5 cm; average Diam. hole: 0.3 cm
Bone plate with sieve-like holes, broken
See Pl. 25

Fnr. 88/2
Pottery vessel
I-g-14 / 2 / 6: filling layer west of building F
29.8.2007
Pottery
Preserved H: 9 cm; reconstructed Diam: 12 cm
Painted red on a yellow-white slip: among others, with wavy line pattern and herringbone pattern

Fnr. 89
Arrowhead
I-g-14 / 4 / 11: in room R'19, house H, filling layer
2007
Bronze
L: 7.8 cm; W: 1 cm; Diam. shaft: 0.4 cm
Slightly corroded

Fnr. 90
Bead
I-g-14 / 5 / 11: in room R'19, house H, filling layer
3.9.2007
Frit
Diam: 0.7 cm; H: 0.5 cm
Corrugated
See Fig. 94



Fig. 94 - Bead Fnr. 90.

Fnr. 91
Bowl
I-g-14 / 6 / 11: in room R'19, house H, filling layer
4.9.2007
Pottery
Carinated bowl
See also the chapter on Pottery from the Late Bronze Age building levels 1 and 2
Cf. in Metzger 1993: Table 98, e.g. 3 and 4
See Fig. 95

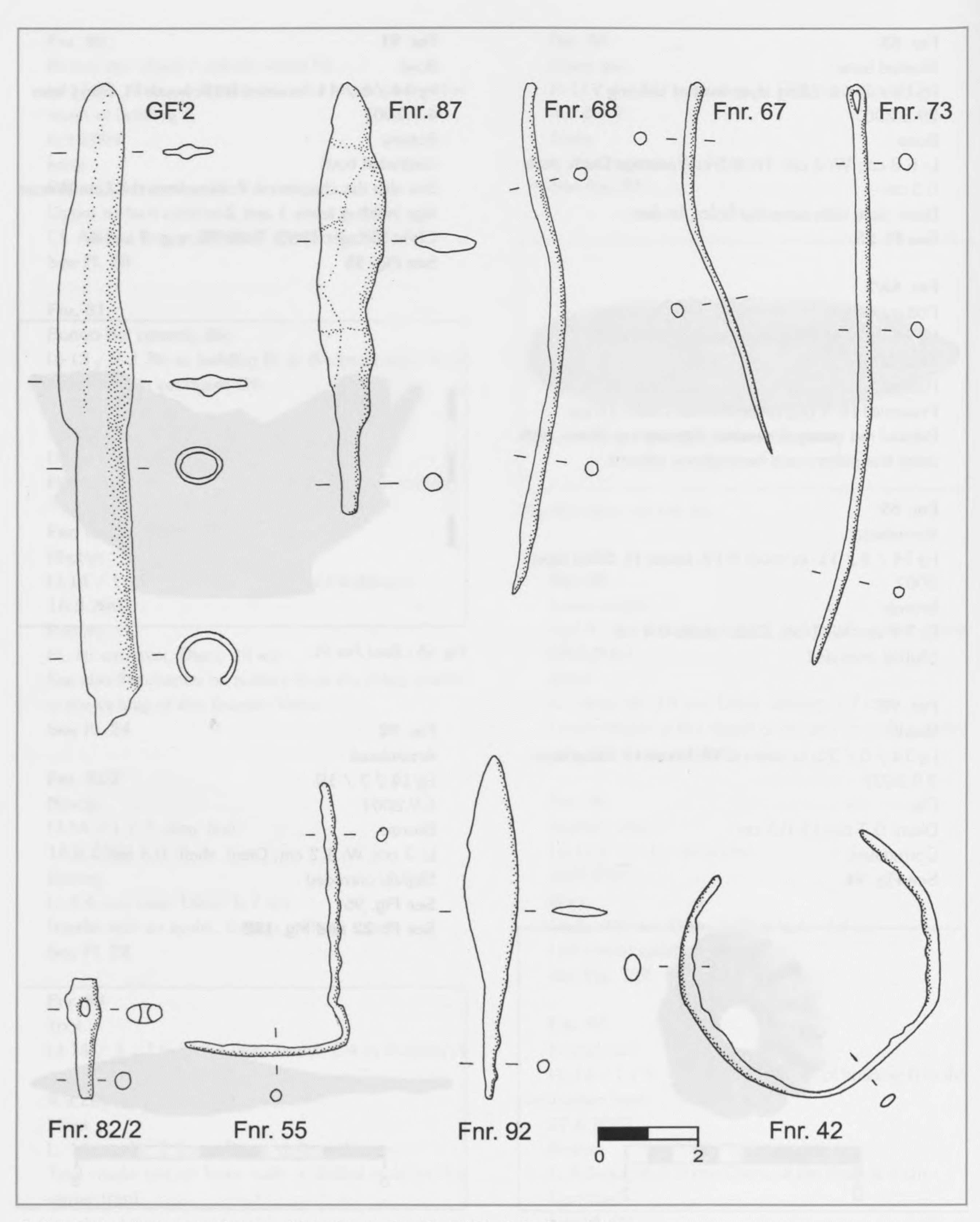


Fig. 95 - Bowl Fnr. 91.

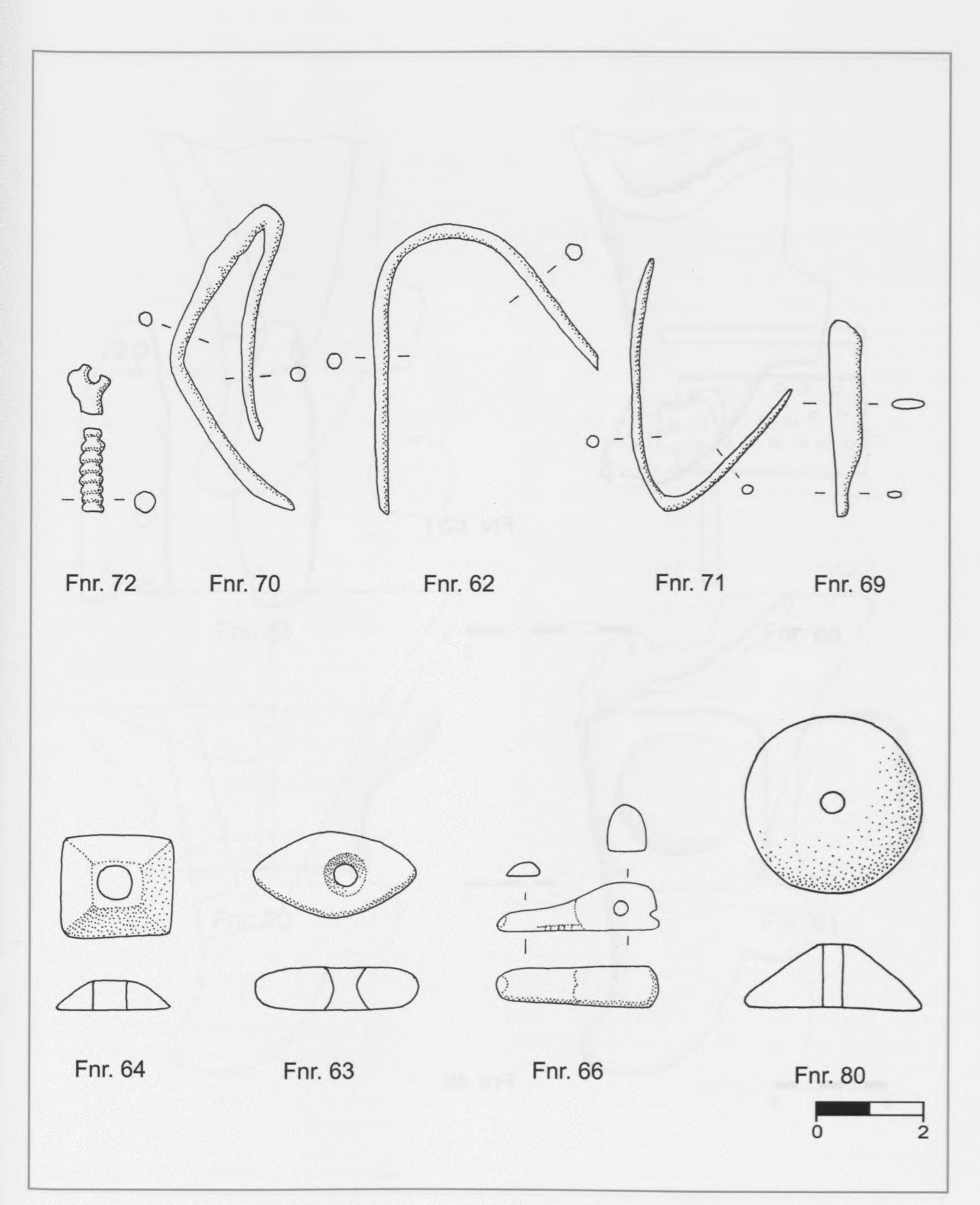
Fnr. 92
Arrowhead
I-g-14 / 7 / 10
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 7 cm; W: 1.2 cm; Diam. shaft: 0.3 cm
Slightly corroded
See Fig. 96
See Pl. 22 and Fig. 132



Fig. 96 - Arrowhead Fnr. 92»



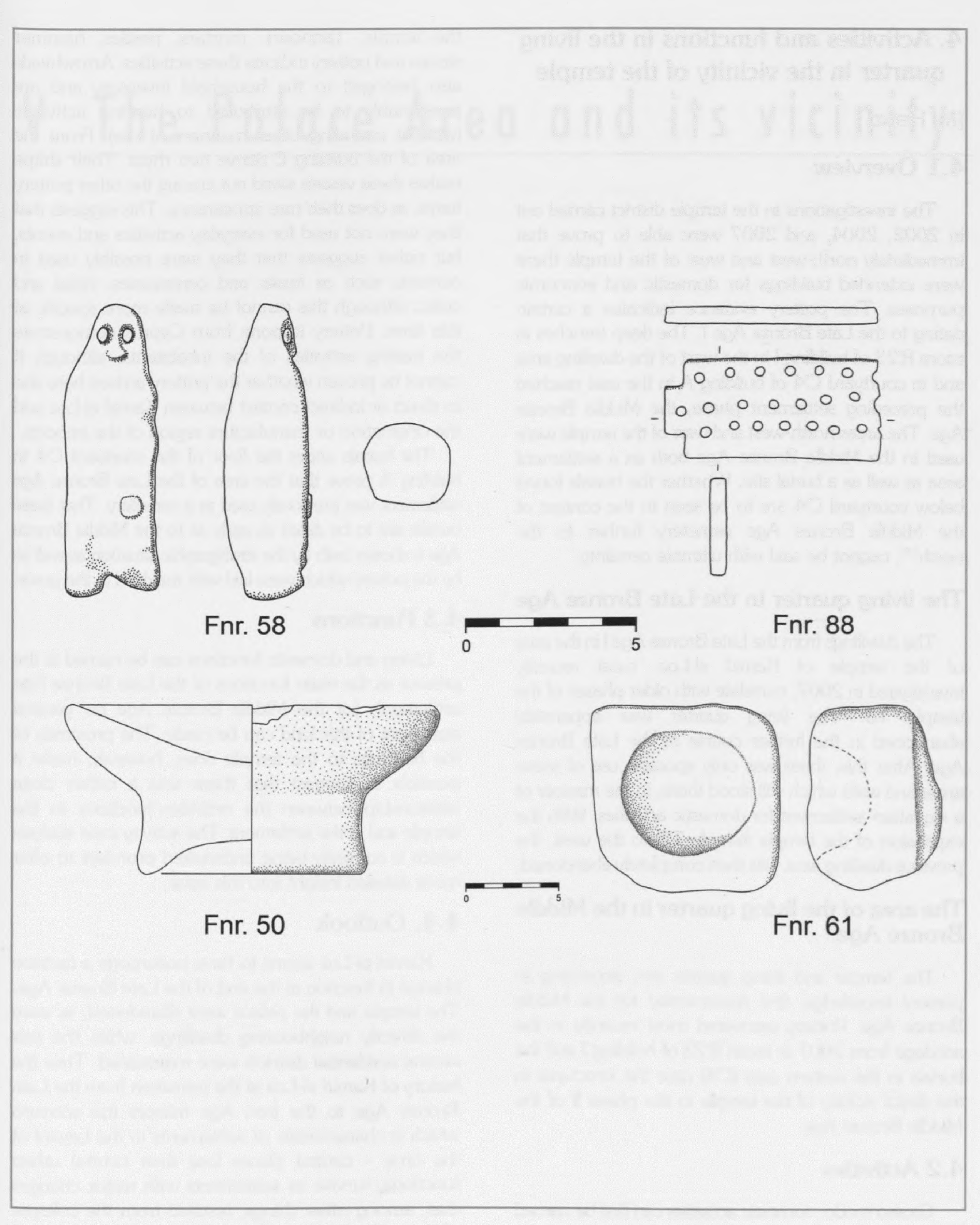
Pl. 22 - Finds from the «temple area»: GFt2, Fnr. 42, 55, 67, 68, 73, 82/2, 87 and 92.



Pl. 23 - Finds from the «temple area»: Fnr. 62, 63, 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 80.



Pl. 24 - Finds from the «temple area»: Fnr. 49 and 82/1.



Pl. 25 - Finds from the «temple area»: Fnr. 50, 58, 61 and 88.

4. Activities and functions in the living quarter in the vicinity of the temple

[M. HEINZ]

4.1 Overview

The investigations in the temple district carried out in 2002, 2004, and 2007 were able to prove that immediately north-west and west of the temple there were extended buildings for domestic and economic purposes. The pottery evidence indicates a certain dating to the Late Bronze Age I. The deep trenches in room R'23 of building I in the west of the dwelling area and in courtyard C'4 of building A in the east reached the preceding settlement phase, the Middle Bronze Age. The areas north-west and west of the temple were used in the Middle Bronze Age both as a settlement area as well as a burial site. Whether the burials found below courtyard C'4 are to be seen in the context of the Middle Bronze Age cemetery further to the north[139], cannot be said with ultimate certainty.

The living quarter in the Late Bronze Age

The dwellings from the Late Bronze Age I in the area of the temple of Kamid el-Loz, most recently investigated in 2007, correlate with older phases of the temple T3. The living quarter was apparently abandoned in the further course of the Late Bronze Age. After this, there was only sporadic use of some areas and walls which still stood there, in the manner of a «squatter» settlement for domestic activities. With the expansion of the temple (temple T2) to the west, the previous dwelling area was then completely abandoned.

The area of the living quarter in the Middle Bronze Age

The temple and living quarter are, according to present knowledge, first documented for the Middle Bronze Age. Pottery recovered most recently in the sondage from 2007 in room R'23 of building I and the burials in the eastern part (C'4) date the structures in the direct vicinity of the temple in the phase II of the Middle Bronze Age.

4.2 Activities

Grosso modo, domestic activities can first be named for the Late Bronze Age living quarter in the vicinity of the temple. Tannours, mortars, pestles, hammer stones and pottery indicate these activities. Arrowheads also belonged to the household inventory and are presumably to be attributed to hunting activities (without excluding other manners of use). From the area of the building E derive two rhyta. Their shape makes these vessels stand out among the other pottery items, as does their rare appearance. This suggests that they were not used for everyday activities and events, but rather suggests that they were possibly used in contexts such as feasts and ceremonies, ritual and cultic, although this cannot be made more specific at this time. Pottery imports from Cyprus demonstrate the trading activities of the inhabitants, although it cannot be proven whether the pottery arrived here due to direct or indirect contact between Kamid el-Loz and the origination or manufacture region of the imports.

The burials under the floor of the courtyard C'4 in building A prove that the area of the Late Bronze Age settlement was previously used as a cemetery. That these burials are to be dated as early as to the Middle Bronze Age is shown both by the stratigraphic situation as well as by the pottery which were laid with the dead in the grave.

4.3 Functions

Living and domestic functions can be named at the present as the main functions of the Late Bronze Age settlement; for the Middle Bronze Age no general statement of this kind can be made. The proximity of the buildings to the temple does, however, make it possible to suggest that there was a rather close relationship between the activities/functions in the temple and in the settlement. The activity zone analysis which is currently being undertaken promises to offer more detailed insight into this issue.

4.4. Outlook

Kamid el-Loz seems to have undergone a decisive change in function at the end of the Late Bronze Age. The temple and the palace were abandoned, as were the directly neighbouring dwellings, while the less central residential districts were maintained. Thus the history of Kamid el-Loz at the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age mirrors the scenario which is characteristic of settlements in the Levant at the time – central places lose their central urban functions, survive as settlements with major changes that, among other things, resulted from the collapse of the empires of the Late Bronze Age.

V. The Palace Area and its vicinity

V. The Palace Area and its vicinity

The palace area and its vicinity

1. Introduction

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

During the excavations of the University of Saarbrucken between 1964 and 1980 the Late Bronze Age palace of Kamid el-Loz was excavated in the south-west area of the tell[140]. In 2002 the excavations have been resumed under the direction of the Albert-Ludwigs-University/Freiburg in the areas III-a-12-15 (**Fig. 97**). The investigations were supervised by Andreas Groß. In addition, small sondages in areas I-i-13 and I-i-16 have taken place, also led by A. Groß[141].

The goals of these new excavations have been, on the one hand, to establish the connection to the earlier excavations - and thus to the structures of the Late Bronze Age palace, and, on the other hand, to comprehend the stratigraphy and chronology of the neighbouring districts to the palace by means of a deep trench (**Fig. 99**). Before beginning the work, an artificial planum was laid out by a bucket dredger. This extended over the areas III-a-12 to 15. The goal of this procedure was to remove the erosion rubble which had covered the earlier excavation areas. Once this planum was completed, two trenches were opened: one was a large deep trench, to explore the area and the stratigraphic sequence of the tell. In 2004 and 2005 the excavations were expanded under the direction of Christian Leschke. This revealed three larger settlement areas: on the one hand the Hellenistic structures on the west side of the tell (**Fig. 98**), mainly in area III-a-12[142], the features in III-a-13, also Hellenistic, as well as the Late Bronze Age structures in area III-a-14/15.

Following the interruption in 2006 due to the war, the excavations were resumed in the palace area in 2007 by Christian Leschke and Arno Kose. The area of the Late Bronze Age structures in III-a-14/15 was expanded to the west and the north, detailed work could be continued in III-a-14/15. Some of this work required the use of bucket dredger, which made it possible to open areas III-a-15 – 16 and III-i-15 – 16. Deep trenches in these areas should be able to offer information about the chronostratigraphic sequence from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Bronze Age.

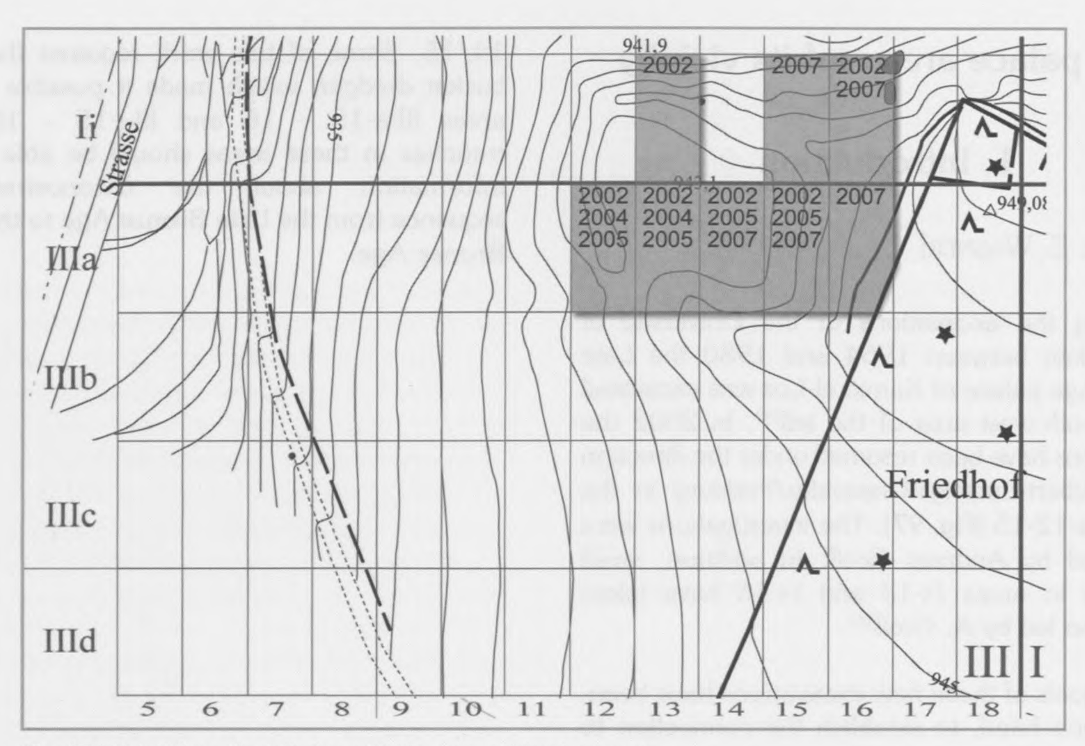


Fig. 97 - Detail from the tell plan with the excavated palace areas.



Fig. 98 - View of the Hellenistic house in the palace area from the south-west.

2. A short overview of the history of the palace area

[M. HEINZ]

The structures excavated in the palace area indicate a usage in the Late Bronze Age and, moreover, as attested by the latest investigations in 2008 also in the Middle Bronze Age. In the Late Bronze Age Kamid el-Loz took its place first as a politically independent city and then the site became dominated by the Egyptian administration under the Pharaohs Amenhotep III (1390-1353 B.C.) and Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) (1353-1336 B.C.). The «building units» documented in 2002, 2004, 2005 and 2007 in this area are chiefly related to (older) building phases of the Late Bronze Age palace as well as the workshop area and the so called treasury. In 2007 the first veritable indication of the older Middle Bronze Age palace building in terms of a burnt storage room was recognized.

3. The deep trench from 2002

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

The deep trench **(see Fig. 75 and 100)** cut in 2002 stretched, as described, from the east to the west over areas III-a-12 to III-a-15. It had a length of 20 m, a width of 2 m, and a maximum depth of 4 m. The trench produced at least two larger wall structures, $W^{P}I$ at E 950.25-951.5 m and $W^{P}II$ at ca. E 939.5 m, which explains why, for these areas, the complete depth was not attained. For this reason the deep trench is in parts «only» 1 – 1.5 m deep and thus some levels could not be encountered equally in all areas.

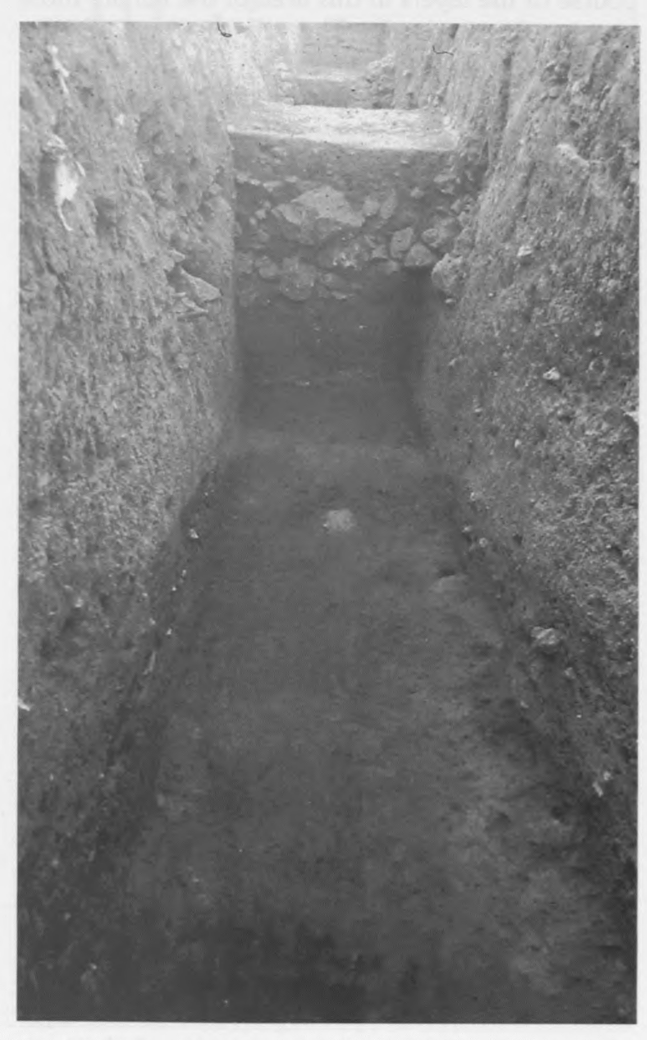


Fig. 99 - View into the deep trench from 2002.

Both of the walls encountered in the deep trench run from north to south. W^{P}I could be comprehended in roughly two layers; however, it is not clear whether this is actually a wall or rather a kind of stone heap. W^{P}II is far better preserved than W^{P}I; in the section 6-8 layers can be seen.

The sequence of layers in the area of the deep trench has particular characteristics due to its hillside situation: the structures were built on a slope, which has the result that the more recent Hellenistic settlement phases in the west have the same height as the older, Late Bronze Age structures in the east.

If not otherwise mentioned, in the following we have always concentrated on the northern section of the deep trench: this has the largest extension and thus the sequence of layers and the sloping course of the layers in this area of the tell are most clearly documented. The description of the sequence of layers is carried out from the west to the east, since this corresponds also to the chronostratigraphic sequence of the layers.

The majority of the layers is slanting from the east to the west; exceptions to this will be mentioned in the description.

The first bound of layers (1) consists of soil with inclusions of ashes, followed by a second layer of yellow-brown soil with small mud brick fragments. Below the latter layer is a thin layer of ash and charcoal (fire debris) which, once again, is followed by a layer of yellow-brown soil. A very thin, black burnt layer (fire debris) presents the ending of this bound of layers (at the deepest H: 941.25 m).

The second bound of layers runs in the west under the burnt layer described above, but is located more eastward on the same niveau as the bound of layers 1. It includes the wall W^{P}II, which belongs to the Hellenistic house. The highest layer of the bound consists of grey soil with some ashes (H: 942.5-939.6 m = deepest level attained). In the small eastern section (not depicted here) this layer hits, or, respectively runs partly over a brown earth layer with ash inclusions. Between the two layers one finds in this eastern section a divider made of yellow clay and sandy, red material (height from 940.1 – 939.8). At the height of 939.9 a floor runs over this bound of layers to the wall W^{P}II (in the small western section, not depicted here). The layer of grey soil with some ashes, mentioned above, is interrupted and covered by a filling (debris), which reaches a maximum depth of 940.25 m.

Farther to the east the bound of layers 3 follows, containing wall W^{P}I. It mostly consists of brown soil. The bound is disturbed by a pit. This pit is filled with grey earth and runs, in contrast to the other layers, vertically - not slanted - and reaches a level under the wall W^{P}I.

Bound of layers 4 is composed of a layer of loamy brown soil, which is interrupted vertically in the east section by a 10 cm wide divider, consisting of grey loamy soil. Diagonally under this layer of loamy brown soil runs a further layer of loamy soil with a greenish-grey colouring. Then a massive, 0.2 m to 0.8 m thick yellowish-orange divider of pure loam, free from pottery or other inclusions follows. This runs slightly diagonally, and could be registered in planum as a band which ran from the north to the south and went through the entire width of the planum. The divider is followed by a layer with brown-red inclusions and ashes at a thickness of 5-10 cm. In the east section this was then met by a beige-brown layer of soil, disrupted by thin ash layers. The latter, different from the other layers, runs horizontally and is interrupted by brown, ashy material in the form of two dividers, and then ends.

The bound of layers 5 is less slanted than those mentioned up to this point. It contains a layer of greyish loamy soil, which runs into a further layer of grey-brown, beige, loamy soil with inclusions of ashes. In the last named layer of soil there is lens of dark brown soil with inclusions of loam. A brownish earth layer with inclusions of ashes and brick fragments belongs to this bound of layers, as does a grey layer of loam which runs nearly horizontally.

Bound of layers 6 begins with brown, loamy soil, extending to the deepest level excavated. In this layer there are lenses of orange, brown, yellow and white loam/mud bricks, which, however, do not show complete brick form. Nonetheless, these lenses could have once been part of a mud brick wall. They are mixed with lime stones, which could indicate the stone foundation of such a mud brick wall. In the east the above mentioned layer meets a light brown soily loam layer, which also runs down to the final level of the excavation.

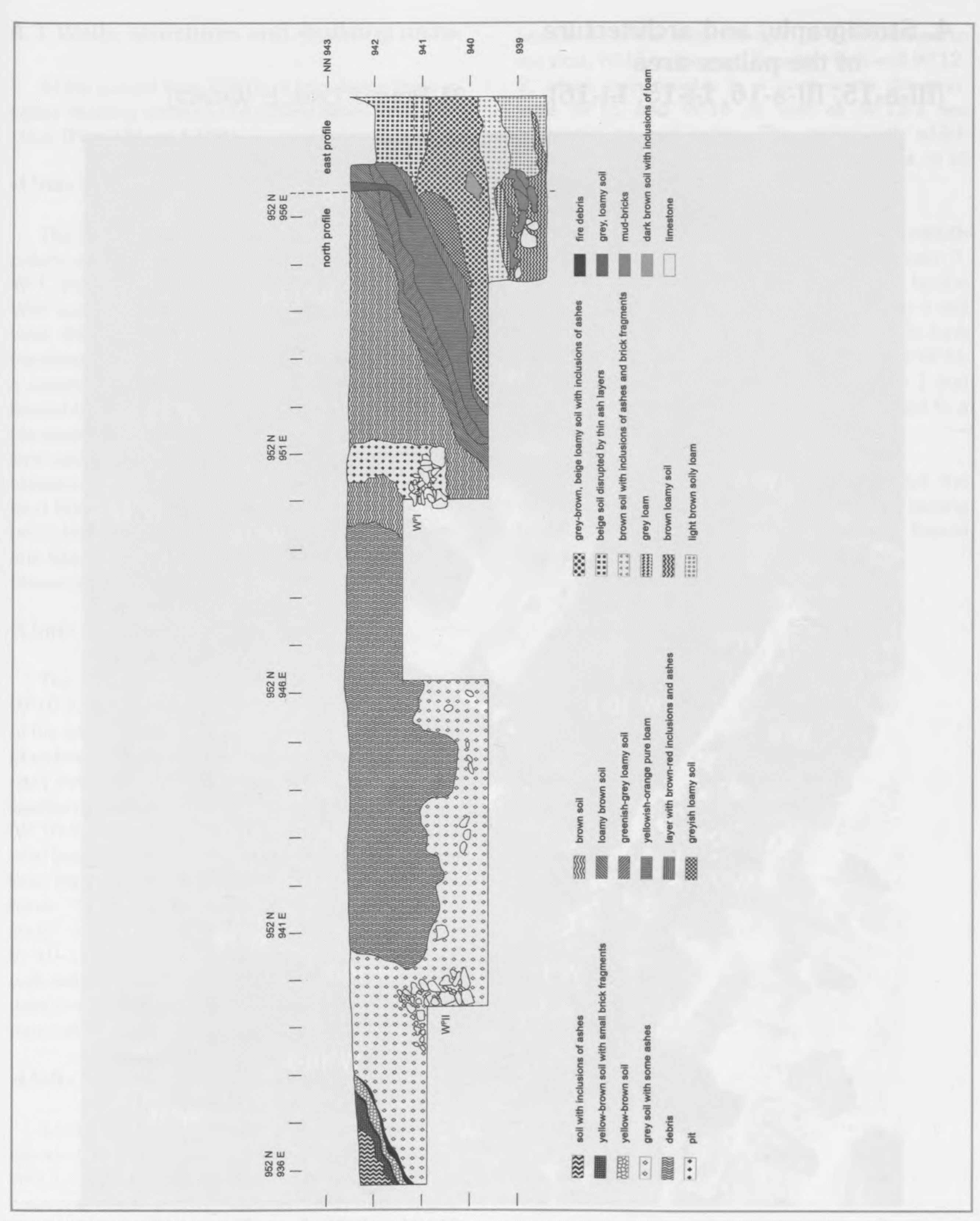


Fig. 100 - Sections (north and east) from the deep trench in 2002.

4. Stratigraphy and architecture of the palace area (III-a-15, III-a-16, I-i-15, I-i-16)

[M. HEINZ, J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]



Fig. 101 - Aerial photo of the palace area while the excavations were in progress (2007).

4.1 Walls, structures and «building units»

At the current state (2007) of knowledge three so called «building units» can be differentiated from each other (**Figs 101 and 102**).

«Unit» 1

The western border of «unit» 1 in the so called palace area is represented at the moment by wall W^P1. Wall W^P1 is supported in the west by the walls W^P2 and W^P7, which branch off wall W^P1 in east-west direction. North of wall W^P1 a smaller wall continues, initially called W^P9 and then recognized as a continuation of wall W^P1. In the north this wall is limited by wall W^P6 which continues to the east and presumably meets there wall W^P17. All wall structures mentioned here are built of stone, as a rule unhewn. The rising masonry was probably made of mud bricks in all areas, as the large number of mud brick fragments all over the palace area indicates, and which is well documented for the older building phases in the sections.

«Unit» 2

The well preserved western wall of the unit 2, W^P10-1, excavated in 2007, runs parallel to wall W^P1 of the «unit» 1. Wall W^P10-1 is also mostly constructed of unhewn stones; in some parts of the wall here the mud brick superstructure is still preserved. In its southern section, wall W^P10-1 curves to the east (W^P10-2) and here, too, one can recognize the rising mud brick superstructure. Wall W^P10-2 is at the same time the southern bordering wall of a burnt storage room. The extension of W^P10-2 continues to the south, where it is then described as wall W^P10-3. W^P10-3 adjoins W^P11, an excellently preserved stone wall with mud brick superstructure, extending in east-west direction and running parallel to wall W^P10-2 or, respectively, W^P19.

«Unit» 3

«Unit» 3, according to the current state of our knowledge, is composed of the walls W^P12-1 and W^P13, W^P14 W^P15, W^P16 and W^P12-2. The solid main wall of the building tract, W^P12-1, runs roughly in a north-south direction. The walls W^P16 and W^P15 branch off in the south from W^P12-1. W^P16 runs to the west, W^P15 to the east. Together with wall W^P12-2, which runs roughly in a north-south direction, walls W^P15 and W^P16 as well as W^P12-1 are connected to each other. The stones with which W^P12-2 was built are clearly larger than those of all the other walls mentioned.

Wall W^P18, which runs in a north-south direction, is older than the structures in «unit» 3. The eastern limit of «unit» 3 is represented by the walls W^P14 and W^P13. In the next campaign it will be investigated whether wall W^P17 (**Fig. 103**) (unit 1) is connected in its construction with wall W^P16 (unit 3). Should this be the case, then «unit» 1 and «unit» 3 would have at a certain time belonged to a commonly used building.

The clarification of the stratigraphy and the relative chronology of «unit» 1 and «unit» 3 belong to the chief tasks of the next campaign in Kamid el-Loz.



Fig. 102 - Palace area.

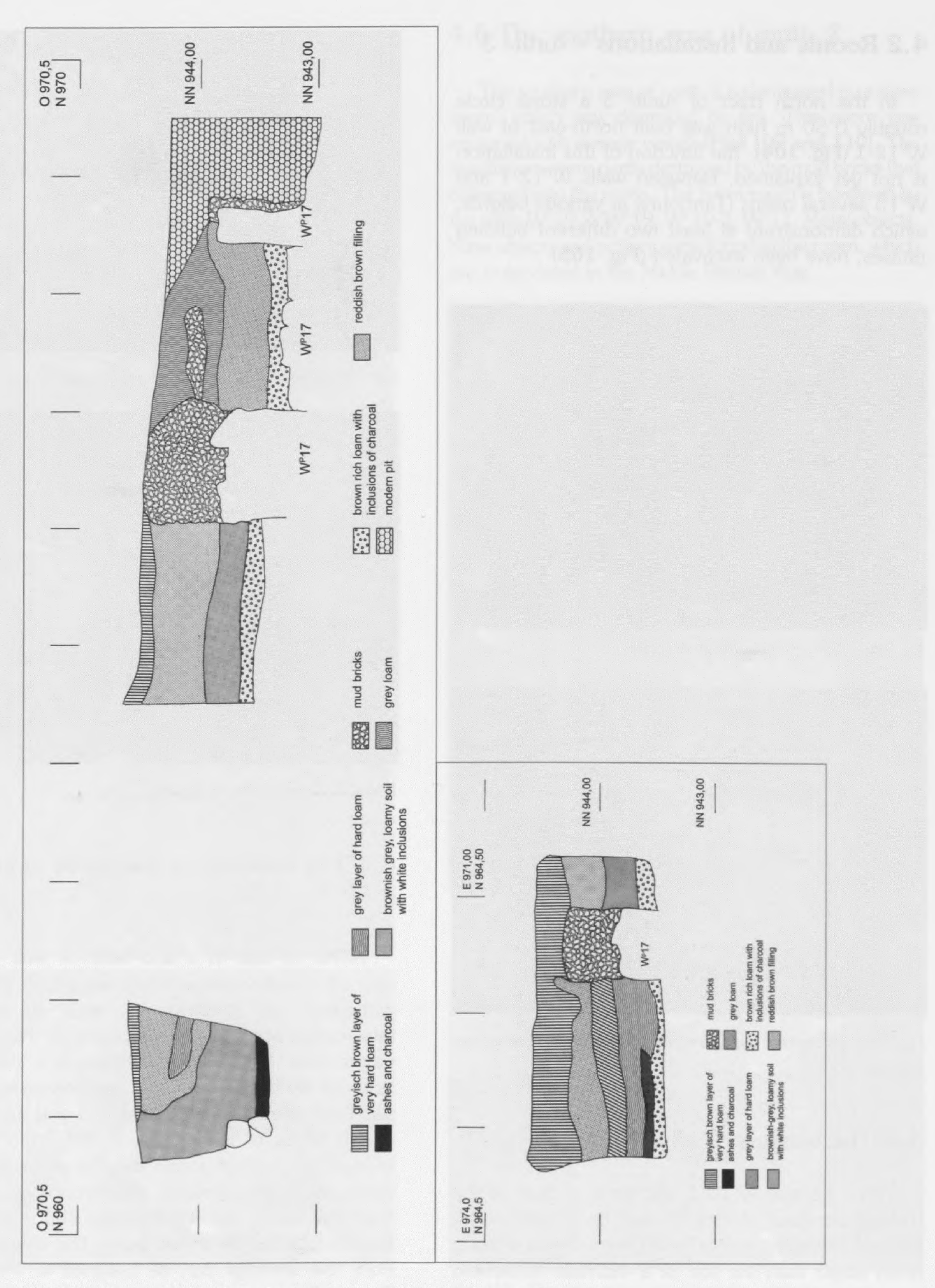


Fig. 103 - Sections I-i-16: above: western section; below: southern section.

4.2 Rooms and installations – «unit» 3

In the north tract of «unit» 3 a stone circle roughly 0.50 m high was built north-east of wall W^{P}12-1 (**Fig. 104**): the function of this installation is not yet explained. Between walls W^{P}12-1 and W^{P}15 several ovens (Tannours) at various heights, which demonstrate at least two different building phases, have been excavated (**Fig. 105**).



Fig. 104 - Stone circle north of WP12-1.



Fig. 105 - Tannours in the area of WP12-1 and WP15, view from the east.

4.3 The western area of «unit» 2

After the wall W^{P}10-1, the western limit of the building complex of «unit» 2, had been abandoned, this wall served as a basis for an oven, which is many times larger than the size of a «normal» household oven (**Figs 106 and 107**).



Fig. 106 - Oven in the palace area »



Fig. 107 - Oven in the palace area.

4.4 The sondage in the south of area III-a-15

North of wall W^{P}2 and west of wall W^{P}1 we opened a small sondage, which served, above all, the gathering of stratigraphic and chronological information about the development of the southern palace area. In 2005 the excavation in the corner between walls W^{P}2 and W^{P}1 had revealed a stone slab floor, stretching under wall W^{P}1 and thus is prior to this phase of the palace. In 2007 the sondage yielded two further stone slab floors in this area, which are stratigraphically and chronologically older than that which was registered in 2005. The lower floor is founded on an ash layer. The oldest pottery from this sondage can be assigned to the Middle Bronze Age.

4.5 The «mud brick structure»

Between the walls of «unit» 2 and «unit» 3 there is a pile of burnt bricks, at the moment (2007) still bound up in larger contexts, which indicates collapsed mud brick walls. The level of the brick pile is clearly below that of wall $W^{P}17$ as well as $W^{P}16$ and is thus older than «unit» 1 and «unit» 3 which are to be dated in the Late Bronze Age, while «unit» 2 belongs to the Middle Bronze Age (**Fig. 108**).



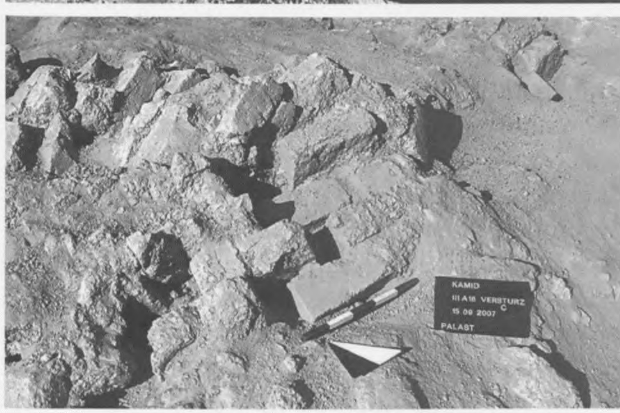


Fig. 108 - Mud brick structure.

4.6 The southern area of «unit» 2

The southern area of «unit» 2 is dominated by a store room, which was destroyed by fire. This room was equipped with storage vessels (**Figs 109 and 110**). The installations were partly destroyed by the mud bricks that collapsed into the room. The burnt room is bordered by the walls $W^{P}10\text{-}2/W^{P}19$, $W^{P}10\text{-}3$, $W^{P}11$. Metal objects, bone objects and pottery were found in the room, which are to be dated in the Middle Bronze Age.



Fig. 109 - Storage vessel from the burnt store room/unit «2»



Fig. 110 - The store room: view from the north.

5. Stratigraphy and chronology of the palace area (III-a-15, III-a-16; I-i-15, I-i-16)

[M. HEINZ]

5.1 Late Bronze Age

The building structure called «unit» 1 in the west, and the building structure «unit» 3 in the east of the excavation area which was opened in 2007, are both younger than «unit» 2, the building structure which is situated in the area between and below the two «units» 1 and 3. According to current knowledge it seems both possible that «unit» 1 and «unit» 3 were used at the same time – in the case that walls W^P17 and W^P16 were connected to each other - as well as that «unit» 3 is younger than «unit» 1 – in the case that wall W^P16 was built over wall W^P17 (see above). They both («unit» 1 and 3) belong to the Late Bronze Age.

On the contrary, the burnt mud bricks of «unit» 2, which lie to the east of the wall W^P10-1 and north of the burnt store room, belong to the destruction horizon of the Middle Bronze Age «unit» 2. The large oven, built on top of wall W^P 10-1 clearly belongs to the Late Bronze Age.

The floor with the stone slabs, which has been documented in the corner between walls W^P1 und W^P2 of «unit» 1, running under wall W^P2 to the south, belongs to the Late Bronze Age (according to the pottery), but cannot yet be assigned to any of the building units.

Detailed questions of stratigraphy in the palace area must be examined in the subsequent campaigns.

Comparisons with the pottery of the palace from Kamid el-Loz revealed an agreement in the material between «units» 1 and 3 and the palace P4. These «units» thus can be said to have been built and used roughly from the middle of the 15th century B.C. until the end of the 14th century B.C. – that is the administrative period of the Egyptian pharaohs Thutmose III and Akhenaten, whose politics characterized in part the concerns of Kamid el-Loz.

5.2 Middle Bronze Age

«Unit» 2 with the burnt storage room is earlier in terms of stratigraphy and chronology than the «units» 1 and 3. According to the pottery «unit» 2 can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age, MBA II. Further Middle Bronze Age material was brought to light in the sondage of III-a-15 carried out in 2007.

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	W^P18	W^P3-5	Sondage III-a-15	Deep trench 2002
LBA	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
MBA	-	+	-	+	-	+	?
EBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

Table 32 - The chronology of the units and further structures.

6. Activities – living, trading, domestic activities – also in the «palace»

[M. HEINZ]

The «palace» area takes its name from the excavations conducted by G. Mansfeld due to the size of the area and the elaborate buildings, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, due to findings of tablets and seals, which were archived in this building and which allow one to conclude that administrative activities took place here. The structures recognized in 2007 point to different activities. In the northern area of «unit» 3, the Tannours indicate domestic activities. The oven, built over W^P10-1, is clearly larger in its dimensions than the Tannours of «unit» 3. The imported pottery, also recovered from the palace area in 2007, confirms the trading activities of the people who used the Late Bronze Age palace. The installations and pottery of the preceding building, so far represented by the Middle Bronze Age burnt room of «unit» 2 prove that there was also extensive storaging in the palatial context.

7. Functions

[M. HEINZ]

The size and the construction effort of the newly excavated building «units» also allow a functional assignment of these structures as a «palace». Even though in 2007 there was no clear proof that administrative activities and other corresponding functions took place in this area so far nothing contradicts the designation of the building as a «palace».

8. Conclusion

[M. HEINZ]

Our thesis is that there was no change of function, as was the case on the east-slope, but rather functional continuity to characterize the use of the so called palace area in the period from the Middle Bronze Age up to the Late Bronze Age. This thesis rests on the evidence that we have gathered in the course of the campaign 2007 regarding the architecture and activities here. The first use of the area »palace» began considerably earlier – according to our current knowledge as early as the Early Bronze Age (EB IV), detected in our deep trench in 2002. Whether the settlement continuity since the third millennium B.C. also represents a functional continuity will be seen only after further excavations.

9. The finds from the palace area

9.1. The Pottery

[S. KULEMANN-OSSEN]

Pottery belonging to the Late Bronze Age came from «units» 1 and 3 as well as from the area west of wall W^P1/«unit»1 and from the contexts above the Middle Bronze Age «unit» 2[143]. Items closely comparable to this pottery are to be found, above all, in the palace phase P4 from the older excavations in Kamid el-Loz.

From the lower layers of the sondage carried out in 2007 in area III-a-15 only a small amount of pottery derived, which points to a dating at the end of the Middle Bronze Age or the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. However, a large amount of Middle Bronze Age pottery comes from the burnt store room of «unit 2» and is, according to preliminary analysis, to be attributed to the Middle Bronze Age II.

Late Bronze Age pottery

The Late Bronze Age pottery assemblages contain bowls with red rim painting (**Pl. 26: 1**), bowls with string impressions (**Pl. 26: 2**), or carinated bowls (**Pl. 26: 3**). In addition there are cooking pots with everted rim (**Pl. 26: 7-9; Pl. 27: 1-3**) as well as larger pots with handles on both sides, attached to the body of the vessel roughly in the middle. These amphorae are present both unpainted (**Pl. 28: 1**) and painted (**Pl. 27: 4**). The item shown on **Pl. 27: 4** has a brownish painting on a beige outer surface. Good comparisons for these types of amphorae come from both the treasury and the palace P4 as well as from the building level **P 1: 2** of the palace of Kamid el-Loz[144]. The carinated bowl with a handle (**Pl. 26: 3**) is also documented in the treasury (P4)[145]. The dating of the bowls with red rim painting and of the bowls with string impressions has already been considered in the chapter on the pottery of the east-slope (see: area II-e-5-7, building levels 5-7). The occurrence of both kinds of bowls is not, however, limited to particular building levels, comparisons for the pieces shown on **Pl. 26: 1 and**

Pl. 26: 2 come primarily from palace P5 and the treasury (P4)[146].

Further, there were a number of painted biconical jugs **(Pl 28: 2-4)**. This kind of vessel type is also to be found over a longer period within the Late Bronze Age sequence. Comparable vessels are known from Tell Abu-Kharaz in the Jordan Valley, where they already occur at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age[147]. At least, the painting motifs of these jugs are also present in Kamid el-Loz in the oldest Late Bronze Age building level of the palace (P5) and of the temple (T3d)[148], but do also appear in the youngest Late Bronze Age contexts of the older excavations[149]. According to Penner[150], painted biconical jugs first appear in level T2a of the temple, while in the palace they have been found from building level P4 until level P1/2b[151]. In the treasury the majority of these jugs belong to building levels P4a and P4b[152]. In spite of the long duration which has been postulated, one should note that the completely preserved biconical jug on **Pl. 28: 3 (Fnr. 165)** is identical to pieces found in palace P4b and in the treasury[153].

The painting of the biconical jugs from the new excavations in the palace area is either on a light coloured slip which covers the outside surface completely, and the inside surface only at the rim **(Fnr. 133; Pl. 28: 2**, paint colour red), or on an unslipped surface, as is the case with the complete vessel **(Pl. 2: 3**, paint colour red). In the case of the piece on **Pl. 28: 4**, the red paint is partially on a brown unslipped surface, while the lattice pattern was attached on a white slip.

A number of Cypriot imports were found in area III-a-15. Among these there is a larger fragment of white slip II ware (*please type white slip II ware in italics)* **(Pl. 29: 3)** which can also be compared to pieces from the treasury[154]. Several wall fragments of base ring ware II (*please type base ring II ware in italics),* all from the same find context, are probably to be assigned to two different vessels **(Pl. 29: 4-6)**. Together with the bowls with red rim painting and the bowls with string impressions, this last pieces offer the first indication that there may be a temporal agreement between the Late Bronze Age contexts of the palace and the Late Bronze Age findings from the east-slope (see: building level 6 of area II-e-6, building levels 5-7 in area II-e-7).

plate	year/area	findspot
26/1	2002/III-a-14	301
26/2	2007/III-a-15	25
26/3	2005/III-a-14/15	68
26/4	2007/III-a-15	7
26/5	2007/III-a-15	25
26/6	2007/III-a-15	15
26/7	2007/III-a-15	7
26/8-27/3	2007/III-a-15	25
27/4	2007/I-i-16	9a
28/1	2007/III-a-15	14
28/2	2002/III-a-15	306
28/3	2007/I-i-15	1
28/4	2007/III-a-15	18
29/1-2	2007/III-a-15	25
29/3	2007/III-a-15	15
29/4-6	2007/III-a-15	25

Table 33 - Origin of the Late Bronze Age pottery from the palace area.

Pottery from the sondage in area III-a-15

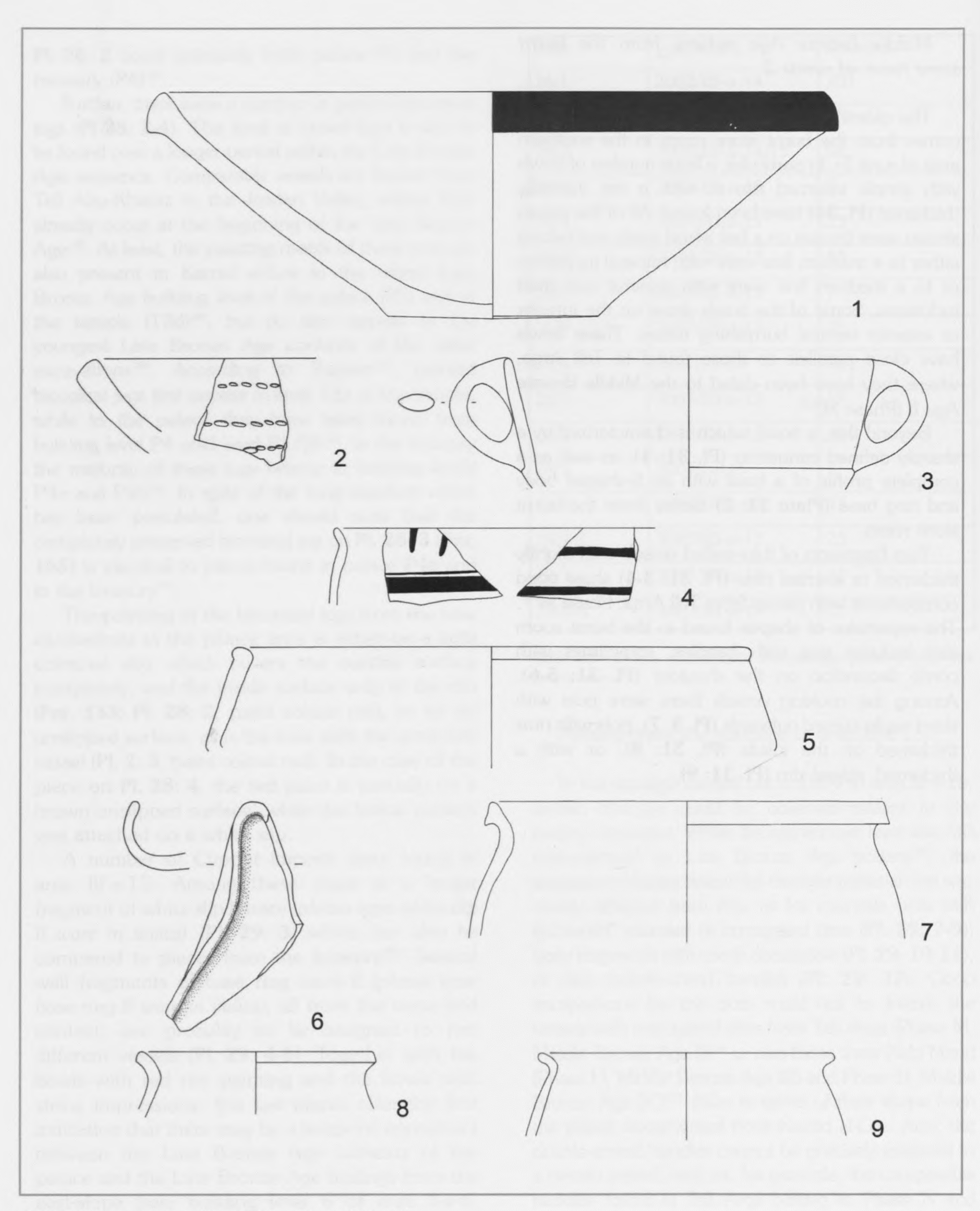
In the sondage carried out in 2007 in area III-a-15, certain changes could be observed related to the pottery sequence. While the uppermost level was still characterized by Late Bronze Age pottery[155], the sequence of layers below this brought material that was clearly different from this, as for example pots with thickened, rounded or corrugated rims **(Pl. 29: 7-9)**, body fragments with comb decoration **(Pl. 29: 10-11)**, or also double-strand handles **(Pl. 29: 12)**. Good comparisons for the pots could not be found; the vessels with corrugated rims from Tell Arqa (Phase M, Middle Bronze Age II)[156] or also those from Nebi Mend (Phase H, Middle Bronze Age IIB and Phase G, Middle Bronze Age IIC)[157] differ in terms of their shape from the pieces documented from Kamid el-Loz. Also, the double-strand handles cannot be precisely assigned to a certain period, such as, for example, the comparable handles found in Tell Arqa belong to Phase N and Phase L (Middle Bronze Age I to Late Bronze Age I)[158].

Middle Bronze Age pottery from the burnt store room of «unit» 2

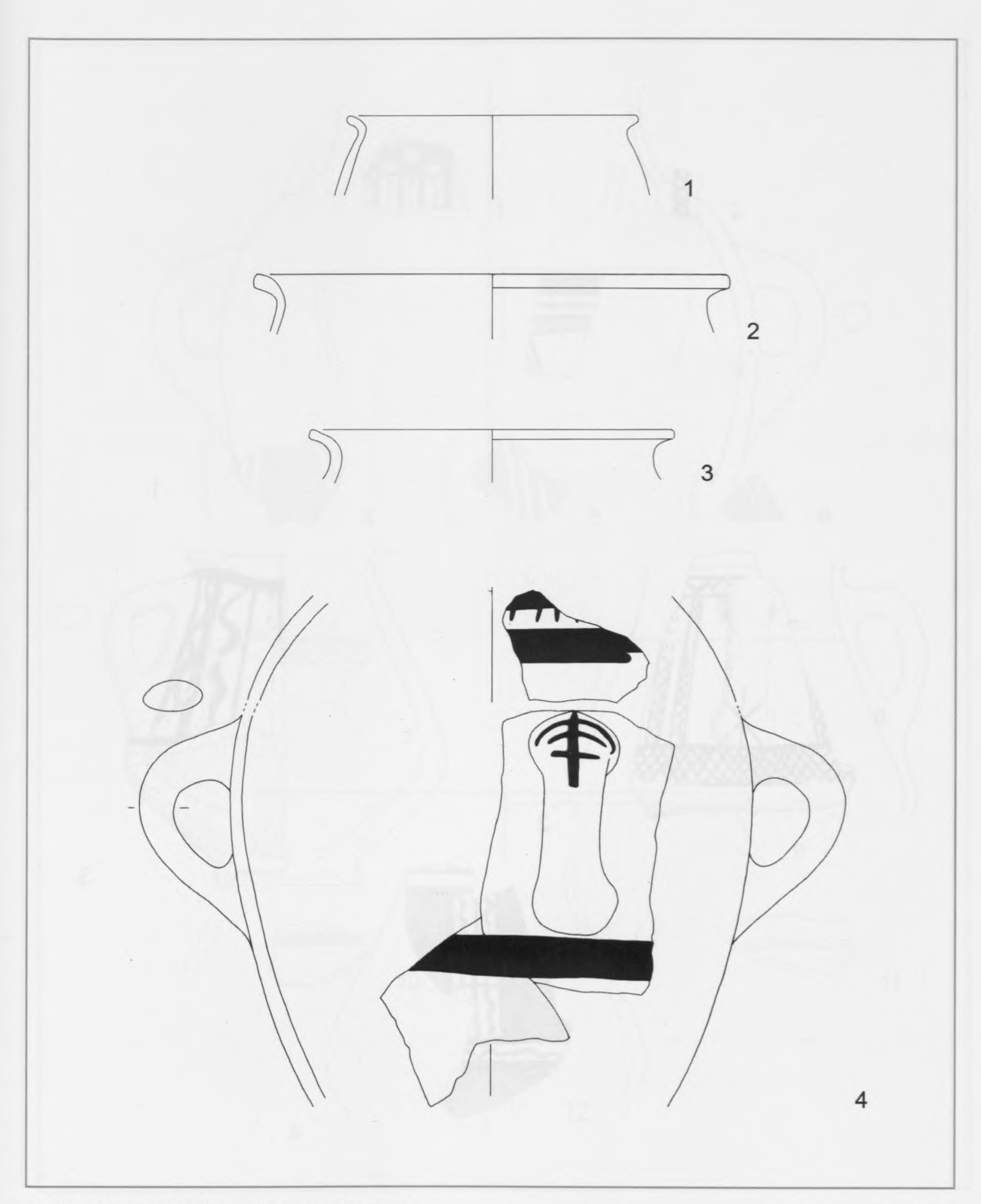
The oldest pottery so far found in the «units» 1-3 comes from the burnt store room in the southern area of «unit 2». In particular, a large number of bowls with simple inturned rim or with a rim inwardly thickened **(Pl. 30)** have been found. All of the pieces shown were thrown on a fast wheel made and belong either to a medium fine ware with mineral inclusions or to a medium fine ware with mineral and chaff inclusions. Some of the bowls show on the interior or exterior vertical burnishing traces. These bowls have close parallels to those found in Tell Arqa, where they have been dated to the Middle Bronze Age II (Phase M)[159].

Beyond this, a bowl, which is characterized by a sharply defined carination **(Pl. 31: 1)**, as well as a complete profile of a bowl with an S-shaped body and ring base **(Plate 31: 2)** derive from the burnt store room.

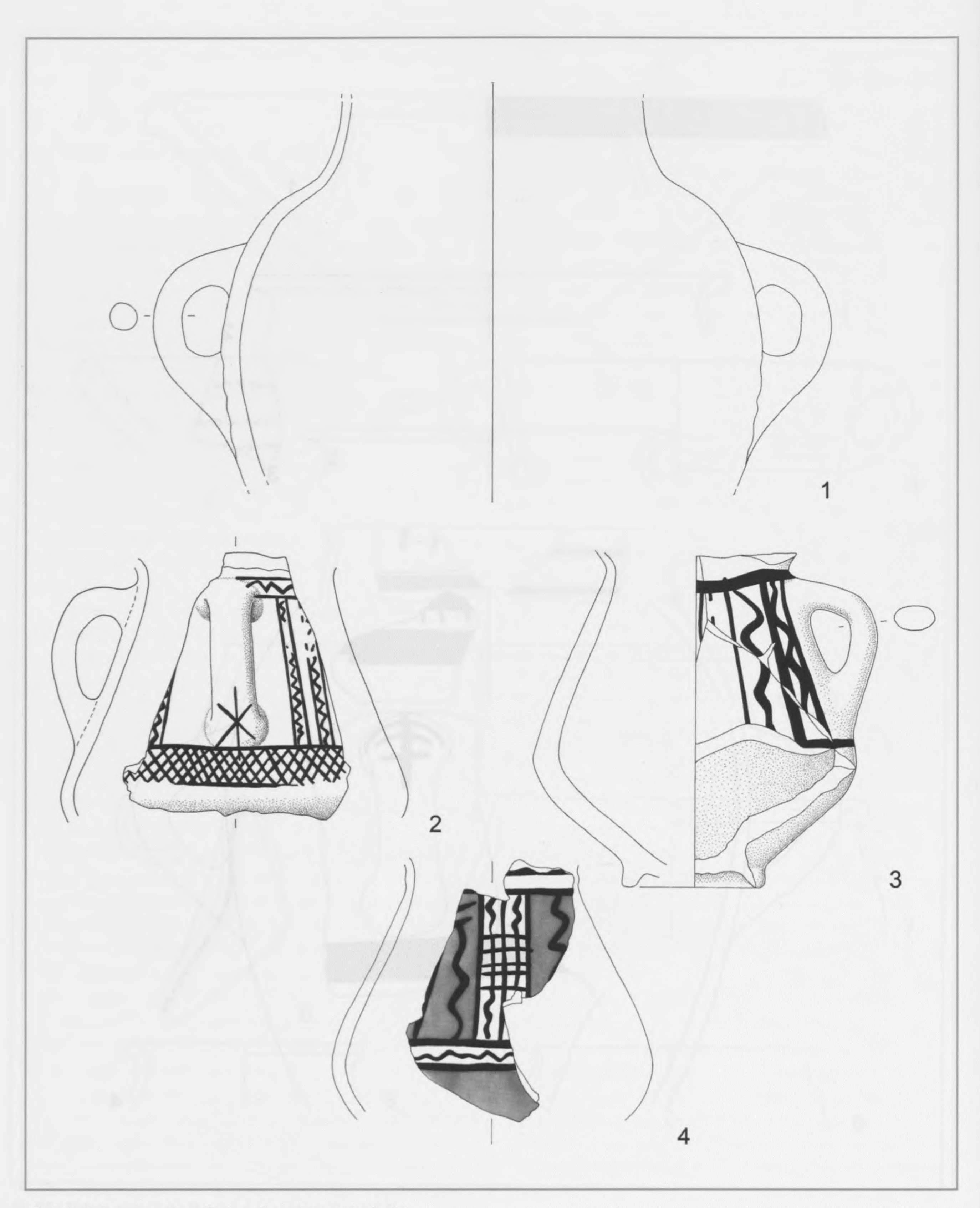
Two fragments of thin-walled vessels with slightly thickened or everted rims **(Pl. 31: 3-4)** show good comparisons with pieces from Tell Arqa, Phase M[160]. The repertoire of shapes found in the burnt room also includes jugs with handles, sometimes with comb decoration on the shoulder **(Pl. 31: 5-6)**. Among the cooking vessels there were pots with short necks curved outwards **(Pl. 3: 7)**, pots with rims thickened on the inside **(Pl. 31: 8)**, or with a thickened, ridged rim **(Pl. 31: 9)**.



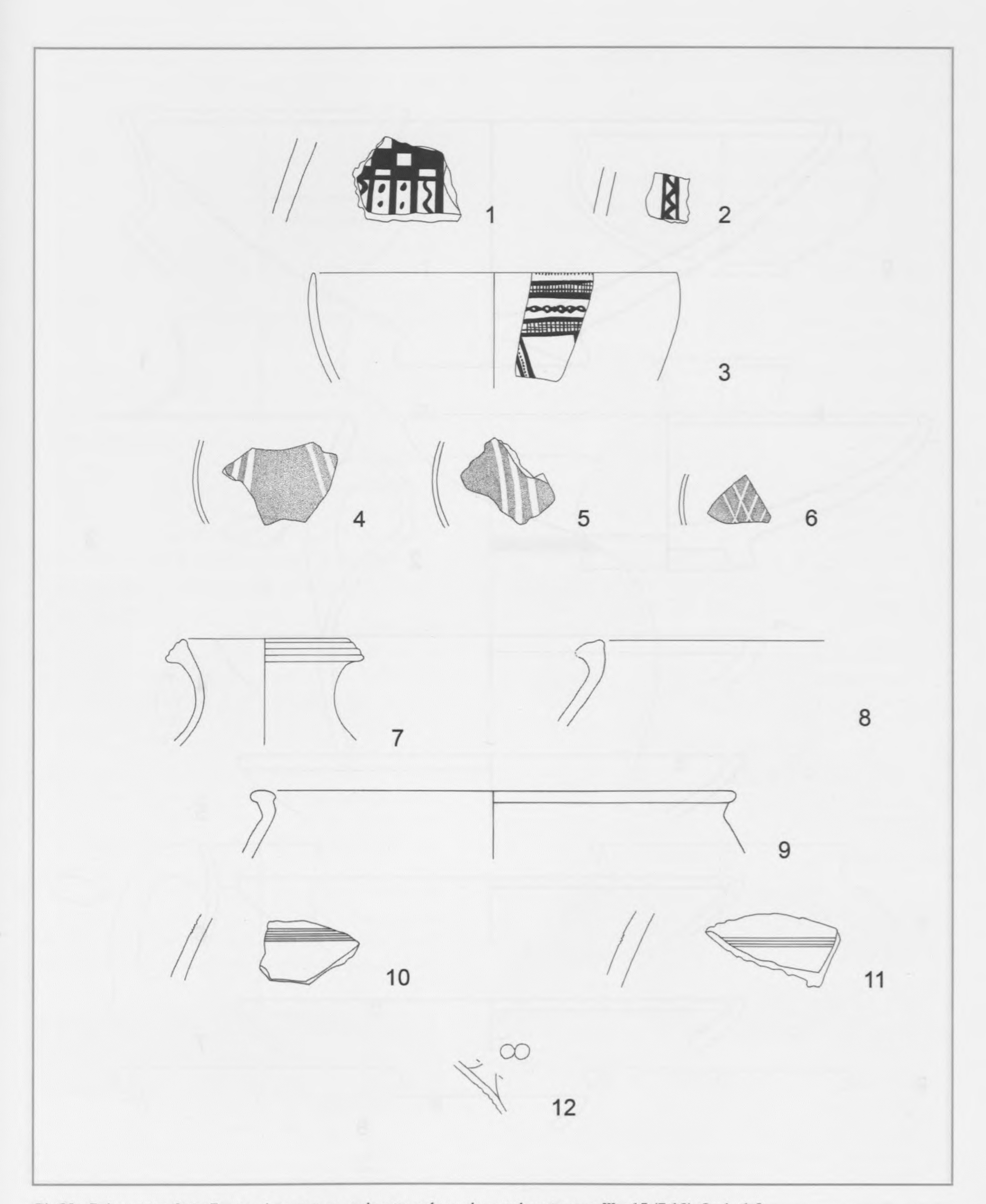
Pl. 26 - Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery; Scale 1:3.



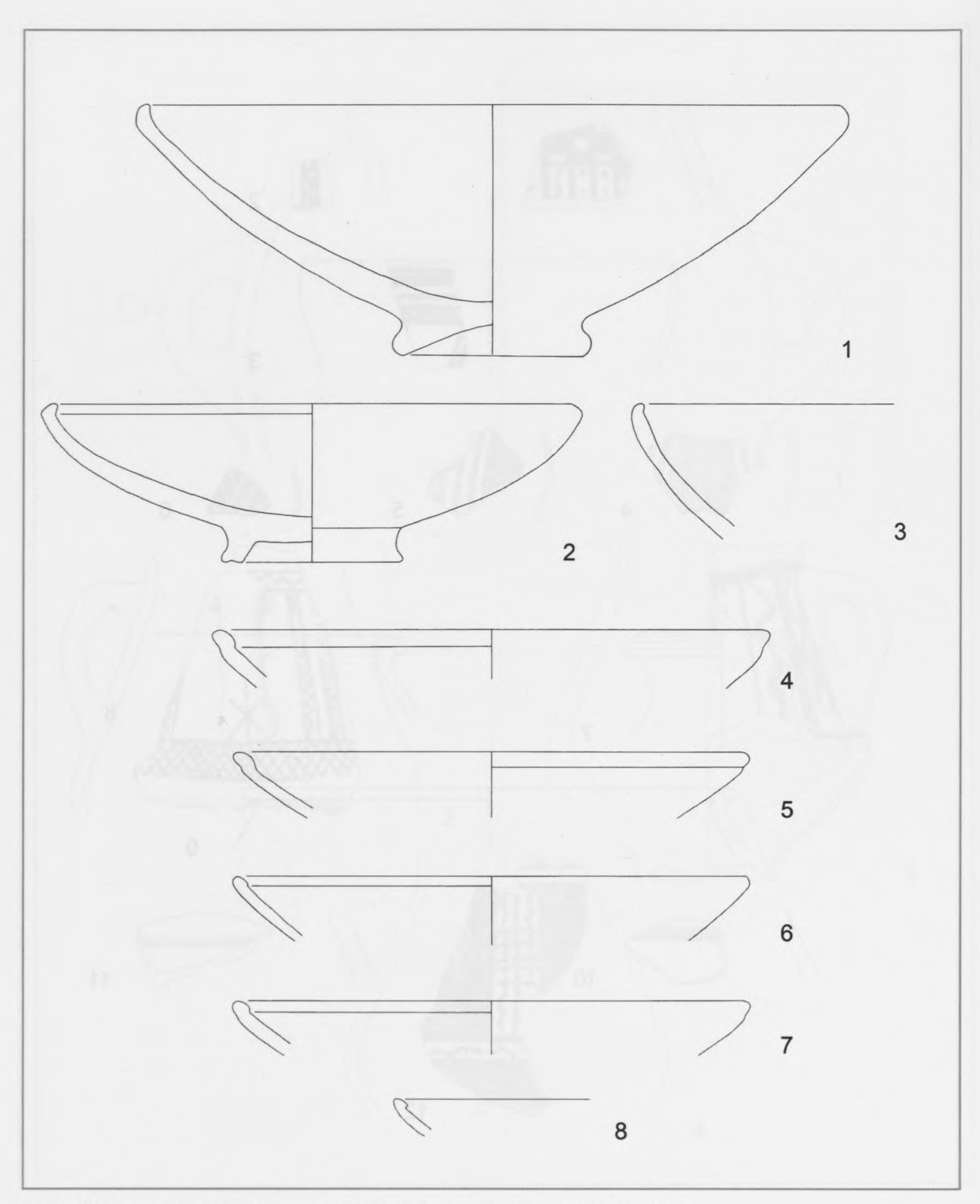
Pl. 27 - Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery; Scale 1:3.



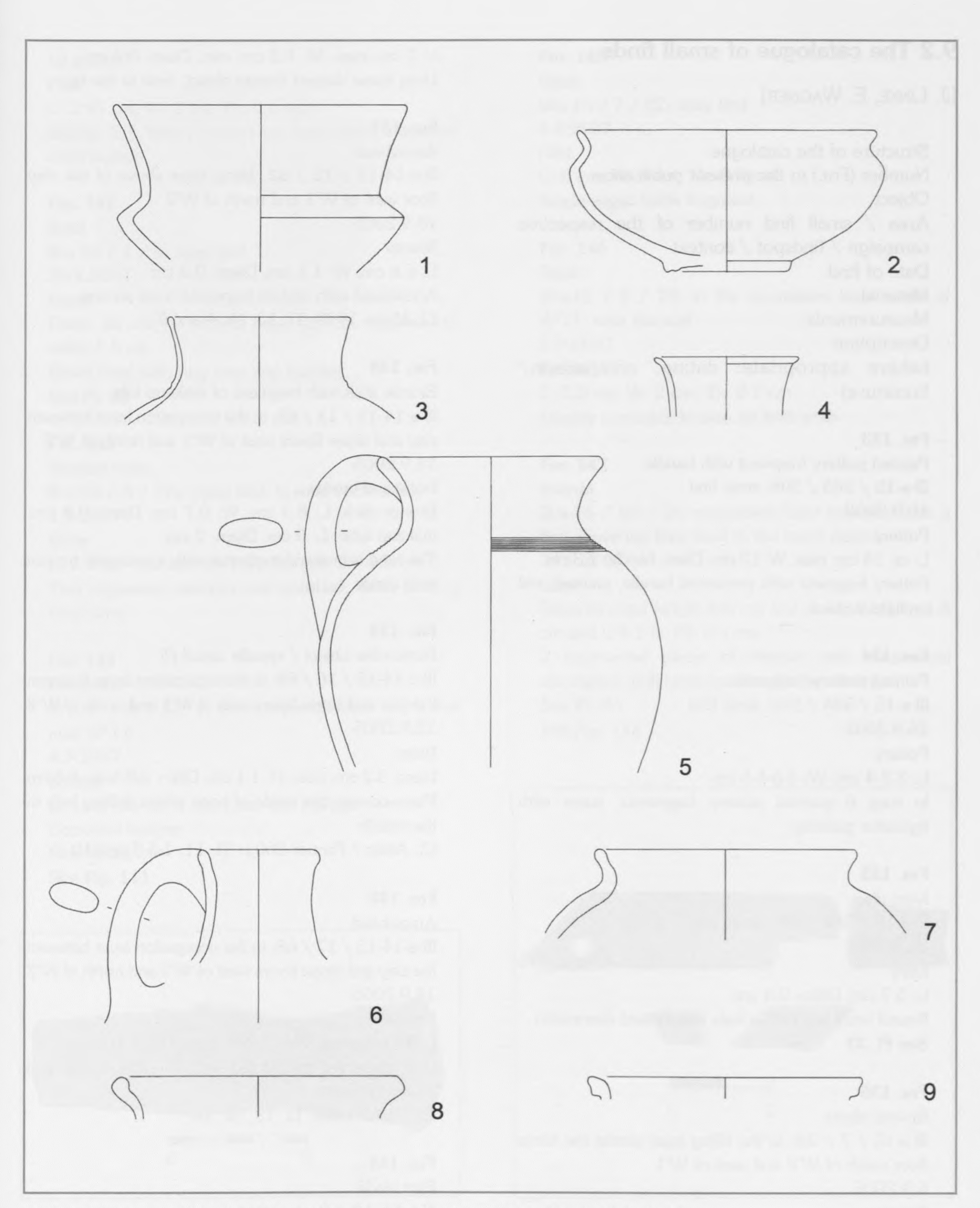
Pl. 28 - Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery; Scale 1:3.



Pl. 29 - Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery and pottery from the sondage in area III-a-15 (7-12); Scale 1:3.



Pl. 30 - Palace area: Middle Bronze Age pottery from the burnt store room of «unit» 2; Scale 1:3.



Pl. 31 - Palace area: Middle Bronze Age pottery from the burnt store room of «unit» 2; Scale 1:3.

9.2 The catalogue of small finds

[J. LINKE, E. WAGNER]

Structure of the catalogue:
Number (Fnr.) in the present publication
Object
Area / small find number of the respective campaign / findspot / context
Date of find
Material
Measurements
Description
(where appropriate: dating, comparison/ literature)

Fnr. 133
Painted pottery fragment with handle
III-a-15 / 505 / 306: stray find
10.9.2002
Pottery
L: ca. 14 cm; max. W: 12 cm; Diam. handle: 1.3 cm
Pottery fragment with preserved handle, painted, red on light surface

Fnr. 134
Painted pottery fragments
III-a-15 / 504 / 501: stray find
26.8.2002
Pottery
L: 3.2-4 cm; W: 3.6-5.5 cm
In total 6 painted pottery fragments, some with figurative painting

Fnr. 135
Ivory disc
III-a-15 / 502 / 501: stray find
26.8.2002
Ivory
L: 5.7 cm; Diam: 0.4 cm
Round ivory disc with a hole and incised decoration
See Pl. 33

Fnr. 136
Bronze object
III-a-15 / 7 / 38: in the filling layer above the stone floor north of W[P]2 and west of W[P]1
6.9.2005
Bronze
L: 7 cm; max. W: 1.2 cm; min. Diam: 0.3 cm
Long spear shaped bronze object, bent at the tip

Fnr. 137
Arrowhead
III-a-14-15 / 12 / 62: filling layer above of the clay floor west of W[P]1 and north of W[P]2
10.9.2005
Bronze
L: 6.8 cm; W: 1.1 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Arrowhead with slightly trapezoid cross section
Cf. Miron 1990: Tf. 13, Nr. 4 and 7

Fnr. 138
Bronze stick with fragment of makeup tube
III-a-14-15 / 13 / 68: in the occupation layer between clay and stone floors west of W[P]1 and north of W[P]2
12.9.2005
Bone and bronze
Bronze stick: L: 8.3 cm; W: 0.7 cm; Diam: 0.8 cm; makeup tube: L: 6 cm; Diam: 2 cm
The tube is broken lengthwise with a corroded bronze stick inside

Fnr. 139
Button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
III-a-14-15 / 16 / 68: in the occupation layer between the clay and stone floors west of W[P]1 and north of W[P]2
13.9.2005
Bone
Diam: 3.2 cm; max. H: 1.1 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.4 cm
Plano-convex disc made of bone with a drilling hole in the middle
Cf. Adler / Penner 2001: Tf. 11, 1-5.9 and 10

Fnr. 140
Arrowhead
III-a-14-15 / 17 / 68: in the occupation layer between the clay and stone floors west of W[P]1 and north of W[P]2
13.9.2005
Bronze
L: 10 cm; max. W: 1.5 cm; max. Diam: 0.4 cm
Well preserved arrowhead with shouldered rim and preserved shaft
Cf. Miron 1990: Tf. 13, Nr. 15

Fnr. 141
Flint blade
III-a-16 / 3 / 2: stray find

18.8.2007
Flint
L: 2.95 cm; W: 2.14, Th: 0.6 cm
Bifocal flint blade, broken on both sides, trapezoid cross section

Fnr. 142
Bowl
III-a-16 / 1 / 4: stray find
30.8.2007
Basalt
Diam: 36 cm; H. without base: 4.5 cm; thickness of walls: 1.5 cm
Basalt bowl with ring base and handles
See Pl. 33

Fnr. 143
Worked bone
III-a-16 / 5 / 17a: stray find: in mud brick debris
1.9.2007
Bone
L: 2.4 cm- 2.2 cm; W: 1.9 –1.3 cm; Th: 0.5 cm
Two fragments, worked and polished, sawn from a long bone

Fnr. 144
Hatchet
III-a-16 / 6 / 22: in the occupation layer south and near W^{P}11
4.9.2007
Bronze
L: 14.8 cm; W: 4 cm; max. Th: 1.5 cm
Corroded hatchet
See Pl. 32
See Fig. 111



Fig. 111 - Hatchet Fnr. 144.

Fnr. 145
Blade
III-a-16 / 7 / 22: stray find
4.9.2007
Flint
L: 6 cm; W: 3 cm; Th: 0.5 cm
Single-edged blade fragment

Fnr. 146
Blade
III-a-16 / 8 / 22: in the occupation layer south of W^{P}11, near the wall
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 7.5 cm; W: 2 cm; Th: 0.2 cm
Heavily corroded, broken on both ends

Fnr. 147
Intarsia
III-a-16 / 10 / 26: occupation layer (remains from a fire) above the floor level in the burnt store room
14.9.2007
Bone
Reconstructed length 8.5 cm and 3 cm; W: 1.5- 1.8 cm and 0.8-1.0; Th: 0.1 cm
2 fragmented pieces of intarsia: with ornamental decoration: drill holes and lengthwise carvings
See Pl. 33
See Fig. 112

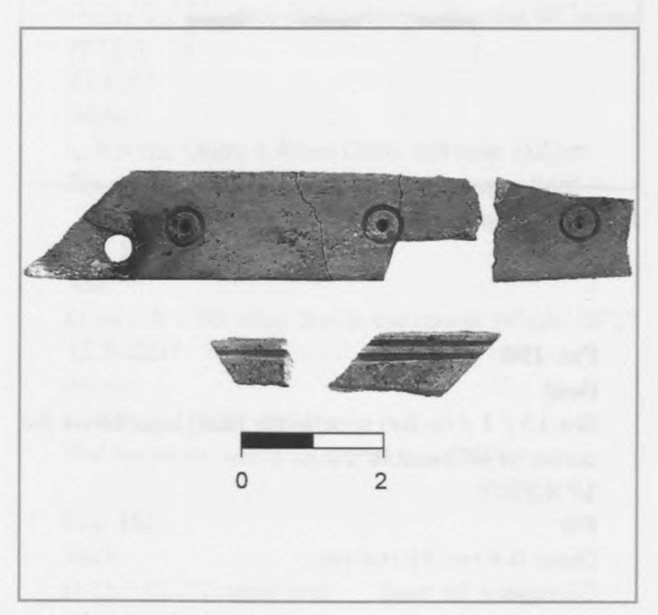


Fig. 112 - Intarsia Fnr. 147.

Fnr. 148
Gold object
III-a-14 / 1 / 3: stray find
15.8.2007
Gold
L: 0.6 cm; W: 0.3 cm
Hollow gold object

Fnr. 149
Arrowhead
III-a-14 / 2 / stray find
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 10 cm; W: 1.8 cm; Th: 0.4 cm; Diam. shaft 0.3 cm
Slightly corroded arrowhead
See Pl. 32
See Fig. 132
See Fig. 113

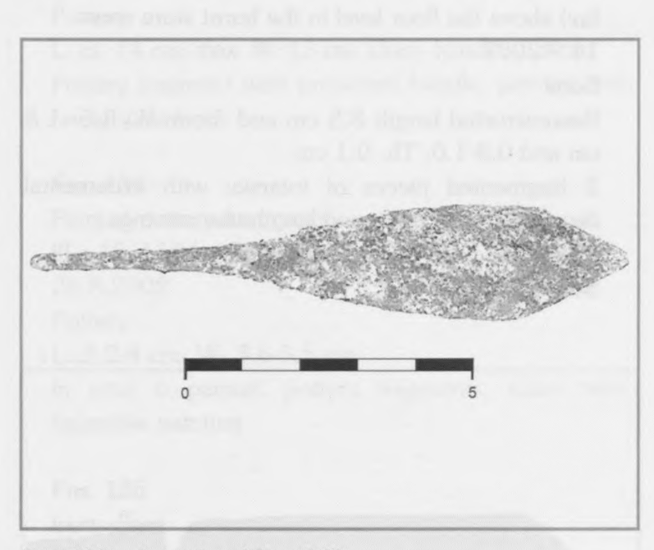


Fig. 113 - Arrowhead Fnr. 149».

Fnr. 150
Bead
III-a-15 / 1 / no find spot: in the filling layer above the corner of W^{P}2 and W^{P}1
17.8.2007
Frit
Diam: 0.8 cm; H: 0.8 cm
Corrugated frit bead
See Fig. 114



Fig. 114 - Bead Fnr. 150.

Fnr. 151
Button like object / spindle whorl (?)
III-a-15 / 2 / 3: stray find
20.8.2007
Clay
Diam: 2.8 cm; H: 1.2 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.5 cm
Conical button like object / spindle whorl
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 152
Button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
III-a-15 / 3 / no find spot: in the stone debris of W^{P}1
25.8.2007
Bone
Diam: 3 cm; H: 0.5 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.4 cm
Conical button-like object /spindle whorl

Fnr. 153
Arrowhead
III-a-15 / 4 / 15: in the stone debris of W^{P}10-3
27.8.2007
Bronze
L: 9.2 cm; W: 2 cm; Th: 0.3 cm
Slightly corroded arrowhead
See Pl. 32
See Fig. 132



Fig. 115 - Arrowhead Fnr. 153.

Fnr. 154
Needle
III-a-15 / 5 / 15: in the stone debris of $W^{P}10$-3
30.8.2007
L: 8 cm; Diam: 0.3 cm
Slightly bent needle
See Pl. 32

Fnr. 155
Blade
III-a-15 / 6 / 17: between $W^{P}1$ and $W^{P}10$-1
4.9.2007
Flint
L: 7.7 cm; max W: 2.7 cm; Th: 0.5 cm
Single-edged blade

Fnr. 156
Knife
III-a-15 / 7 / 20: in the occupation layer between $W^{P}1$ and $W^{P}2$ in the deep trench
5.9.2007
Bronze
L: 16 cm; max W: 1.9 cm; Th: 0.4 cm
Knife blade, fragmented in three parts
See Pl. 32
See Fig. 116

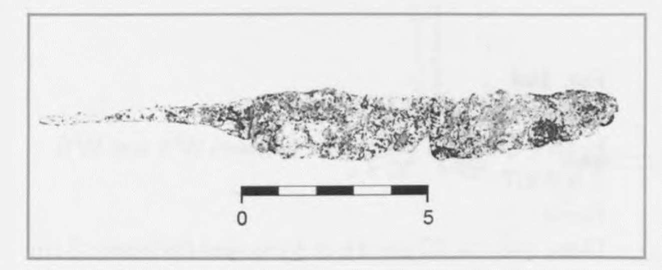


Fig.116 - Knife Fnr. 156.

Fnr. 157
Button-like object / Spindle whorl (?)
III-a-15-14 / 8 / 25: west of the deep trench, west of $W^{P}1$
11.9.2007
Stone
Diam: 2.2, H: 0.6 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.3 cm
Yellow-grey, conical, with a very smooth surface
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 158
Button-like object / Spindle whorl (?)
III-a-15 / 9 / 25: west of the deep trench, west of $W^{P}1$
11.9.2007
Stone
Diam: 2.4 cm; H: 1 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.2 cm
Conically shaped
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 159
Spindle whorl
III-a-15 / 10 / cleaning work on $W^{P}1$
15.9.2007
Bone
Diam: 5 cm; H: 2.1 cm; Diam. of drill hole: 0.6 cm
Conically shaped, possibly a spindle whorl, broken
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 160
Tool
I-i-16/ 2 / 11: stray find: between the walls $W^{P}16$ and $W^{P}12$-1
27.8.07
Antler
L: 8.5 cm; Diam: 1.4 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.2 cm
Tip of antlers with a drill hole in the upper third

Fnr. 161
Nail
I-i-16 / 9 / 20: stray find in the corner $W^{Pv}16$/ $W^{P}17$
12.9.2007
Bronze
L: 4.5 cm; Diam: 0.6 cm
Nail fragment with a square cross section

Fnr. 162
Blade
I-i-16/ 11 / 7: stray find
25.8.2007

Flint
L: 5 cm; W: 1.5 cm; Th: 0.4 cm
Blade fragment, unretouched

Fnr. 163
Blade
I-i-16 / 12 / 11 / stray find between the walls W^{P}16 and W^{P}12-1
28.8.2007
Flint
L: 3 cm; W: 3.6 cm; Th: 0.7 cm
Double-edged blade fragment with triangular cross-section

Fnr. 164
Button-like object / Spindle whorl (?)
I-i-15 / 1 / 1: between the stones of wall W^{P}1
28.8.2007
Bone
Diam: 3.1 cm; H: 0.9 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.5 cm
Conically shaped button-like object / spindle whorl (?)
See Fig. 129

Fnr. 165
Vessel
I-i-15 / 2 / 1: near W^{P}1
29.8.2007
See chapter on Late Bronze Age pottery
See Fig. 131

Fnr. 166
Bone objects
I-i-15 / 3 / 1: near W^{P}1
1.9.2007
Bone
Stick: L: 12 cm, Diam: 0.9 cm; globular object: Diam: 1.9 cm, H: 1.6 cm, Diam. drill hole: 0.9 cm
Upper part of the bone stick is drilled; the stick fits in the drill hole of the globular object
See Fig. 117
See Pl. 33



Fig. 117 - Bone objects Fnr. 166.

Fnr. 167
Disc
I-i-15 / 4 / 3: near W^{P}1, east side, in the ashes
1.9.2007
Bronze
Diam: 6.7 cm; Th: 0.3 cm; Diam. drill hole: 0.1-0.2 cm
Bronze disc with concentrically arranged holes, slightly concave, preserved in two fragments
See Fig. 118

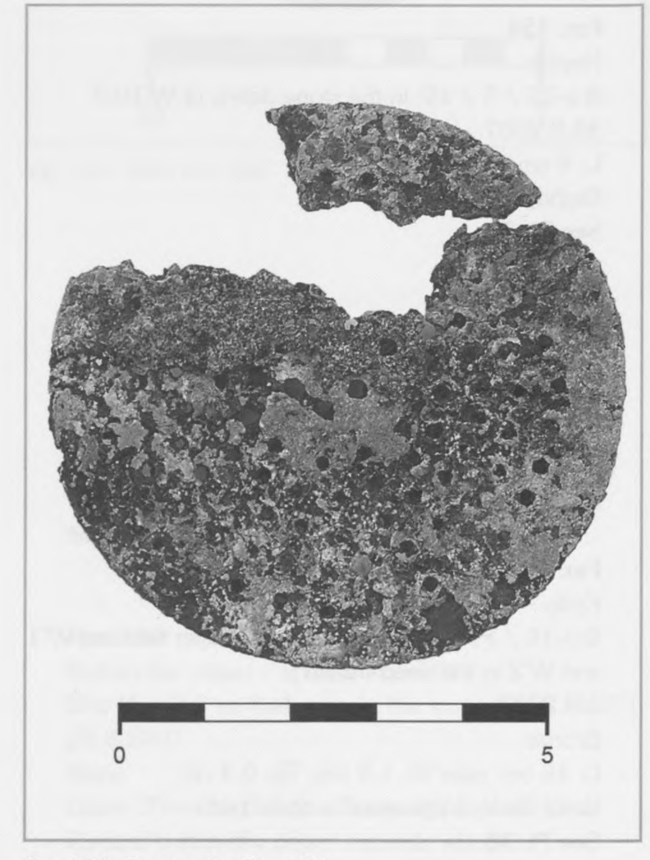
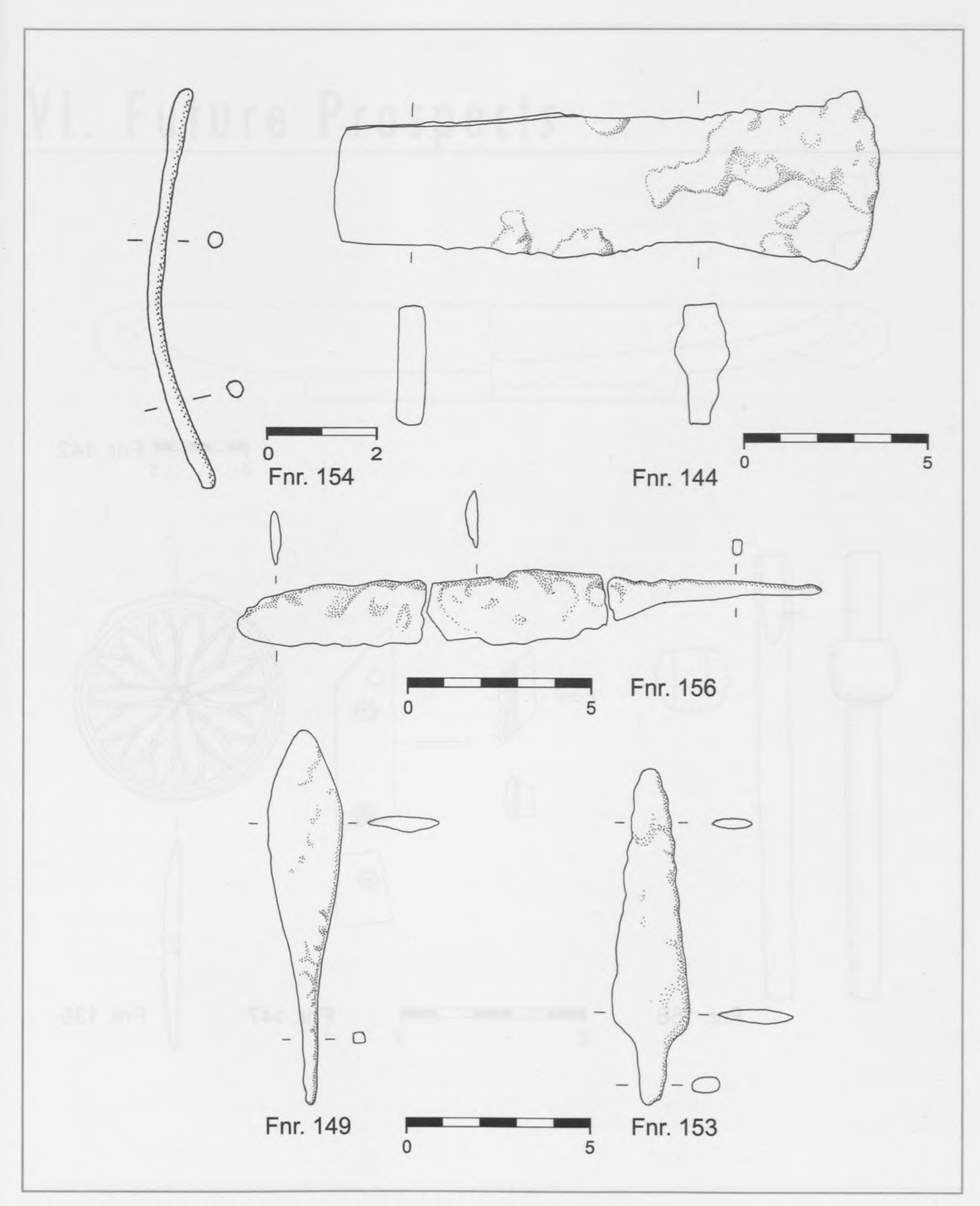
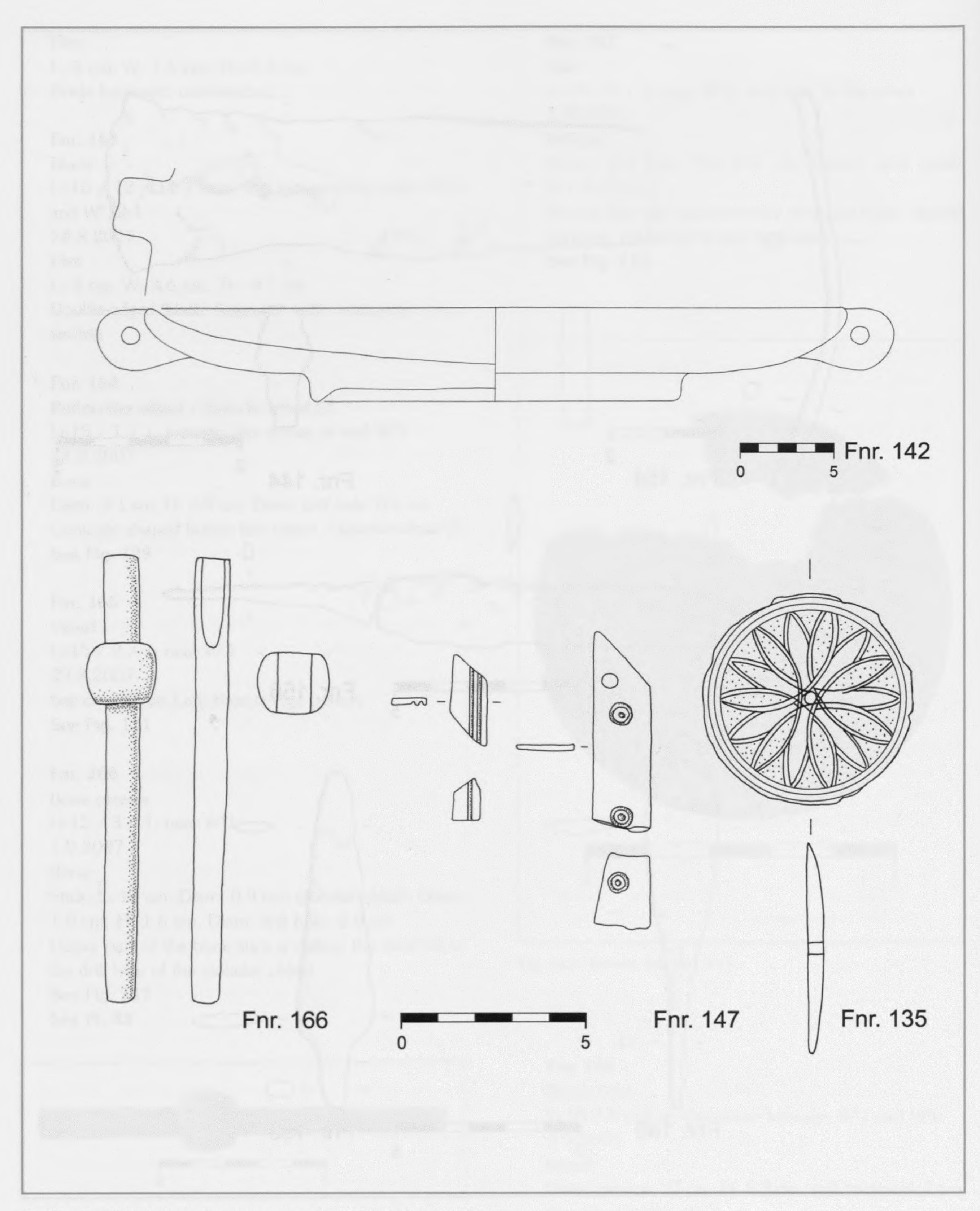


Fig. 118 - Bronze disc Fnr. 167.

Fnr. 168
Stone bowl
I-i-15 / 5 / 4: in the corner between W^{P}1 and W^{P}6
3.9.2007
Basalt
Diam. rim: ca. 27 cm; H: 8.3 cm; wall thickness: 2 cm
Stone bowl with ring base



Pl. 32 - Small finds from the palace area: Fnr. 144, 149, 153, 154, 156.



Pl. 33 - Small finds from the palace area: Fnr. 135, 142, 147, 166.

VI. Future Prospects

VI. Future Prospects

VI. Future Prospects

[M. HEINZ]

10 years of excavation create (almost) more questions than answers – creative scientific research does profit from this achievement!

We conclude our report with a forecast of what we are still looking for: we called Kumidi a Late Bronze Age city, since the excavation 2007 we should be allowed to apply this denomination to the Middle Bronze Age settlement as well. Our questions centre on the causes of urbanisation and de-urbanisation, around the functions that Kamid el-Loz exerted as a city during the Middle and Late Bronze Age. We are interested in the processes of change - how did the Egyptian occupation affect the functions and the functioning of the city Kumidi? When the occupation of Kumidi ended after the collapse of the Egyptian superpower, how did the community survive – and how did the inhabitants cope with the loss of the urban status, of the organisational infrastructure, with the loss of the political and religious elite, the loss of its global economic connections, of the imports and exports? According to the material evidence the Iron Age I period had not been a bad one for Kamid el-Loz! How did the occupational history of Kamid el-Loz from the Egyptians to the Romans effect the local development in general – and what about the influence of the occupied culture on the culture of the occupying forces? During the Middle and the Late Bronze Age it was the rule and tradition to keep the dead nearby the living – during the Iron Age III that changed, the cemetery and the settlement where separated and this change in the interconnection of the dead and the living kept hold on until the times of the roman occupation! What caused that change? How do traditions develop and how, why and by whom are they modified? Another major complex of questions addresses the fields of communication and representation. How does communication operate in urban communities? The members of the urban elite in Mesopotamia, in Syria and in Egypt had several means of non-verbal communication at their disposal: architecture, town and country planning, works of «art» (statues, reliefs, wall paintings) and scripture. In Kumidi communication seems to have been performed differently. It is safe to say that the elite of Kumidi knew all the above specified means of non-verbal communication, but obviously they used them other than their neighbours. Nonverbal communication within Kumidi had been accomplished with the aid of architecture and city planning – as has been demonstrated with the placing and building of temple and palace. Another means of nonverbal communication within the community was that of using luxury and prestige goods. The latter, placed into the graves of the elite served the communication between the living, the bereaved, between the living and the deceased and presumably secured the communication between the humans – dead and alive and the gods! So far we are lacking any evidence for «works of art» in Kumidi that presents the local elite - and communication between the elite and the population of Kumidi did not have been carried out in written form. Why? Did the elite of Kumidi not want to be remembered beyond death? Did they not want – or did they not need to be memorized as «immortal» by keeping them visible in statues, reliefs and paintings? Or is the case that we do not know any works of art due to the fact that we did not find them so far? The elite of Kumidi did know how to give written notice of their intentions – but that kind of documentation seemed to be only necessary where communication addressed people outside Kumidi! The answer to the questions of how the communication between the elite and the population in Kumidi proceeded and how commemoration of the elite was secured beyond death is still an open one.

VII. Appendix

VII. Appendix

Concordances

The concordance presented here connects the numbers of the structures and the numbers of installations like walls or Tannours which are documented in this publication with those of the field documentation. Roman and Hellenistic houses, as well as Roman walls have Roman numerals.

Building structures

House I : Roman house on the hilltop (1999-2000)
House II : Roman house on the east-slope (2001-2004, 2007)
House III : Roman house on the east-slope (2004/2005)
House IV : Hellenistic house III b-c 14-15 (2002)
House V : Hellenistic house in III-a-12 (2002/ 2004/2005)

House 1 : Iron Age house structure in II-e-6 (2002/ 2005/2007)
House 2 : Late Bronze Age house structure in II-e-7 (2002/2005/2007)

Building A : Temple area, building A (2002/04/07)
Building B : Temple area, building B (2002/04/07)
Building C : Temple area, building C (2002/04)
Building D : Temple area, building D (2002/04)
Building E : Temple area, building E (2002/04/07)
Building F : Temple area, west of building B (2002/04)
Area G : Temple area, east of building A (2002/2004)
Building H : Temple area, south of building A (2007)
Building I : Temple area, west of building C (2002/2007)

Walls, ovens and other structures

II-e-6/5

Tannours:

Ta1 = Tannour 2/2005 = FS 13
Ta2 = NielingG2/2002
Ta3 = Tannour 1/2007 = FS 42
Ta4 = Tannour 5/2005 = FS 54
Ta5 = Frommherz Tannour 3/2005 = FS 18
Ta6 = Tannour 1/2002
Ta7 = Tannour 1/2005 = FS 8
Ta8 = Tannour 6/2005 = FS 64
Ta9 = Tannour 4/2005 = FS 26
Ta10 = Tannour 3/2005 = FS 23
Ta11 = Tannour 7/2005 = FS 75

Walls:

WI = Wall 11/2002
WII = Wall 22/2002
WIII = Wall 25/2002
WIV = Wall 26/2002
WV = Wall 1/2007
WVI = Wall 2/2007

W1a = M1/2005 = M3/2007
W1b = M48/2002 = M45/2002
W2 = M 46/2002/2005
W3 = M4/2007
W4 = M5/2007
W5 = M49/2002/2005
W6a = M50/2002 (2005)
W6b = M6/2007
W7 = M7/2007
W8 = M10/2007
W9 = M8/2007

II-e-7

Tannours:

Ta12 = Tannour 2/2005= FS 17
Ta13 = Tannour 1/2005 = FS 16
Ta14 = Tannour/2002 = FS 120
Ta15 = Tannour 4/2005
Ta16 = Tannour 1/2007 = FS 9
Ta17 = Tannour 5/2005
Ta18 = Tannour 3/2007 = FS 48
Ta19 = Tannour 2/2007 = FS 8

Walls:

W10a = MX/2005 = M2/2007
W10b = without wall number
W11 = M3/2007
W12 = M40/2002 and 2005
W13 = M4/2007
W14 = M1/2007
W15 = M41/2002
W16 = M39/2002
W17 = M42/2002
W18 = M41*/2005 = FS 42
W19 = M5/2007
W20 = M51/2002

Stone setting: *(please type in italics)*
St1 = M54/2002 = FS 134

II-f-9
Walls:
W21 = M44/2002 = FS 158
W22 = M53/2002 = FS 164

I-f-12-15
Tannours:
Ta^{t}1 = Tannour FS 28/2004 (Building B)
Ta^{t}2 = Tannour FS 624/2002 (Building B)
Ta^{t}3 = Tannour FS 34/2004 (Building B)
Ta^{t}4 = Tannour Fs 628/2002 (Building C)
Ta^{t}5 = Tannour FS11/2004 (Building D)
Ta^{t}6 = Tannour FS 12/2004 (Building D
Ta^{t}7 = Tannour FS 28/2004 (Building D)
Ta^{t}8 = Tannour FS 638/2002 (Building A)
Ta^{t}9 = Tannour FS 19/2007 (Building B)
Ta^{t}10 = Tannour 2007 (Building I)

Walls:
W^{t}1 = M2/2002
W^{t}2 = M5/2002/2007
W^{t}3 = M3/29/2002/2004 + M8/2007
W^{t}4 = M27/2004
W^{t}5 = M30/2004 +M7/2007
W^{t}6 = M11/2002
W^{t}7 = M16/2002
W^{t}8 = M8/2002
W^{t}8-2 = M13/2007
W^{t}9 = M12/2002
W^{t}10 = M26/2004
W^{t}11 = M17/2002
W^{t}12 = M10/2002
W^{t}13 = M24/2004/2007
W^{t}14 = M28/2004
W^{t}15 = M25/2004
W^{t}16 = M1/2002
W^{t}17 = M4/2002/2007
W^{t}18 = M7/2002/2007
W^{t}19 = M14/2002/2007
W^{t}20 = M15/2002/2007
W^{t}21 = M13/2002
W^{t}22 = M6/2002
W^{t}23 = M9/2002
W^{t}24 = M18/2002
W^{t}25 = MX/2004
W^{t}26 = M23/2002
W^{t}27 = M19/2002
W^{t}28 = M22/2004
W^{t}29 = M20/2004 + M2/2007
W^{t}30 = M21/2004 + M1/2007
W^{t}31 = M4/2007
W^{t}32 = M3/2007
W^{t}33 = M6/2007
W^{t}34 = M9/2007
W^{t}35 = M10/2007
W^{t}36 = M11/2007
W^{t}36-2 = M12/2007
W^{t}37 = M14/2007
W^{t}38 = M25/2007
W^{t}39 = M33/2007 + M24/2007
W^{t}40 = M23/2007
W^{t}41 = M22/2007
W^{t}42 = M26/2007
W^{t}43 = M30/2007
W^{t}44 = M27/2007
W^{t}45 = M28/2007
W^{t}46 = M32/2007
W^{t}47 = M31/2007
W^{t}48 = M29/2007
W^{t}49 = M34/2007
W^{t}50 = M21/2007
W^{t}51 = M35/2007

I-f-16
Walls:
W^{t2}1 = M1/1999
W^{t2}2 = M2/1999
W^{t2}3 = M3/1999
W^{t2}4 = M4/1999
W^{t2}5 = M5/1999
W^{t2}6 = M6/1999

III-a-16/15/14 to I-i-14/15/16
W^{P}I = Wall Groß 2002 (Deep Trench)
W^{P}II = Wall Groß 2002 (Deep Trench)
W^{P}1 = M1/2002/2004/2005/2007 (Groß/Leschke)
W^{P}2 = M2/2002/2004/2005/2007 (Groß/Leschke)
W^{P}3 = M3/2005
W^{P}4 = M5/2005
W^{P}5 = M4/2005
W^{P}6 = M5/2007 Leschke
W^{P}7 = M7/2007 Leschke
W^{P}8 = M8/2007 Leschke
W^{P}9 = M1/2007 Leschke
W^{P}10-1= M3/2007 Leschke

W^P10-2 = M4/2007 Leschke
W^P10-3 = M6/2007 Leschke
W^P11 = M6/2007 Kose
W^P12-1 = M1/2007 Kose
W^P12-2 = M3/2007 Kose
W^P13 = M9/2007 Kose
W^P14 = M10/2007 Kose
W^P15 = M2/2007 Kose
W^P16 = M4/2007 Kose
W^P17 = M5 and 7/2007 Kose
W^P18 = M8/2007 Kose
W^P19 = M11/2007 Kose

Concordance of grave numbers:

II-e-6
SII = Sarcophagus /2002
G1 = Grave 3/2002
G2 = Grave 4/2002
G3a and b = Grave 5: double grave/2002
G4 = Grave 6/2002
G5 = Grave 7/2002
G6= Grave 8 (upper part of the body)/2002
G7 = Grave 9/2002
G8a and b = Grave 10: double grave/2002
G9 = Grave 11/2002
G6 = Grave 4 (lower part of the body)/2005
G10 = Grave 5/2005
G11 = Grave 6/2005
G12 = Grave 7/2005
G13 = Grave 8/2005
G14 = Grave 9/2005
G15 = Grave 10/2005
G20 = Grave 8/2005
G35 = Grave 2/2007
G36 = Grave 3/2007
G37 = Grave 4/2007
G38 = Grave 5/2007
G49 = Grave 6/2007
G40 = Grave 7/2007

II-e-5/6 2007
G41 = Grave 2/2007
G42 = Grave 3/2007

II-e-7
SI = Sarcophagus /2001
G16 = Grave 1/2002
SIII = Sarcophagus /2005
G17 = Grave 3/2005
G18 = Grave 6/2005
G19 = Grave 7/2005
G21 = Grave 9/2005
G22 = Grave 10/2005
G23 = Grave 11/2005
G24 = Grave 13/2005
G26 = Grave 1/2007
G27 = Grave 2/2007
G28 = Grave 4/2007
G29 = Grave 5/2007
G30 = Grave 6/2007
G31 = Grave 7/2007
G32 = Grave 9/2007
G33 = Grave 10/2007
G34 = Grave 11/2007
Number G25: up to now not given

I-f-14
G^t1 = Grave 2/2007
G^t2 = Grave 3/2007
G^t3 = Grave 4/2007

I-f-12
G^t4= Grave 1/2002

Wall descriptions (tabular)

In the following, first the different types of walls will be defined. Then a tabular description of the individual walls is given, which includes the direction, the type, the preserved height/layers, the length and the average width as well as the context of the construction.

Walls in the temple area (I-f-12-14/I-g-12-14)

Type 1: wall type 1 from the areas in the vicinity of the temple consists of natural limestone with sandy clay mortar in generally irregular rows. This type is divided into several categories:
Type 1/1: set in a single row
Type 1/2: set in double rows
Type 1/3: set in triple rows
Type 2: walls of type 2 correspond to type 1, but here it appears that the walls were made without mortar (dry masonry wall).
Type 3: walls with limestone and mud brick superstructure.

					W^{t}17; W^{t}28 branches	
W^{t}27	NE-SW	1/2	3.3	0.60	W^{t}27 diverges from W^{t}24	D
W^{t}28	NW-SE	1/2	3.25	0.50	diverges from W^{t}17 and W^{t}26	D
W^{t}29	NE-SW	1/2	6.75	0.80	forming corner W^{t}30	E, street
W^{t}30	NW-SE	1/2	4.75	0.60 -1	forming corner with W^{t}29 and W^{t}31	E
W^{t}31	SW-NE	1/2	2.50	0.60	forming corner with W^{t}29 and W^{t}32	E
W^{t}32	NW-SE	1/2	reconstr. 3	0.60	interrupted by footbridge	E
W^{t}33	NW-SE	1/2	approx. 5	1	interlocked with W^{t}5	H
W^{t}34	SW-NE	1/2	2.25	0.60	interlocked with W^{t}33 and interlocked with W^{t}35	H
W^{t}35	NW-SE	1/2	approx. 5.90	0.50-0.75	possibly belonging to W^{t}3; interlocked with W^{t}33	H, B
W^{t}36	WSW-NE	1/2	3.25	0.30-0.80	interlocked with W^{t}35 and abuts on W^{t}36-2	H
W^{t}36-2	NNW-SSE	1/2	3.85	0.65	abuts on W^{t}36	H
W^{t}37	WSW-ENE	1/2	3.15	0.55	interlocked with W^{t}38 and W^{t}35	B
W^{t}38	NNW-SSE	1/2	7.8	0.75	interlocked with W^{t}37; W^{t}39 branches off	B
W^{t}39	ENE-WSW	1/1	2.75	0.75	interlocked with W^{t}41	B
W^{t}40	NNW-SSE	1/2	1.75	0.60	interlocked with W^{t}39; abuts on W^{t}42; aligned with W^{t}41	B
W^{t}41	NNW-SSE	1/3	3.25	0.80	abuts on W^{t}42; aligned with W^{t}40	B/F
W^{t}42	WSW-ENE	3	3.75	0.50	abuts on W^{t}41 and W^{t}40; interlocked with W^{t}43	F
W^{t}43	NNW-SSE	1/2	2.30	0.70	interlocked with W^{t}42; connection with W^{t}44 uncertain	F
W^{t}44	WSW-ENE	1/2	3.30	1	interlocked with W^{t}45; connection with W^{t}43 uncertain	F
W^{t}45	NNW-SSE	1/2	1.15	0.60	interlocked with W^{t}44; abuts on W^{t}47	F
W^{t}46	WSW-ENE	1/1	1.3	0.50	interlocked with W^{t}13; badly preserved	F
W^{t}47	WSW-ENE	1/2	1.30	0.70	abuts on W^{t}45	F
W^{t}48	WSW-ENE	1/2	1.5	0.80	interlocked with W^{t}45	F
W^{t}49	NW-SE	1/2	1	0.70	interlocked with W^{t}17	
W^{t}50	ENE-WSW	1/2	2.9	0.60	abuts on W^{t}19	
W^{t}51	NNE-SSW	-	-	-	-	deep trench 2007 in I

Table 34 - Walls in the temple area (I-f/g-12-14).

Walls in area I-f-16

Type 1 Double faced wall with rubble packing
Type 2 Wall made of squared stones
Type 3 Mixture of 1 and 2.

WALL-NO.	ORIENTATION	TYPE	LENGTH IN M	WIDTH IN M	CONSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT	BUILDING
$W^{t2}1$	SW-NE	1	5,50	0,4-0,6	-	Z
$W^{t2}2$	SSE-NNW	3	5	0,9-1,20	interlocked with $W^{t2}3$; both forming a corner	Z
$W^{t2}3$	WSW-ENE	3?	5,50	0,95	interlocked with $W^{t2}2$; both forming corner	Z
$W^{t2}4$	SSE-NNW	3	2,50	1	runs to $W^{t2}3$; not connected	Z
$W^{t2}5$	WSW-ENE	3	2,50	0,7	runs to $W^{t2}3$ in a right angle; not connected	Z
$W^{t2}6$	N-S	1	-	-	oldest wall in area Z; overbuilt by $W^{t2}5$	Z

Table 35 - Walls in area I-f-16.

Walls at the east-slope

Type 1 Double faced wall with rubble packing
Type 2 Wall made of squared stones
Type 3 Mixture of 1 and 2
Type 4 Mud brick wall
Type 5 Corresponds to Type 3, but with a covering of limestone mortar (for mud brick superstructure).

Walls in the palace area

Wall type:

Type 1 Walls of closely set cobble stones, mud/mud brick superstructure cannot be proven

Type 2 Walls with stone foundation and mud superstructure

Type 3 Walls with stone foundation and mud brick superstructure (mud brick superstructure either well preserved or visible in the section).

WALL-No.	ORIENTATION	TYPE	LENGTH IN M	WIDTH IN M	CONSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT	BUILDING
II-e-6						
W1a	SE-NW	3	ca. 6.5	1	southern edge indicates intended interruption = entrance or passageway	1
W1b	SE-NW	3	4.50-5	1.80	two phases, in alignment to W1a	1
W2	SE-NW	1	ca. 9	0.80-0.90	parallel to W1a/b; mud brick superstructure,	1
W3	SW-NE	5	3.50	ca. 0.80	forms corner with wall W2 (corner itself not preserved) and with W1a	1
W4	NE-SW	5	3.50	1	forms corner with W1a	1
W5	SW-NE	5	ca. 3	1	abuts on W2 (right angle)	1
W6a	SE-NW	1	ca. 2.5	1-1.20	overbuilt by W5	(1)
W6b	SE-NW	1	ca. 5	max. 0.90	overbuilt by W5; most likely continuance of W6a to the north	1
W7	NNW-SSE	1	2.20	ca. 0.75	forms corner with W8 (interlocked)	/
W8	E-W	?	ca. 0.75	ca. 0.55	forms corner with W7 (interlocked)	/
W9	N-S	1	1.40	ca. 0.65	possibly in association with W7 and W8	/
II-e-7						
W10a	NNW-SSE	1	6.20	1.25 – 0.7	unit with W18; forms with W10b eastern boundary of house 2	2
W10b	SSE-NNW	-	3.25	(0.4)	see W10a	2
W11	NE-SW	2?	1.50	0.60	has joint with W12	2
W12	SSE-NNW	1	11.75	0.80-1	interlocked with W18, W17 and W15; W16 abuts on W12	2
W13	NW-SE	2	2.5	0.5	has joint with W11	2
W14	SW-NE	1	max. 6	1	interlocked with W10a, right angle	2
W15	ENE-WSW	1	min.1.6	1	interlocked with W12, right angle	2
W16	NW-SE	1	max. 1.80	1-1.5	interlocked with W12, right angle	2
W17	SE-NW	1	ca. 4	0.75	conterminous to W12, most likely with W10b	2
W18	WSW-ENE	1	4	0.75	forms corner with W12, former connection with W10a most likely	2
W19	ENE-WSW	2?	1.7	0.75	interlocked with W10a	2
W20	-	-	-	-	wall in deep trench	-
I-f-9						
W21	ENE-WSW	3	2.7-3	1.85	abuts on W22	-
W22	assumed E-W	4	-	2	abuts on W21	-

Table 36 - Walls at the east-slope, areas II-e-5-7.

WALL-NO.	ORIENTATION	TYPE	LENGTH IN M	WIDTH IN M	CONSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT	BUILDING
W^{P}1	S-N	1	max. 14.2	1.7-3	forms corner with W^{P}2	unit 1
W^{P}2	W-E	1	3	2	forms corner with W^{P}1	unit 1
W^{P}3	W-E	2	2.25	0.5 – 0.6	forms corner with W^{P}5	room west W^{P}1 and 2
W^{P}4	N-S	2	approx. 2.5	0.7-1	forms corner with W^{P}3 and W^{P}4	room west W^{P}1 and 2
W^{P}5	W-E	2	max. 3	0.6-0.8	forms corner with W^{P}5	room west W^{P}1 and 2
W^{P}6	WSW-ENE	1	with extension to W^{P}17 approx. 6.7	approx. 0.8	forms corner with W^{P}9 and probably with W^{P}17	unit 1
W^{P}7	W-E	1	approx. 2	1.7	forms corner with W^{P}8 and W^{P}1	unit 1
W^{P}8	NNW-SSE	1	1.25	0.6	forms corner with W^{P}7	unit 1
W^{P}9	NNW-SSE	1	5.7	0.7	merges with W^{P}1 and forms corner with W^{P}6	unit 1
W^{P}10-1	N-S	3	approx. 12.6	1,1	runs under W^{P}6; interlocked with W^{P}10-2	unit 2
W^{P}10-2	E-W	3	ca 3	1,2	interlocked with W^{P}10-1 and W^{P}10-3	unit 2
W^{P}10-3	N-S	3	approx. 7.2	max. 1.4 min. 0.9	interlocked with W^{P}10-2 and W^{P}11	unit 2
W^{P}11	E-W	3	approx. 6	1	interlocked with W^{P}10-3	unit 2
W^{P}12-1	SE-NW	1	approx. 5	1.3	interlocked with W^{P}16 and W^{P}15; merges with W^{P}12-2	unit 3
W^{P}12-2	SE-NW	1	approx. 8	1.2	with doorway, interlocked with W^{P}16 and W^{P}15; merges with W^{P}12-1	unit 3
W^{P}13	N-S	3	-	-	(maybe) continuation of W^{P}14	unit 3
W^{P}14	N-S	3	2.6	-	forms corner with W^{P}15	unit 3
W^{P}15	W-E	1	2.7	1.2	presumably forming corner with W^{P}14 and W^{P}12	unit 3
W^{P}16	W-E	1	approx. 4.4	1,3	forms corners with W^{P}17 and W^{P}12	unit 3
W^{P}17	NNW-SSE	3	8	0.7	W^{P}17 forms corner with W^{P}6 and W^{P}16	unit 3
W^{P}18	NS	1	approx. 2.4	1	no connection apparent	- (unit 2)
W^{P}19	WSW-ENE	3	approx. 2.2	0.5	running parallel to W^{P}11	unit 2

Table 37 - Walls in the palace area.



Fig. 119 - Map of Lebanon.

Fig. 120 - Above: the excavation team from 2007; below: Kamid el Loz: the tell can be seen with the modern cemetery and mosque.



Fig. 121 - Above: view of the tell of Kamid el-Loz from the plain; below: view of Kamid el-Loz and the Beqa'a, in the background the Lebanon Mountains.



Fig. 122 - Aerial view of areas II-e-6 and 7 on the east-slope.



Fig. 123 - Aerial view of the palace area.



Fig. 124 - Aerial view of the temple area.





Fig. 125 - Above right: wall WP10 runs under wall WP6; below left: wall WP17; for the mud brick superstructures see the sections.



Fig. 126 - Above: view from the south-west of the temple area; below: deep trench in building I.



Fig. 127 - Above: II-e-7: view from the north-west; below II-e-6: view from the south-west.









Fig. 128 - Incense burner with details.

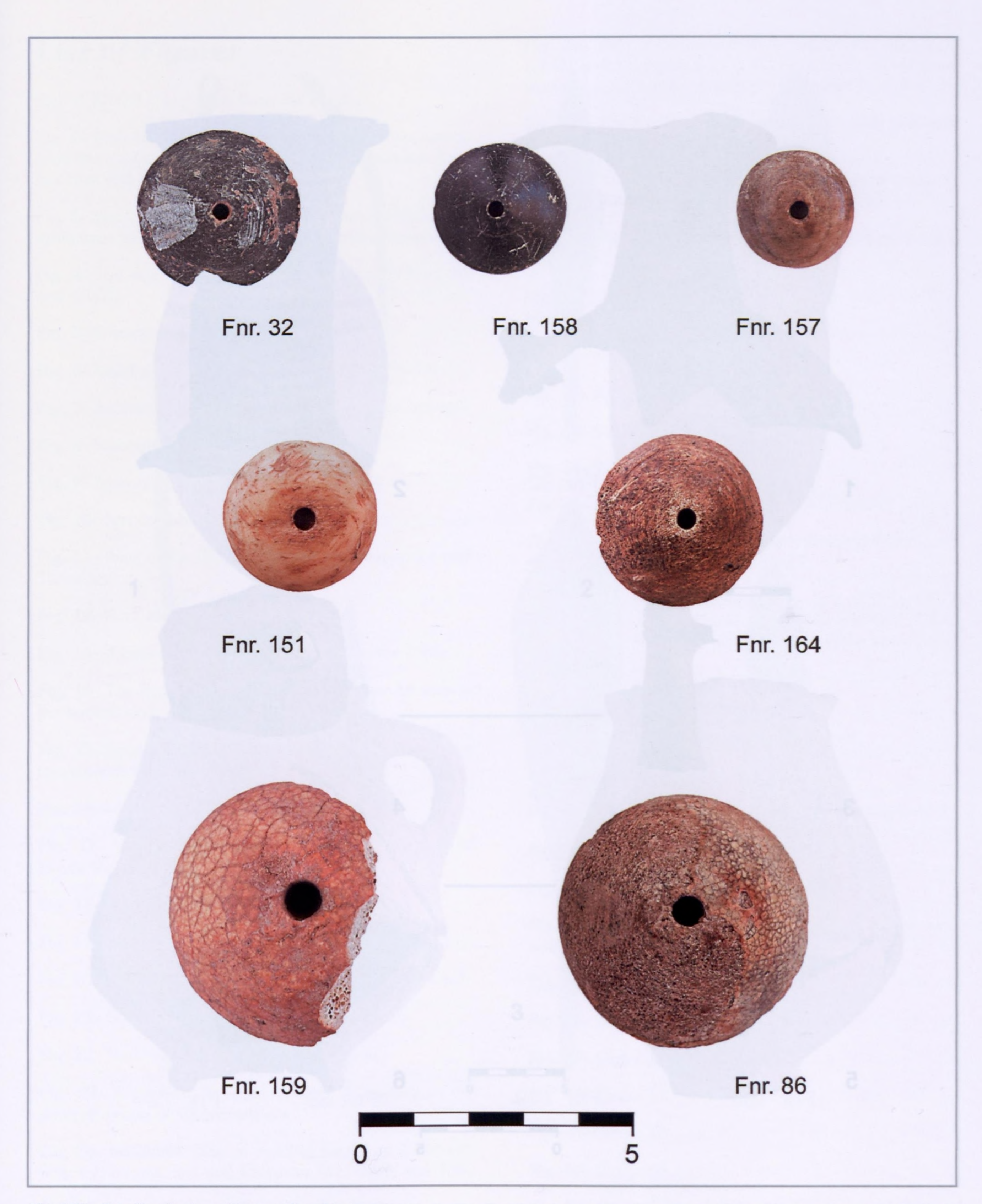


Fig. 129 - Spindle whorls and button-like objects.



Fig. 130 - Cypriot imports from the temple and palace areas: 1 = east-slope II-e-6/2007, 2 = east-slope II-e-/2007, 5 = palace III-a-15/2007.

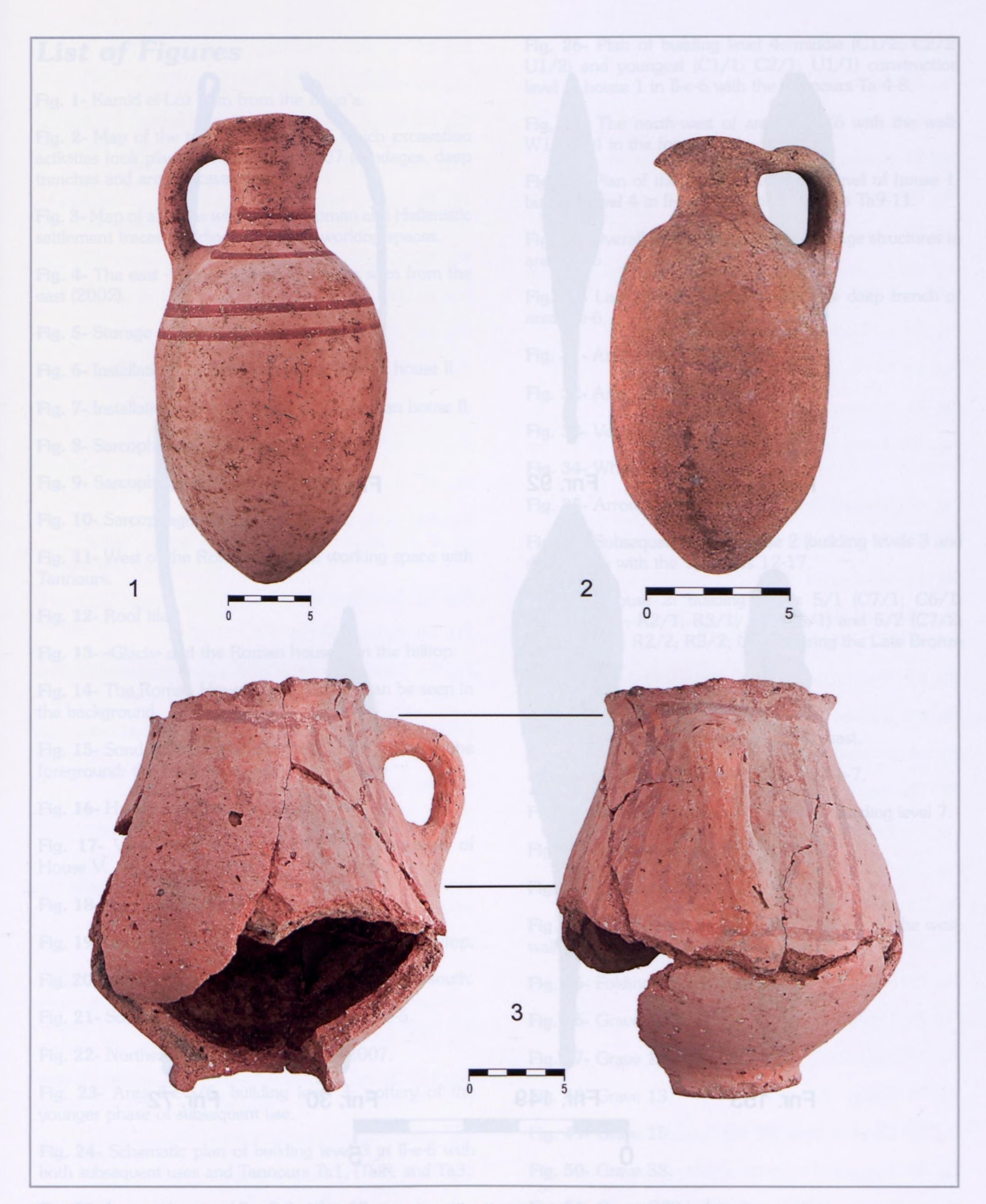


Fig. 131 - Pottery from the temple (1) = GFt1, the east-slope (2) = Fnr. 7 and the palace (3) = Fnr. 165.

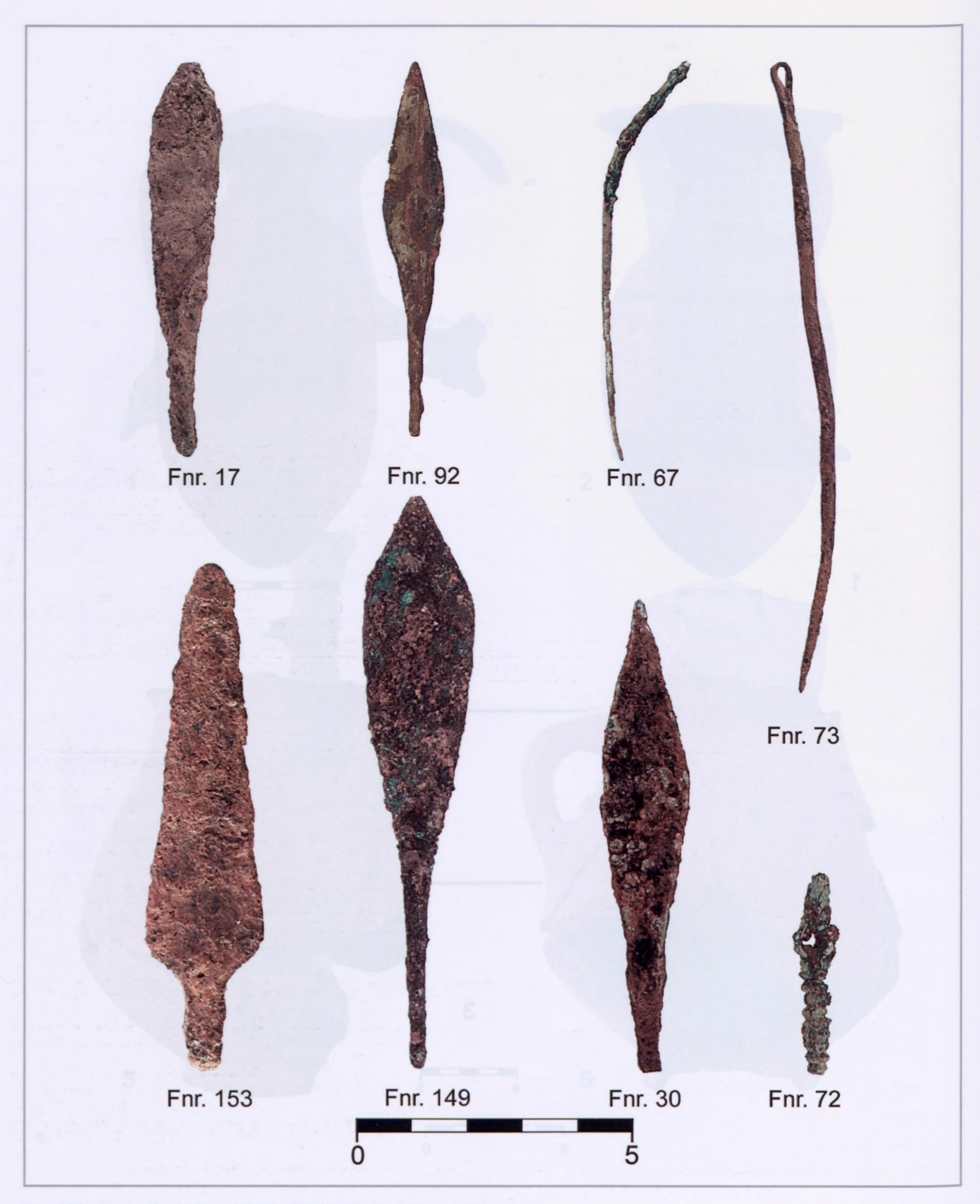


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Pl. 3- East-slope II-e-6/5: building level 3; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 4- East-slope II-e-5/6: building level 3; Scale 1: 3.

Pl. 5- East-slope II-e-5/6: building level 4; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 6- East-slope II-e-6: building level 6; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 7- East-slope II-e-6: building level 6; Scale 1: 3.

Pl. 8- East-slope II-e-6: building level 6; Scale 1: 3.

Pl. 9- East-slope II-e-7: building levels 5-7; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 10- East-slope II-e-7: 1-5: building levels 5-7 and II-f-9: 6-8; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 11- Grave goods GF8, 15-17 and 19.

Pl. 12- Beads from grave G17 (GF6).

Pl. 13- Grave goods GF1, GF5 und GF18

Pl. 14- Small Finds Fnr. 94, 95, 99, 105, 110, 111, 114, 116, 125, 126 and 128.

Pl. 15- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 1; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 16- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 17- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 18- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 19- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from building level 2; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 20- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: varia; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 21- The living quarter in the vicinity of the temple: pottery from the deep trench in room R^t23 (1-10), pottery from G^t1 (11); Scale 1:3.

Pl. 22- Finds from the "temple area": GF^t2, Fnr. 42, 55, 67, 68, 73, 82/2, 87 and 92.

Pl. 23- Finds from the "temple area": Fnr. 62, 63, 64, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 80.

Pl. 24- Finds from the «temple area»: Fnr. 49 and 82/1.

Pl. 25- Finds from the «temple area»: Fnr. 50, 58, 61 and 88.

Pl. 26- Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery; Scale 1:3

Pl. 27- Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery; Scale 1:3

Pl. 28- Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery; Scale 1:3

Pl. 29- Palace area: Late Bronze Age pottery and pottery from the sondage in area III-a-15 (7-12); Scale 1:3.

Pl. 30- Palace area: Middle Bronze Age pottery from the burnt store room of "unit" 2; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 31- Palace area: Middle Bronze Age pottery from the burnt store room of "unit" 2; Scale 1:3.

Pl. 32- Small finds from the palace area: Fnr. 144, 149, 153, 154, 156

Pl. 33- Small finds from the palace area: Fnr. 135, 142, 147, 166.

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Notes

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2- See: Heinz, M. *et al.* 2001. Kamid el-Loz in the Beqa'a plain / Lebanon. Continuity and Change in the Settlement of a Region. BAAL 5. und Heinz, M. et al. 2004. Kamid el-Loz in the Beqa'a plain / Lebanon. Excavations in 2001, 2002, and 2004. *BAAL* 8. 83ff.

3- See Heinz M. *et al.* 2004, 99ff.

4- See Heinz M. *et al.* 2006. Notes on the 2005 season at Kamid el-Loz – from the Romans to the Late Bronze Age. BAAL 10. 85ff.

5- See Heinz M. *et al.* 2006, fig. 2.

6- Zaven, T. (in progress). *The Roman Glass from the Tell of Kamid el-Loz.* Beirut.

7- See: Heinz, M. *et al.* 2001, 18ff.

8- A comparable vessel was deposited in another corner of house I on the hilltop.

9- See: Heinz, M., Kulemann-Ossen, S., Leicht, M. 2007/8. Kamid el-Loz. A Reloading Point in the Long-Distance Trade during the Hellenistisc Period?, in: Charaf, H. (ed). Inside the Levantine Maze. Archaeological and Historical Studies Presented to Jean-Paul Thalmann on the Occasion of his Sixtieth Birthday. *Archaeology and History in Lebanon* 26/27. Beirut. 168ff.

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22- Marfoe, L. 1995. Kamid el-Loz 13. The prehistoric and early historic context of the site. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 41. Bonn.

23- Chéhab, M. 1949-50. Fouilles de Tell Hizzine. *Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth* 9.

24- Doumet-Serhal, C. 1996. *Les Fouilles de Tell el-Ghassil de 1972 à 1974.* Institut Français d'Archéologie du Proche-Orient. Beyrouth.

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26- Moran, W. L. (ed.) 1992. *The Amarna Letters.* Baltimore.

27- Hachmann, R. 1982. Die ägyptische Verwaltung während der Amarnazeit. *ZDPV* 98. 33f.

28- Adler, W., 1994. Kamid el-Loz 11. Das «Schatzhaus» im Palastbereich. Die Befunde des Königsgrabes. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 47. Bonn; Hachmann R. (ed.) 1996. Kamid el-Loz 16. «Schatzhaus»-Studien. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 59. Bonn; Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001. Kamid el-Loz 18. Die spätbronzezeitlichen Palastanlagen. Katalog, Anhang und Tafeln. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 62. Bonn; Metzger, M. 1991.; Frisch, B. 1985. Kamid el-Loz 6. Die Werkstätten der spätbronzezeitlichen Paläste. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 33. Bonn.

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35- Markoe, G. 2003. *Die Phönizier.* Darmstadt. 25.

36- Ibidem 34 f.

37- Heinz, M. 2002, 212.

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39- Heinz, M. 2002, 249f.; Klengel, H. 1992, 222; Lamprichs, R. 1995. Die Westexpansion des neuassyrischen Reiches: eine Strukturanalyse. *AOAT* 239. Neukirchen-Vluyn. 112ff.

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45- Ibidem 48.

46- Ibidem 48.

47- Hachmann, R. 1983, 37.

48- Marfoe, L. 1995, 227.

49- Poppa, R. 1978. Kamid el-Loz 2. Der eisenzeitliche Friedhof von Kamid el-Loz: Befunde und Funde. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 18. Bonn. Hachmann, R., Penner, S. 1999. Kamid el-Loz 3. Der eisenzeitliche Friedhof und seine kulturelle Umwelt. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 21. Bonn.

50- Marfoe, L. 1998, 227.

51- Hachmann, R. 1989, 68.

52- Markoe, G. 2003, 49.

53- The 2008 excavations produced a larger amount of pottery from this context (building level 3). The preliminary analysis of the assemblages rather excludes a dating into the Iron Age II. It seems more likely that the level already ended during the Iron Age I.

54- For the dating of these features see also chapter on pottery.

55- The abbreviation FB stands for the German word «Fußboden», characterizing floor levels or occupation layers of any kind.

56- Tannour 2 was heavily fragmented east of and directly at the wall W1b, the drawing indicates the approximate shape and location.

57- The mentioned handstone is still in situ since it runs into the western section of II-e-5.

58- The abbreviation C usually stands for «court», the abbreviation R for «room». Since the functions of a room could change, however ,in the course of the building history to a court or vice versa, it is possible that a description like C or R will be kept, even if it could also be a room/court during the corresponding phase.

59- »Unit» means a room-court unit that cannot be definitely described as room or court due to missing ground plan.

60- The abbreviation Fnr. stands for the German phrase «Fundnummer», meaning find number.

61- Superstructure of wall W1b: not drawn here.

62- Superstructure of wall W1b: not drawn here.

63- Furthermore a stone structure belonged to building level 2 north of house II, which could have been a stone floor (=FB4 at a level of 936,9m), for which, however, no house or court structure could be documented yet.

64- Tannour 19 cannot definitely be assigned neither to building level 3 nor to building level 4 due to its fragmentary state of preservation.

65- This is due to the recess of the Roman structures that disturb house 2.

66- Barnett, R. 1957. *A catalogue of the Nimrud Ivories.* London.

67- Tufnell, O. 1940. *Lachish II. The Fosse Temple.* London.

68- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001.

69- Anderson, W.P. 1988. *The Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Strata of Area II, Y: The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania Excavations at Sarafand,* Lebanon. Publications de L'Université Libanaise. Section des Études Archéologiques II. Beyrouth. 323f.

70- Amiran, R. 1970. *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land.* New Brunswick. 304f.

71- For comparisons from Iron Age I see e.g. Hachmann, R. 1966. Verlauf und Ergebnisse der Grabung des Jahres 1964, in: Hachmann, R., Kuschke, A. (ed.). Kamid el-Loz 1963/64. *Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde* 3. Bonn. 43ff. Abb. 25; for the Iron Age II see Chambon, A. 1984. Tell el-Far'ah I. L'âge du Fer. ERC. Mémoire n°31. pl. 48, 49.

72- Marfoe, L. 1995, 161 und Abb. 104/2.

73- James, F. W. 1966. The Iron Age at Beth Shan. A Study of Levels VI-IV. Museum Monographs. Philadelphia. Fig. 52/23, 56/8, 52/12. Regarding the jar with trefoil mouth see furthermore a comparison from the old excavations in Kamid el-Loz (Iron Age I), Marfoe, L. 1995, fig. 103/3.

74- Building level 3 is the level of subsequent use of building level 4, see above.

75- As mentioned above, the 2008 campaign provided larger amounts of pottery from building level 3 at the east-slope. The assemblages rather point to a dating of this level into the Iron Age I.

76- Sincere thanks to Hanan Charaf-Mullins for this information.

77- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 51/8 und Penner, S. 2006, 149.

78- Penner, S. 2006, 383, Abb. 7/11, 56/6, 88/7.

79- Adler, W., Penner, S., 2001, Tf. 29/11, Tf. 30/3,5,6,8.

80- E.g. the piece shown on pl. 8/4 is documented similar in palace 4a: Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 56/7; pl. 8/1 has an analogy with the temple T2a: Metzger, M. 1993. Kamid el-Loz 8. Die Spätbronzezeitlichen Tempelanlagen. Die Kleinfunde. Texte und Tafeln. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 40. Bonn. Tf. 107/2.

81- Penner, S. 2006, Tf. 28 and 29 (types 1,2/ 1,4c/1,6).

82- Ibidem 284 ff.

83- Miron, R. 1990, Kamid el-Loz 10. Das «Schatzhaus» im Palastbereich. Die Funde. Saarbrücker Beiträge zur Altertumskunde 46. Bonn. Tf. 57.

84- Every «Cypriot» sherd from the excavation campaign 2007 has been classified as «genuine» import by Hanan Charaf-Mullins. H. Charaf-Mullins has taken part in the excavation project at Tell Arqa as long-time staff-member, especially concerned with imported Late Bronze Age pottery.

85- Penner, S. 2006, Abb. 38, 74 und 104.

86- Metzger, M. 1993, Tf. 138/4.

87- Ibidem Tf. 153/3-6.

88- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 14/5, 7 and Tf. 30/1.

89- The grave number 25 has not been assigned.

90- The three sarcophagi so far exposed at the east-slope and further Roman and post-Roman burials are introduced in the publications regarding the Roman and Hellenistic settlement.

91- The grave numbers of the east-slope are not consecutively assigned from II-e-5 to II-e-7 since the areas were excavated in several campaigns and thus the list has been continued year by year causing leaps from II-e-6 to II-e-7 and back again.

92- Children of the age of 1-6 years.

93- Sub-adult individuals between 13-18 years.

94- For measurements see grave finds catalogue.

95- Due to its friable consistency the amphoriskos could not be reconstructed and restored as vessel, why no small find numbers were assigned.

96- The floors were not documented laminary since they were preserved partially in few spots so they mostly do not contribute a terminus post quem, neither a terminus ante quem.

97- Grave 41 was situated above the highest reached wall edge of W2 and the graves G3 and G7 were also recessed above the wall edge of W2, grave G4 was located above wall W1b.

98- The fact that some of them were located formally below the Iron Age I building level 4 with the corresponding floor FB4 results from the hillside situation and is irrelevant for the chronostratigraphical classification of the graves.

99- Poppa, R. 1978 und Hachmann, R., Penner, S. 1999.

100- See also the individual grave descriptions.

101- For more information concerning the bracelets found in the graves see the catalogue of grave finds, GF1, GF2, GF18, GF21.

102- Publication in progress and see also the preliminary reports.

103- Poppa, R. 1978, 26, Abb. 3

104- Hachmann, R., Penner, S. 1999.

105- Ibidem Grave 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 47, 52 etc.

106- Pedde, F. 2000. *Vorderasiatische Fibeln von der Levante bis zum Iran.* Saarbrücken.

107- Hachmann, R., Penner, S. 1999, 355f.

108- Ibidem 353f.

109- Musche, M. 1992. *Vorderasiatischer Schmuck von den Anfängen bis zu den Achämeniden*. HdO. Leiden.

110- See end note 53.

111- Furthermore the settlement of Kamid el-Loz, including the utilisation of the east-slope, is archaeologically verified at least until the Roman-Byzantine times. Adding the time of the Islamic settlement which is only known very incomplete and the recent utilisation, the place has been used permanently as settlement until today.

112- Metzger, M. 1991; Metzger, M. 1993; Penner, S. 2006.

113- The location of the vessel as well as its content could be seen as an indicator for a ritual meaning of the vessel and its placement. A cremation burial can also not be excluded. The analyses of the bone material – still to be done - will reveal more information concerning this matter.

114- See Heinz, M. 2001, Fig. 22 (wall 6).

115- Heinz, M. 2001.

116- Ben-Tor, D., 1997. Corpus der Stempelsiegel-Amulette aus Palästina Israel Band 1. Von Tell Abu Faraq bis'Atlit. *OBO/AS* 12. Fribourg.

117- See e.g. Metzger, M. 1991., Metzger, M. 1993, Penner, S. 2006.

118- In the preceding publications of parts of the area in the vicinity of the temple numbers of walls and rooms as well as courts have been givn corresponding to the excavation documentation. These were changed and unified for technical and practical reasons. See the concordances.

119- See e.g. Marfoe, L. 1995, 104-120 with the Fig. 61-70, Miron, R. 1982. Die «mittelbronzezeitlichen» Gräber am Nordhang des Tells, in: Hachmann, R. 1982: Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen in Kamid el-Loz in den Jahren 1971-1974. Bonn. 101ff.

120- Kirchhofer, J. 2001. VI. The Pottery of the «Hilltop» (Kuppe) and of the Temple Area. in: Heinz, M. *et al.* (2001) 50-51, pl. 31-37.

121- Kulemann-Ossen, S. 2004. II. The northwestern vicinity of the Bronze Age Temples (Areas I f 12-I f 14). in: Heinz, M. et al. (2004) 108ff.; Kulemann-Ossen, S. (in press). New Results on Late Bronze Age Pottery from Kamid el-Loz/Lebanon, in: *Orient-Archäologie,* Band zum workshop «Recent trends in the study of Late Bronze Age pottery in Syro-Mesopotamia and neighbouring regions» (DAI, 02.11. until 05.11.2006); Kulemann-Ossen, S. 2006. Notes on Late Bronze Age from Kamid el-Loz. *BAAL* 10. 97ff.

122- Penner, S. 2006, 292, Abb. 52/9, Tf. 9/11.

123- Charaf-Mullins, H. 2006. Les céramiques importées de l'ouest in: Thalmann, J.-P. 2006. *Tell Arqa – I. Les niveaux de l'âge du Bronze,* Volume I-II. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique. T.177. Amman. 175, 178f.

124- Penner, S. 2006, 293f.

125- Kulemann-Ossen, S. (in press).

126- Penner, S. 2006, 231 und 232.

127- See e.g. Metzger, M. 1993, Tf. 120/6, 7.

128- See e.g. in Tell Arqa: Thalmann, J.-P. 2006. *Tell Arqa– I. Les niveaux de l'âge du Bronze,* Volume I-II. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique. T.177. Amman. Pl. 85/3.

130- Kulemann-Ossen, S. (in press.)

131- For building level 2 see Kulemann-Ossen, S. (in press.)

132- See Kulemann-Ossen, S. (in press.)

133- Adler W., Penner, S. 2001, 80, Tf. 13/8.

134- Metzger, M., 1993, Tf. 132/4.

133- Bourke, S. J. 1993. The Transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age in Syria: the Evidence from Tell Nebi Mend. *Levant* XXV. 182, 189, Fig. 17.

135- Thalmann, J.-P., 2006, Pl. 85, Pl. 101-102, Pl. 109. See also above, pottery from the sondage in area III-a-15 (palace area).

136- Ibidem Pl. 99/13, 15, Pl. 104/5.

137- Marfoe, L. 1995, Fig. 66/7.

138- Miron, R. 1990.

139- Miron, R. 1982, 101-122.

140- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001.

141- In area I-i-13 no preroman levels were reached. In I-i-16 a sondage revealed that further works were needed including the works of a bucket dredger. Those works were then conducted in the campaign of 2007.

142- The Hellenistic structures are publicized for instance in the following articles: Heinz, M., Kulemann-Ossen, S., Leicht, M. 2007/8 and Heinz, M. *et al.* 2004: 111ff.

143- The pottery of the uppermost layer in the sondage in area III-a-15 (FS 18) has also been taken into consideration.

144- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 63/1,2, Tf. 99/2,4; Miron, R. 1990, Tf. 64/1,2.

145- Miron, R. 1990, Tf. 72/4.

146- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 14/7 and Tf. 32/7; Miron, R. 1990, Tf. 73/1. The bowl with string impressions also finds a comparison within the temple T2bc, see Metzger, M. 1993, Tf. 90/9.

147- Fischer, P.M. 2006. The Rise and Fall of the Middle and Late Bronze Age Societies of Tell Abu al-Kharaz; in: Fischer, P.M. (ed). The Chronology of the Jordan Valley during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages: Pella, Tell Abu-Kharaz, and Tell Deir'Alla. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, *Denkschriften der Gesamtakademie,* Band XL. Wien. Fig. 48.

148- Adler, W. Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 16/4; Metzger, M. 1993, Tf. 124/2.

149- Metzger, M. 1993, Tf. 126/6, Tf. 128/7.

150- Penner, S. 2006, 267.

151- Ibidem 268 f.

152- Ibidem 270.

153- Adler, W., Penner, S. 2001, Tf. 51/7 and Miron, R. 1990, Tf. 70/5, Abb. 81.

154- Miron, R. 1990, Tf. 58/1,2.

155- See above in the chapter concerning the Late Bronze Age pottery (FS18 in area III-a-15).

156- Thalmann, J.-P. 2006, Pl.100/4,6,7.

157- Bourke, S. J. 1993, 189, Fig. 17.

158- Thalmann, J.-P. 2006, Pl. 85, Pl. 101-102, Pl. 109.

159- Thalmann, J.-P. 2006, Pl. 95-97.

160- Particularly Pl. 31/4 has a good parallel in Tell Arqa, see Thalmann, J.-P. 2006, Pl. 98/36.

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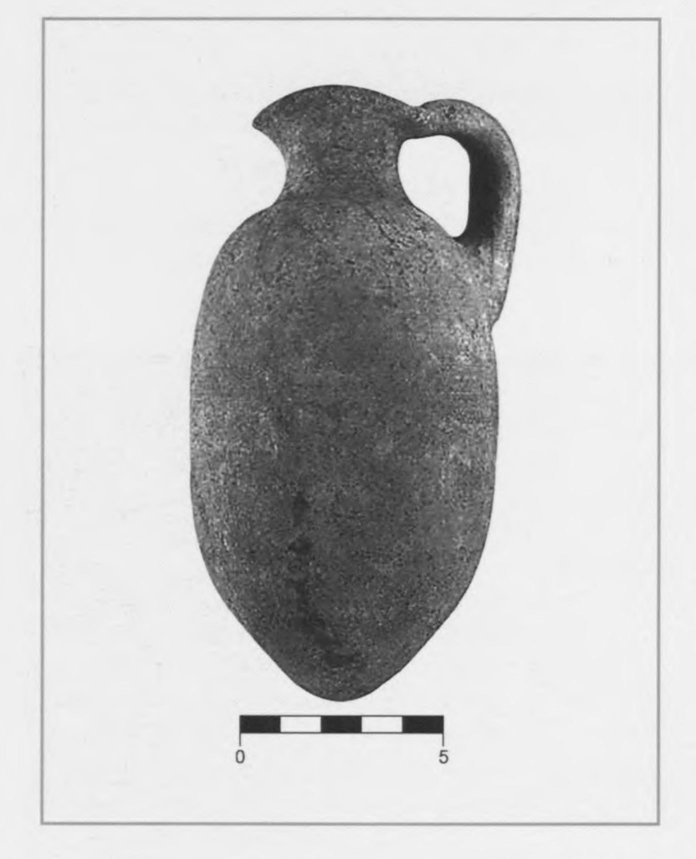
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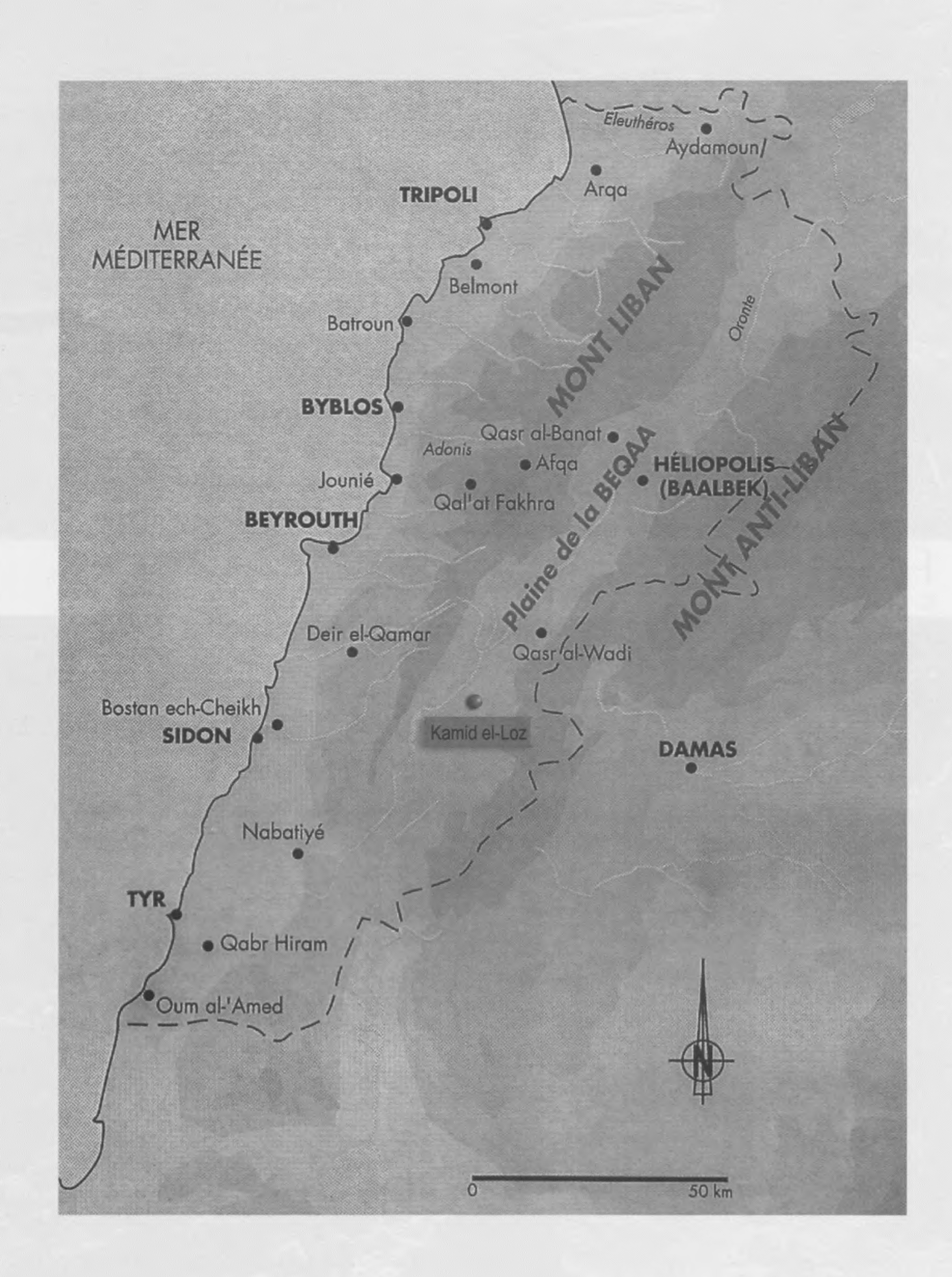



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Jounié
Qal'at Fakhra
BEYROUTH
Plaine de la BEQAA
MONT ANTI-LIBAN
Deir el-Qamar
Qasr al-Wadi
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وفقاً لفرضيّتنا، يرتبط عادة التاريخ الطويل الأمد للإستيطان مع مجموعة متنوّعة من الوظائف أُدرِكت لدى المستوطنات الخاصة مع الزمن. سبق وأن أتت من هذا المنظور أولى التبصّرات بشأن عصر البرونز الحديث. يكمن الهدف من الأبحاث الجارية في كامد اللوز في العثور على وظائف المستوطنات الخاصة خلال مراحل الإستيطان الأقدم والأكثر حداثة.

لا يجدر التوقّف فقط عند وظائف كامل المستوطنة موضوع الإهتمام، ولكن أيضاً، وفي الدرجة الأولى، عند الأنشطة في مناطق المستوطنة الخاصة: معرفة تُضفي أبعاداً هامة على وظيفة مستوطنة قديمة في سهل البقاع. مع إعادة تشكيل الأنشطة العائدة إلى منطقة معيَّنة، سوف نقدر معاً على تحديد التنظيم المكاني للمستوطنات الخاصة في كامد اللوز، ووفقاً لترتيبها الوظيفي أيضاً.

إن العوامل المؤاتية من الحيِّز الطبيعي لسهل البقاع، خصوصاً الظروف الجغرافية، وحصر السهل بين جبال لبنان من ناحية الغرب وسلسلة جبال لبنان الشرقية من ناحية الشرق، والممرّات إلى الشمال والجنوب، تطرح السؤال عمّا إذا وكيف أثَّرت هذه الوضعية الطبيعية على التنمية المحلية والإقليمية الثقافية والإقتصادية والسياسية. تبقى ذات إهتمام خاص فيما يتعلَّق بالتنمية الوظيفية للمستوطنات في كامد اللوز الطُرُق القديمة التي كانت تربط، عبر كامد اللوز بمختلف إمكانياتها، المناطق الثقافية الشرقية المجاورة مع البحر الأبيض المتوسط.

خلال عصر البرونز الحديث، عرفت كامد اللوز بنية تحتية تسمح لنا عزو طابع حضري للمستوطنة – بما في ذلك الوظائف المرتبطة بها كموقع إداري مع مهام حضرية مركزية. في صِلة مع أسئلتنا حول تاريخ الموقع ووظائفه، يثير التحضُّر وزواله المؤكَّد خلال عصر الحديد تساؤلات بشأن خلفيات ومسار العمليات الخاصة المتعاقبة.

أُقيم الدليل بدايةً على الإستيطان في الفترتين الرومانية والمتأغرقة بين العامين ١٩٩٩ و٢٠٠٥. بالنظر إلى تاريخ إستيطان التلّ، سوف نستمرّ بالمزيد من الدراسة بالإضافة إلى عملنا. سيتمّ نشر الدليل حول الإستيطان خلال الفترتين الرومانية والمتأغرقة في دراسة منفصلة بالتعاون مع خبراء في هاتين الفترتين.

يقدِّم هذا المنشور فقط لمحة موجزة عن النتائج التي توصَّلنا إليها بشأن مستوطنات كامد اللوز خلال الفترات التي تعود إليها.

كامد اللوز
الوسيط بين الثقافات
أكثر من عشر سنوات من البحوث الأثرية في كامد اللوز
(١٩٩٧ - ٢٠٠٧)

مارليز هاينز
بالتعاون مع سابينا كولمان–أوسن وجوليا لينك وإليزابيت واغنر

في إعادة بناء التاريخ في منطقة لبنان اليوم، يُشكّل كامد اللوز واحداً من أهم مواقع الحفريات الأثرية. يبلغ التلّ حوالي ٣٠٠ متراً طولاً عند جانبه الشمالي/الجنوبي وحوالي ٢٤٠ متراً إمتداداً عند جانبه الشرقي/الغربي. إنه يعلو ٩٤٩,٠٨ متراً عن مستوى سطح البحر ويرتفع حوالي ٢٦ متراً فوق سهل البقاع. في الأصل، كان من الممكن أن يكون التلّ أعلى بكثير. مهّدت الرواسب في السهل الطمْييّ هذا الفرق في الإرتفاع بين التلّ والسهل عبر العصور. وعليه، يمكن إعتبار كامد اللوز واحداً من أكبر وأهمّ المواقع الأثرية في سهل البقاع حيث يقدِّم إمكانية فريدة لبحث وتوثيق الأهمية البينيّة الإقليمية لهذه المنطقة من لبنان في التطوّر التاريخي لبلاد المشرق.

بدأ البحث الأثري في كامد اللوز مع حفريات قامت بها «جامعة سارلندس» (١٩٦٣–١٩٨١) وأسفرت عن نتائج هامة، لا سيما في ما يتعلّق بإستيطان الموقع في عصر البرونز الحديث. قُدِّمَت لمحة موجزة في عدد خاص من مجلة Berytus للدراسات الأثرية، المجلّد السابع والثلاثون، ١٩٨٩.

في العام ١٩٩٧، إستؤنفت الحفريات في كامد اللوز وهي تجري الآن من قبل معهد الآثار للشرق الأدنى من جامعة «ألبرت لودفيغز–فرايبورغ». توصّلت الأهداف الجديدة إلى مجموعة واسعة من النتائج عن الإستقرار في الفترتين الرومانية والمتأغرقة كما عن مستوطنات عصر الحديد وعصر البرونز.

فيما يتعلّق بالحفريات في كامد اللوز، إننا نتعامل مع شبكة من الأسئلة تشتمل على الأطياف التالية:

نحن مهتمّون في إعادة بناء تاريخ المستوطنة «بدءاً من المراحل الأولى» وصولاً إلى الوقت الحاضر. في هذه الأيام، نحن نعرف كامد اللوز كمستوطنة دائمة منذ الألفية الثالثة ق.م. على الأقلّ، بالرغم من أن الإستقرار فيها قد بدأ سابقاً في جميع الإحتمالات. كشفت التنقيبات العميقة في أماكن مختلفة من الموقع عن فخاريات من الألفية الثالثة ق.م.، إلا أن هذه التنقيبات لم تصِل إلى الأرض الطبيعية ممّا يعني وجود طبقات أقدم يمكن أن لا تكون قد حُفرت بعد.

المحتويات

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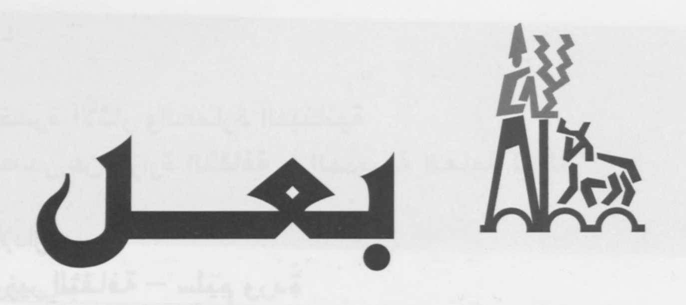
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